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1st Session. } { No. 19.

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

UPON THE

PRODUCTION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS

IN THE

UNITED STATES

DURING THE

CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1905.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Document No. 2422.

Director of the Mint.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., November 13, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith my report on the production of gold and silver in the United States and in the world for the calendar year 1904, together with such information as to their distribution, coinage, and consumption as this Bureau has been able to gather. The returns for this country have been carefully obtained through officials and special agents of this Bureau, and the aggregate of precious metals reported has been actually traced from production to market. The figures are therefore conservative, but are believed to be approximately full. The statistics for foreign countries are obtained from official sources wherever governmental calculations are made, and where such returns can not be had the best obtainable estimates are given and the authority stated.

Respectfully,
GEO. E. ROBERTS,
Director of the Mint.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

PART I.

PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, AND MOVEMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES, AND SURVEY OF THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN 1904.

REPORT ON THE PRODUCTION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

In 1904 the United States produced 3,892,480 fine ounces of gold, of the value of $80,464,700, as against 3,560,000 ounces, valued at $80,000,000, in 1903, a gain in the year 1904, therefore, of 332,480 ounces, or 9.34 per cent.

The yield of silver in 1904 amounted to 57,682,800 fine ounces, of the commercial value, at 58 cents per ounce—the average price in New York—of $33,456,000. The production of 1903 having been 54,300,000 ounces, there was a gain of 3,382,800 ounces and an increase in value, due to the enlarged yield and to the enhanced price, of $4,134,000.

Comparing the total commercial value of the precious metals produced in 1904 ($113,920,700) with that of the output of 1903 ($102,913,700), there was an increase of $11,007,000, or 10.69 per cent.

Of the 22 producing States and Territories, 18 increased their gold production, while in silver 16 showed an increase.

Alaska.—In 1903 this Territory produced gold to the value of $8,614,700, while in 1904 the yield amounted to $9,160,500. There was a gain, therefore, of $545,800. The commercial value of the silver produced in the former year was $77,544 and in the latter $115,246, an increase of $37,702. There was a decreased production in the Nome district in 1904 as compared with 1903. The gain consequently was in the placers of the Yukon and in the quartz mines of southeastern Alaska.

Arizona.—In this Territory there was a decrease in the value of the gold production of 1904, when compared with that of 1903, of $1,013,700, and in silver of $237,456. In 1903 the total value of the precious metals produced was $6,186,634, while in 1904 it was $4,935,478. Consequently there was a decrease of $1,251,156, due to the drought and to litigation. In addition to this, there was a falling off in the quality of the ore yielded by some mines, while others were shut down owing to accident and other causes.

California.—This State in 1903 yielded gold to the value of $16,104,500, which was exceeded by the output of 1904 by $2,890,300. Consequently the production in the latter year amounted to $18,994,800. The silver in 1904 amounted to 1,441,300 fine ounces, a gain over the production of 1903 of 509,800 fine ounces. The increase in gold is ascribed in part to extended dredging operations, although there was increased activity throughout the industry.

Colorado.—The gold production of Colorado increased from $22,540,100 in 1903 to $24,395,800 in 1904, a gain of $1,855,700, while the value of the silver output increased from $7,014,708 to $8,312,328. The combined gains in value amounted to $3,153,320. This recovery in production was chiefly due to the adjustment of labor differences, which seriously affected the output of 1903.

Idaho.—In 1903 Idaho yielded $1,570,400 worth of gold and in 1904 $1,503,700. There was, therefore, a decrease of $66,700. The silver outturn in the former year was valued at $3,513,996, as against $4,529,916 in 1904, an increase of $1,015,920. The net increase in the value of the precious metal was, therefore, $949,220. The increase in silver was due to the activity in lead mining.

Montana.—In this State there was a material increase in gold production in 1904, as compared with the yield of 1903, it having amounted in the years named to $5,097,800 and $4,411,900, respectively. In 1903 the silver output was valued at $6,826,842, which was increased by $1,645,856 in 1904. The total increase in the value of the precious metals in Montana in 1904, as compared with the preceding year, was $2,331,756. This increase is ascribed to the development in the mining of copper ores in the Butte district and to the improvement in the cyanide process.

Nevada.—In 1904, as compared with 1903, Nevada made a substantial gain in gold production, the output in the earlier year having been valued at $3,388,000 and in the later at $4,307,800, an increase of $919,800. There was, however, a marked decrease in the amount of silver produced in 1904, in which year it was 2,695,100 fine ounces as against 5,050,500 in 1903, a diminution of 2,355,400 ounces. The total value of the precious metals produced in Nevada in 1904 was $5,870,958, as against $6,115,270 in 1903. There was, therefore, a decrease of $244,312 in value. The gain in gold is to be attributed almost entirely to the new camp of Goldfield. The decrease in silver was greatest in Nye County and was due chiefly to transportation difficulties.

New Mexico.—The gold production of New Mexico is never large. In 1903 it was valued at $244,600 and in 1904 at $381,900, a gain of $137,300. In silver the increase was 33,900 fine ounces, the output having been 214,600 ounces in 1904. The total value of the production of the precious metals in new Mexico in 1904 was $506,368, as against $342,178 in 1903.

Oregon.—In 1903 the total value of the precious metals produced was $1,353,920, while in 1904 it was $1,387,156, a gain of $33,236. In the latter year the gold output was valued at $1,309,900, being an increase of $19,700; and the silver output amounted to $77,256.

South Appalachian States.—This region produces only a small amount of the precious metals. In 1903 the gold yield was valued at $252,400, while the silver output amounted to $19,090, a total of $271,490, as against a total production in 1904 of $430,480, in which the gold amounted to $382,400 and the silver to $48,082.

South Dakota.—In 1903 this State produced gold to the value of $6,826,700 and in 1904 to the amount of $7,024,600. There was, consequently, an increase of $197,900. In the two years under comparison the silver yield was, respectively, 221,200 and 187,000 fine ounces, while the total value of the precious metals produced was $6,946,148 in 1903 and $7,133,060 in 1904, a gain of $186,912.

Utah.—Utah's production of the precious metals increased in value from $9,743,672 in 1903 to $11,455,894 in 1904, a gain of $1,712,222.

The increase in gold amounted to 25,039 fine ounces, and in silver to 1,287,500 fine ounces. The precious-metal production of Utah is chiefly from copper and lead ores, and the increase made in the year under review was due to the enlarged output of these baser metals, particularly of copper, which rose from 25,000,000 pounds in 1903 to 44,000,000 pounds in 1904. A much larger production of copper in the future is assured and with it will doubtless come a further gain in the yield of its valuable by-products.

Washington.—The State of Washington failed to hold its own in 1904, owing to a curtailment of operations in the Deer Trail district, a total suspension in the Montecristo district, and limited operations in Ferry County. There were, however, some promising develments during the year in the State, and a larger production during 1905 is expected. The total value of the precious metals produced in 1904 was $414,842, against $438,930 in 1903.

Wyoming.—Although this State possesses gold deposits of much promise, their distance from railways has so far prevented any important developments. The product of the State at present is chiefly from the copper ores of the Encampment district.

Comparative statements of the production of the precious metals in 1903 and 1904 in the several States and Territories are found in the following tables:

PRODUCT OF GOLD IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES IN 1903 AND 1904 AND THE INCREASE OR DECREASE OF EACH IN THE LATTER YEAR.

State or Territory.	Value.			
	1903.	1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama	$4,400	$29,300	$24,900	
Alaska	8,614,700	9,160,500	545,800	
Arizona	4,357,600	3,343,900		$1,013,700
California	16,104,500	18,994,800	2,890,300	
Colorado	22,540,100	24,395,800	1,855,700	
Georgia	62,000	96,900	34,900	
Idaho	1,570,400	1,503,700		66,700
Kansas	9,700			9,700
Maryland	500	2,400	1,900	
Montana	4,411,900	5,097,800	685,900	
Nevada	3,388,000	4,307,800	919,800	
New Mexico	244,600	381,900	137,300	
North Carolina	70,500	123,900	53,400	
Oregon	1,290,200	1,309,900	19,700	
South Carolina	100,700	121,800	21,100	
South Dakota	6,826,700	7,024,600	197,900	
Tennessee	800	4,300	3,500	
Texas		2,300	2,300	
Utah	3,697,400	4,215,000	517,600	
Virginia	13,500	3,800		9,700
Washington	279,900	327,900	48,000	
Wyoming	3,600	16,400	12,800	
Total	73,591,700	80,464,700	7,972,800	1,099,800
Net increase			6,873,000	

Product of Silver in the Several States and Territories in 1903 and 1904 and the Increase and Decrease of Each in the Latter Year.

State or Territory.	Weight.			
	1903.	1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Fine ounces.	*Fine ounces.*	*Fine ounces.*	*Fine ounces.*
Alabama	....	200	200	....
Alaska	143,600	198,700	55,100	....
Arizona	3,387,100	2,744,100	....	643,000
California	931,500	1,441,300	509,800	....
Colorado	12,990,200	14,331,600	1,341,400	....
Georgia	400	1,500	1,100	....
Idaho	6,507,400	7,810,200	1,302,800	....
Kansas	97,400	....	....	97,400
Michigan	50,000	127,800	77,800	....
Montana	12,642,300	14,608,100	1,965,800	....
Nevada	5,050,500	2,695,100	....	2,355,400
New Mexico	180,700	214,600	83,900	....
North Carolina	11,000	14,800	3,800	....
Oregon	118,000	133,200	15,200	....
South Carolina	300	500	200	....
South Dakota	221,200	187,000	....	34,200
Tennessee	13,000	59,200	46,200	....
Texas	454,400	469,600	15,200	....
Utah	11,196,800	12,484,300	1,287,500	....
Virginia	9,500	6,700	....	2,800
Washington	294,500	149,900	....	144,600
Wyoming	200	4,400	4,200	....
Total	54,300,000	57,682,800	6,660,200	3,277,400
Net increase	....	....	3,382,800	....

In estimating the gold yield of the United States in any given year, only that gold which has been refined and made ready for the market, together with that of domestic origin exported (an amount usually insignificant) for reduction, is regarded as actually produced.

The figures for the gold production of the United States in the calendar year 1904 are reached by a calculation which includes the following elements:

Approximate Gold Product of the Mines of the United States during the Calendar Year 1904.

Items.		Gold.
		Fine ounces.
Product of private refineries deposited at United States mints and assay offices		3,352,965
Product of private refineries exported as per custom-house returns		42,681
Product of private refineries sold for use in the arts		22,309
Domestic gold in ores, copper matte, etc., exported for reduction, custom-house returns.		47,497
Deposits of unrefined bullion at United States mints and assay offices		1,243,766
Total		4,709,218
Deduct—	*Fine ounces.*	
Product of private refineries derived from foreign ores	723,137	
Product of private refineries derived from old material	93,601	
		816,738
Domestic product for 1904		3,892,480

The silver product of the United States is calculated in precisely the same manner as the gold. It will be observed that the appended table also exhibits the domestic refinery product obtained from imported ores. In the second table, as a check upon the former, is shown the disposition of the silver product:

APPROXIMATE SILVER PRODUCT OF THE MINES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

Items.	Silver.
	Fine ounces.
Product of private refineries, bullion of domestic production, as reported to the Bureau of the Mint	56,987,761
Unrefined silver of domestic production deposited at mints and assay offices	418,802
Domestic silver contained in ores, copper matte, etc., exported for reduction, custom-house returns	276,237
Total domestic product	57,682,800
Product of private refineries derived from foreign ores, as reported to the Bureau of the Mint	39,792,075
Total	97,474,875

APPROXIMATE DISPOSITION OF THE SILVER PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

Classification.		Fine ounces.
Silver bullion exported from the United States, as per custom-house returns		79,365,973
Private refinery bars sold for use in the arts		15,531,329
	Fine ounces.	
Mint bars sold for use in the arts	2,917,387	
Bullion of domestic production deposited at United States mints for coinage.	2,823,485	
Total	5,740,872	
Less deposits of old material	451,528	
		5,289,344
Total		100,186,646

This disposition exceeds the product for the year, but the discrepancy is accounted for by the unusually heavy exports in January, 1904, which must have been, in part, from the product of 1903.

Elsewhere in this volume will be found the detailed reports of the Bureau's State agents upon the production of gold and silver, and the development of the mining industry in the several States and Territories during the year.

The following tables gives the weight and value of the finished product, by States, as estimated at this Bureau:

APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION BY PRODUCING STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

[As estimated by the Director of the Mint.]

State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value (silver at commercial value).
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.	
Alabama	1,417	$29,300	200	$116	$29,416
Alaska	443,139	9,160,500	198,700	115,246	9,275,746
Arizona	161,761	3,343,900	2,744,100	1,591,578	4,935,478
California	918,873	18,994,800	1,441,300	835,954	19,830,754
Colorado	1,180,147	24,395,800	14,331,600	8,312,328	32,708,128
Georgia	4,688	96,900	1,500	870	97,770
Idaho	72,742	1,503,700	7,810,200	4,529,916	6,033,616
Maryland	116	2,400	....	....	2,400
Michigan	....	....	127,800	74,124	74,124
Montana	246,606	5,097,800	14,608,100	8,472,698	13,570,498
Nevada	208,390	4,307,800	2,695,100	1,563,158	5,870,958
New Mexico	18,475	381,900	214,600	124,468	506,368
North Carolina	5,994	123,900	14,800	8,584	132,484
Oregon	63,366	1,309,900	133,200	77,256	1,387,156
South Carolina	5,892	121,800	500	290	122,090
South Dakota	339,815	7,024,600	187,000	108,460	7,133,060
Tennessee	208	4,300	59,200	34,336	38,636
Texas	110	2,300	469,600	272,368	274,668
Utah	203,902	4,215,000	12,484,300	7,240,894	11,455,894
Virginia	184	3,800	6,700	3,886	7,686
Washington	15,862	327,900	149,900	86,942	414,842
Wyoming	793	16,400	4,400	2,552	18,952
Total	3,892,480	80,464,700	57,682,800	33,456,024	113,920,724

The sources of the production of gold and silver in the United States compiled from the reports made by mint officers and agents are given in the following table:

DISTRIBUTION OF THE GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904, AS TO SOURCES OF PRODUCTION.

[As reported by mint officers and agents.]

State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.		
	Quartz.	Placer.	Quartz.	Lead ores.	Copper ores.
	Fine ounces.	*Fine ounces.*	*Fine ounces.*	*Fine ounces.*	*Fine ounces.*
Alabama	1,380	37	200	....	....
Alaska	147,591	295,548	198,700	....	....
Arizona	160,143	1,618	1,536,696	137,205	1,070,199
California	670,497	248,376	634,736	1,724	804,840
Colorado	1,155,954	24,193	3,152,952	[a] 11,178,648	....
Georgia	3,355	1,333	1,500	....	....
Idaho	46,278	26,464	863,027	6,947,173	....
Maryland	13	103	....	....	....
Michigan	....	....	....	....	127,800
Montana	223,455	23,151	4,848,447	261,898	9,497,755
Nevada	208,390	....	2,263,884	431,216	....
New Mexico	11,247	7,228	75,684	59,547	79,369
North Carolina	5,468	526	....	....	14,800
Oregon	46,711	16,655	132,636	....	564
South Carolina	5,459	433	500	....	....
South Dakota	339,815	....	187,000	....	....
Tennessee	204	4	....	....	59,200
Texas	110	....	469,600	....	....
Utah	203,902	....	651,539	7,904,432	3,928,329
Virginia	163	21	....	....	6,700
Washington	14,962	900	91,900	52,000	6,000
Wyoming	....	793	4,400	....	....
Total	3,245,097	647,383	15,113,401	26,978,843	15,595,556

[a] Lead and copper ores.

As seen from the foregoing table, Alaska furnishes 46 per cent of all the placer gold and California 39 per cent; over two-thirds of Alaskan gold is placer gold; placer mining is of considerable relative importance in Idaho, Colorado, and Montana.

Of the main silver-producing States and Territories, only Arizona, Nevada, Texas, South Dakota, and Oregon show a preponderance of quartz mining; copper mining as a source of silver production predominates only in Montana.

The first place is held by the product from lead ores. In the table next below the results of the year 1904 are compared with those of former years. As seen from this table, the distribution of the silver product among the several sources of production showed a slight change in 1904 as compared with 1903.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SILVER PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES AS TO THE SOURCES OF PRODUCTION.

Source.	1891.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Quartz mills	49.2	24.7	28.0	27.4	27.8	29.4	29.9	26.2
Lead bullion	40.6	56.2	51.1	50.8	46.7	48.5	45.6	46.8
Copper bullion	10.2	19.1	20.9	21.8	25.5	22.1	24.5	27.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The production of gold and silver from the mines of the United States since 1792 is shown in the following table.

The commercial value of the silver product is reckoned at the average yearly market price of silver on the New York market.

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1792 TO 1844, AND ANNUALLY SINCE.

[The estimate for 1792-1873 is by R. W. Raymond, commissioner, and since by Director of the Mint.]

Year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.
1792 to July 31, 1834	677,250	$14,000,000	Insignificant.	
July 31, 1834, to Dec. 31, 1844	362,812	7,500,000	193,400	$253,400
1845	48,762	1,008,000	38,700	50,200
1846	55,341	1,140,000	38,700	50,300
1847	43,005	889,000	38,700	50,600
Total	1,187,170	24,537,000	309,500	404,500
1848	483,750	10,000,000	38,700	50,500
1849	1,935,000	40,000,000	38,700	50,700
1850	2,418,750	50,000,000	38,700	50,900
1851	2,660,625	55,000,000	38,700	51,700
1852	2,902,500	60,000,000	38,700	51,300
1853	3,144,375	65,000,000	38,700	52,200
1854	2,902,500	60,000,000	38,700	52,200
1855	2,660,625	55,000,000	38,700	52,000
1856	2,660,625	55,000,000	38,700	52,000
1857	2,660,625	55,000,000	38,700	52,400
1858	2,418,750	50,000,000	38,700	52,000
1859	2,418,750	50,000,000	77,300	52,600
1860	2,225,250	46,000,000	116,000	156,800
1861	2,080,125	43,000,000	1,546,900	2,062,000
1862	1,896,300	39,200,000	3,480,500	4,684,800
1863	1,935,000	40,000,000	6,574,200	8,842,300
1864	2,230,087	46,100,000	8,507,800	11,443,000
1865	2,574,759	53,225,000	8,701,200	11,642,200
1866	2,588,062	53,500,000	7,734,400	10,356,400
1867	2,502,196	51,725,000	10,441,400	13,866,200
1868	2,322,000	48,000,000	9,281,200	12,306,900
1869	2,394,562	49,500,000	9,281,200	12,297,600
1870	2,418,750	50,000,000	12,375,000	16,434,000
1871	2,104,312	43,500,000	17,789,100	23,588,300
1872	1,741,500	36,000,000	22,236,300	29,396,400
Total	58,279,778	1,204,750,000	118,568,200	157,697,400
1873	1,741,500	36,000,000	27,650,400	35,881,600
1874	1,620,122	33,490,900	28,868,200	36,917,500
1875	1,619,009	33,467,900	24,539,300	30,485,900
1876	1,931,575	39,929,200	29,996,200	34,919,800
1877	2,268,662	46,897,400	30,777,800	36,991,500
1878	2,477,109	51,206,400	35,022,300	40,401,000
1879	1,881,787	38,900,000	31,565,500	35,477,100
1880	1,741,500	36,000,000	30,318,700	34,717,000
1881	1,678,612	34,700,000	33,257,800	37,657,500
1882	1,572,187	32,500,000	36,196,900	41,105,900
1883	1,451,250	30,000,000	35,732,800	39,618,400
1884	1,489,950	30,800,000	37,743,800	41,921,300
1885	1,538,373	31,801,000	39,909,400	42,503,500
1886	1,686,788	34,869,000	39,694,000	39,482,400
1887	1,603,049	33,136,000	41,721,600	40,887,200
1888	1,604,478	33,167,500	45,792,700	43,045,100
1889	1,594,775	32,967,000	50,094,500	46,838,400
1890	1,588,877	32,845,000	54,516,300	57,242,100
1891	1,604,840	33,175,000	58,330,000	57,630,000
1892	1,597,098	33,015,000	63,500,000	55,662,500
1893	1,739,323	35,955,000	60,000,000	46,800,000
1894	1,910,813	39,500,000	49,500,000	31,422,100
1895	2,254,760	46,610,000	55,727,000	36,445,500
1896	2,568,132	53,088,000	58,834,800	39,654,600
1897	2,774,935	57,363,000	53,860,000	32,316,000
1898	3,118,398	64,463,000	54,438,000	32,118,400
1899	3,437,210	71,053,400	54,764,500	32,858,700
1900	3,829,897	79,171,000	57,647,000	35,741,100
1901	3,805,500	78,666,700	55,214,000	33,128,400
1902	3,870,000	80,000,000	55,500.000	29,415,000
1903	3,560,000	73,591,700	54,300,000	29,322,000
1904	3,892,480	80,464,700	57,682,800	33,456,000
Total	71,052,989	1,468,793,800	1,442,696,300	1,242,063,500
Grand total	130,519,937	2,698,080,800	1,561,574,000	1,400,165,400

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

The deposits of gold at the mints and assay offices during the calendar year 1904 contained 8,203,467 fine ounces, of the value of $169,580,717, an increase in value of $30,105,670 over the amount reported for 1903.

Domestic gold deposited contained 4,588,991 fine ounces, of the value of $94,862,863.

Domestic gold coin deposited and transfer of mutilated gold coin from the Treasury contained 111,322 fine ounces, of the value of $2,301,226.

Foreign gold bullion deposited contained 168,944 fine ounces of refined bullion, valued at $3,492,384, and 753,410 fine ounces of crude bullion, of the value of $15,574,358—a total of $19,066,742--as shown by the following table:

Country of production.	Refined bullion.		Crude bullion.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Value.
Great Britain	156,592	$3,237,035		
British Columbia	3,924	81,122	57,688	$1,192,476
Northwest Territory			395,683	8,179,498
Ontario and Quebec			3,061	63,263
Manitoba			9	194
Nova Scotia			10,799	223,230
West Indies			167	3,458
Mexico	7,803	161,302	202,385	4,183,671
Central America			39,226	810,882
South America	625	12,925	44,218	914,064
British Guiana			11	240
Australia			41	846
Africa			120	2,489
Asia			2	47
Total	168,944	3,492,384	753,410	15,574,358

Foreign gold coin deposited contained 2,315,495 fine ounces, of the value of $47,865,534, as shown by the following statement:

Country of coinage.	Fine ounces.	Value.
Central America	2,776	$57,374
South America	45	936
Mexico	44,944	929,076
Great Britain	276,095	5,707,397
France	6	123
Germany	14	285
Spain	951	19,667
Russia	2,549	52,685
Japan	1,960,147	40,519,840
Unknown	27,968	578,151
Total	2,315,495	47,865,534

Old jewelry deposited contained 265,304 fine ounces of gold, of the value of $5,484,351.

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.

Silver is coined in the United States on Government account only. Deposits of silver bullion are received by the mints and assay offices to be returned to the depositor in fine or unparted bars with the weight and fineness stamped thereon. These deposits are confined almost exclusively to the assay office at New York, and the bars, when returned to the depositor, are sold for use in the arts or exported.

The deposits and purchases of silver at the United States mints and assay offices during the calendar year 1904 were as follows:

	Fine ounces.
Silver contained in gold deposits	938, 971. 66
For Philippine coinage	6, 796, 751. 94
Uncurrent domestic coin, including Hawaiian coin	1, 675, 337. 31
For return in fine bars	5, 393, 614. 20
For foreign coinage	1, 994, 649. 97
Total	16, 799, 325. 08

In the above purchases and deposits, the bullion of domestic production amounted to 5,740,812.06 fine ounces and that of foreign production to 1,324,417.62 fine ounces. The foreign silver coin included amounted to 6,867,049 fine ounces, from the following countries:

Country of coinage.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
Spain	6, 789, 596	$8, 778, 467
Mexico	2, 757	3, 565
South America	1, 807	2, 336
Central America	1, 064	1, 376
West Indies	59, 430	76, 839
Unclassified	12, 395	16, 025
Total	6, 867, 049	8, 878, 608

Old jewelry and plate deposited contained 705,500 fine ounces of the coining value of $912,162.

DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND SILVER SINCE 1880.

The following table shows the amount of gold and silver (excluding redeposits) received at the mints and assay offices, by calendar years, since 1880:

Calendar year.	Gold.	Silver (coining value).	Total.
1880	$100, 278, 708	$35, 103, 825	$135, 382, 528
1881	98, 763, 426	30, 326, 848	129, 090, 274
1882	41, 921, 263	35, 161, 254	77, 082, 517
1883	51, 089, 456	36, 978, 184	88, 067, 640
1884	50, 518, 179	36, 670, 731	87, 188, 910
1885	44, 714, 052	35, 836, 725	80, 550, 777
1886	66, 422, 088	39, 086, 070	105, 508, 158
1887	74, 724, 077	46, 381, 333	121, 105, 410
1888	41, 496, 410	41, 323, 973	82, 820, 383
1889	42, 599, 206	41, 977, 265	84, 576, 471
1890	48, 767, 964	55, 198, 037	103, 966, 001
1891	60, 849, 552	70, 994, 120	131, 843, 672
1892	45, 406, 646	84, 591, 898	129, 998, 544
1893	69, 419, 223	62, 465, 005	131, 884, 228
1894	49, 704, 902	14, 120, 605	63, 825, 507
1895	69, 433, 579	13, 843, 636	83, 277, 215
1896	91, 743, 670	10, 873, 160	102, 616, 830
1897	87, 924, 232	12, 707, 128	100, 631, 360
1898	182, 996, 602	15, 841, 222	198, 837, 824
1899	129, 798, 782	13, 481, 927	143, 280, 511
1900	158, 060, 258	16, 005, 626	174, 065, 884
1901	136, 858, 186	7, 486, 293	144, 344, 479
1902	127, 142, 337	8, 585, 751	135, 728, 088
1903	139, 475, 047	28, 898, 656	168, 373, 703
1904	169, 580, 717	21, 101, 057	190, 681, 774

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table exhibits the number of fine ounces and value of gold and silver coinage of the United States, by calendar years, since 1873:

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER AT THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1873, BY CALENDAR YEARS.

Calendar year.	Gold.		Silver.		
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces consumed.	Dollars coined.	Subsidiary coined.
1873	2,758,475	$57,022,748	3,004,803	$1,521,600	$2,503,147.60
1874	1,705,441	35,254,630	5,271,258	4,910,000	1,941,776.70
1875	1,594,050	32,951,940	11,504,961	6,279,600	9,068,293.00
1876	2,253,281	46,579,453	18,122,152	6,192,150	18,311,157.50
1877	2,128,493	43,999,864	21,378,389	13,092,710	15,300,335.50
1878	2,408,400	49,786,052	22,029,173	26,755,450	1,763,400.00
1879	1,890,499	39,080,080	21,323,113	27,561,641	8,135.00
1880	3,014,163	62,308,279	21,200,641	27,399,342	12,351.75
1881	4,685,162	96,850,890	21,609,422	27,928,935	11,228.75
1882	3,187,317	65,887,685	21,615,563	27,575,197	397,935.00
1883	1,414,581	29,241,990	22,581,870	28,471,018	775.950.45
1884	1,160,601	23,991,756	22,050,011	28,136,875	397,991.15
1885	1,343,519	27,773,012	22,387,196	28,697,767	264,409.20
1886	1,400,240	28,945,542	24,783,882	31,423,886	662,823.90
1887	1,159,664	23,972,383	27,139,034	33,611,710	1,579,371.40
1888	1,518,046	31,380,808	25,491,439	31,990,833	1,034,773.45
1889	1,035,899	21,413,931	27,412,169	34,651,811	844,872.15
1890	990,100	20,467,182	30,262,932	38,043,004	1,159,904.20
1891	1,413,614	29,222,005	21,086,062	23,562,735	3,956,121.60
1892	1,682,832	34,787,223	9,461,298	6,333,245	6,307,833.00
1893	2,757,231	56,997,020	6,440,604	1,455,792	7,847,005.30
1894	3,848,045	79,546,160	6,810,196	3,093,972	6,106,378.85
1895	2,883,941	59,616,358	4,164,996	862,880	4,835,130.25
1896	2,276,192	47,053,060	17,697,736	19,876,762	3,213,137.05
1897	3,677,878	76,028,485	14,006,626	12,651,731	5,835,566.30
1898	3,772,561	77,985,757	17,384,482	14,426,735	8,607,298.45
1899	5,386,277	111,344,220	19,612,343	15,182,846	10,878,673.90
1900	4,802,328	99,272,942	27,548,406	25,010,912	11,334,409.45
1901	4,921,439	101,735,188	23,437,523	22,566,813	8,271,647.75
1902	2,282,571	47,184,932	22,630,799	18,160,777	11,867,390.20
1903	2,113,212	43,683,970	14,894,507	10,343,755	9,530,685.00
1904	11,290,843	233,402,428	11,794,995	8,812,650	6,882,959.95
Total	88,756,895	1,834,767,973	586,133,581	606,585,134	161,012,098.75

The coinage manufactured during the calendar year 1904 by the mints of the United States was 135,991,881 pieces of the value of $250,781,567.30, as follows:

Description.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold	12,337,084	$233,402,428.00
Silver dollars	8,812,650	8,812,650.00
Subsidiary silver	32,109,148	6,882,959.95
Minor	82,732,999	1,683,529.35
Total	135,991,881	250,781,567.30

Tables will be found in the Appendix showing the value of the coinage made at each mint annually since 1792.

COINAGE FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

In addition to our own coinage, the mints of the United States manufactured the following coins for foreign countries:

Pieces.	Fine ounces consumed.	Value.
PANAMA.		
1,000,000 half-balboa silver pieces	1,498,119.62	$2,071,013.82
1,500,000 quarter-balboa silver pieces		
1,000,000 tenth-balboa silver pieces		
1,210,138 twentieth-balboa silver pieces		
4,710,138 (total pieces).		
VENEZUELA.		
500,000 two-bolivar silver pieces	139,226.25	185,555.56
COSTA RICA.		
250,000 fifty-centimo silver pieces	8,680.50	12,000.00
SALVADOR.		
400,000 peso silver pieces	289,356.48	160,758.60
PHILIPPINES.		
6,611,365 peso silver pieces	6,719,974.52	4,305,197.91
2,171,365 fifty-centavo silver pieces		
2,071,365 twenty-centavo silver pieces		
5,051,365 ten-centavo silver pieces		
1,086,355 five-centavo nickel pieces	....	....
17,051,755 one-centavo bronze pieces		
5,665,355 half-centavo bronze pieces		
39,708,925 (total pieces).		

The total Philippine coinage from April, 1903, to December 31, 1904, was as follows:

Pieces.	Fine ounces.	Value.
20,766,382 peso silver pieces	20,320,546.89	$11,731,177.39
5,275,542 fifty-centavo silver pieces		
7,576,792 twenty-centavo silver pieces		
11,356,581 ten-centavo silver pieces		
9,998,913 five-centavo nickel pieces	....	....
27,844,313 one-centavo bronze pieces		
17,751,913 half-centavo bronze pieces		
100,570,436 (total pieces).		

MOVEMENT OF GOLD FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The superintendent of the United States assay office at New York has prepared the following tables giving exports of gold through the port of New York during the calendar year 1904:

STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES GOLD COIN AND BULLION EXPORTED FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO EUROPE DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1904.

Date.	Country.	Amount.	Rate of exchange
January 5	England	$3,080	$4.84⅞
April 6	France	2,969,992	4.87¼
April 11	.....do	1,010,000	4.87¼
April 12	.....do	510,000	4.87¼
April 20	.....do	1,502,654	4.87⅛
April 20	Germany	16,446	4.87⅛
April 25	France	6,638,605	4.87¼
April 27	.....do	2,527,531	4.87¼
April 29	.....do	3,708,108	4.87¼
May 2	.....do	3,004,938	4.87
May 4	.....do	1,764,216	4.87
May 6	.....do	4,519,609	4.87
May 11	.....do	9,020,654	4.87
May 13	.....do	4,949,658	4.87
May 16	.....do	8,221,428	4.87
May 18	.....do	4,882,687	4.87
May 20	.....do	2,259,755	4.86⅞
May 25	.....do	2,251,865	4.86⅞
May 27	.....do	547,817	4.87¼
May 27	Germany	6,350	4.87¼
June 1	France	631,685	4.87¼
June 1	Germany	54,920	4.87¼
October 26	France	1,253,054	4.86¼
October 28	England	2,030,503	4.86⅞
October 28	Germany	5,957	4.86⅞
November 2	France	5,320,548	4.86⅛
November 16	.....do	3,393,206	4.86⅞
November 18	.....do	534,648	4.87
November 21	.....do	1,055,341	4.87¼
November 21	Germany	500,000	4.87¼
November 23	.....do	500,000	4.87¼
November 23	France	807,019	4.87¼
December 14	Germany	1,600,000	4.87
December 22	France	539,768	4.87¼
December 23	Germany	250,000	4.87¼
December 28	France	641,018	4.87¼
December 30	Germany	250,000	4.87¼
December 30	.....do	15,358	4.87¼
Total		79,698,368	

RECAPITULATION OF GOLD EXPORTS TO EUROPE.

Description.	France.	Germany.	England.
United States coin	$6,250,000	$3,100,000	$2,000
Foreign coin	19,400		
United States assay-office bars	68,203,878		2,030,323
Bullion	12,106		
In ore		99,031	1,030
Total	74,485,384	3,199,031	2,033,353

Grand total of exports to Europe		79,717,768
During the same period there were shipped to West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, the following:		
United States coins	$27,059,088	
Foreign coins	1,829,618	
Total gold exports to other ports		28,888,706
Grand total of gold exports		108,606,474

The imports during the same period were as follows:

From Europe—		
United States coins	$5, 664	
Foreign coins	4, 784, 367	
Bullion	3, 193, 498	
In ore	23	
Total gold from Europe		$7, 983, 552
From West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America—		
United States coins	624, 927	
Foreign coins	855, 893	
Bullion	1, 207, 158	
In ore	815, 869	
Total from other ports		3, 503, 847
Grand total of gold imports		11, 487, 399

During the same period there was exported to England copper matte and ore containing 4,855 ounces of fine gold and 60,100 ounces of fine silver.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

The imports and exports of the precious metals during the calendar year 1904 of those countries from which direct returns have been received are exhibited in the following table. The information relating to foreign countries was received principally through representatives of the United States in them.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, 1904.

GOLD.

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
United States	$84, 803, 234	$121, 211, 827		$36, 408, 593
Africa [a]	127, 059	82, 965, 829		82, 838, 770
Argentina	24, 903, 198	1, 587, 436	$23, 315, 762	
Australasia	5, 759, 362	82, 222, 632		76, 763, 270
Austria-Hungary	29, 168, 270	12, 445, 275	16, 722, 995	
Brazil		1, 722, 819		1, 722, 819
Canada	11, 224, 391	18, 170, 239		6, 945, 848
Costa Rica	390, 965	318, 625	72, 340	
China	6, 931, 735	1, 036, 136	5, 895, 599	
Denmark	536, 000	268, 000	268, 000	
Ecuador	97, 330	200, 000		102, 670
Egypt	34, 927, 847	13, 465, 508	21, 461, 839	
France	126, 845, 197	23, 927, 368	102, 917, 829	
Great Britain	169, 568, 798	160, 784, 965	8, 783, 833	
Germany	108, 061, 044	15, 508, 318	92, 552, 726	
Guiana (British)		1, 599, 121		1, 599, 121
Guiana (Dutch)	197, 548	552, 137		354, 589
Guiana (French)		2, 281, 572		2, 281, 572
India (British)	75, 356, 833	41, 799, 770	33, 557, 063	
Italy	5, 986, 820	1, 725, 813	4, 261, 007	
Japan	2, 719, 436	52, 843, 639		50, 124, 203
Mexico	3, 036, 979	11, 832, 315		8, 795, 336
Netherlands	6, 288, 757	392, 026	5, 896, 731	
Nicaragua		797, 520		797, 520
Norway	1, 721	291	1, 430	
Peru	1, 176, 543	63, 807	1, 112, 736	
Portugal	63, 327	505, 807		442, 480
Russia	3, 562, 855	2, 063, 410	1, 499, 445	
Siam	2, 293, 568		2, 293, 568	
Spain	57, 117	21, 199	35, 918	
Straits Settlements	2, 044, 407	328, 629	1, 715, 778	
Sweden	1, 207, 268		1, 207, 268	
Switzerland	13, 181, 652	7, 593, 794	5, 587, 858	

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[a] Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and with British Possessions.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, 1904—Continued.

SILVER.

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
United States	$26,087,042	$50,135,245		$24,048,203
Africa[a]	2,401,204	714,295	$1,686,909	
Argentina	14,753	16,856		2,103
Australasia	155,309	7,591,015		7,436,706
Austria-Hungary	1,024,995	685,849	339,146	
Canada	316,554	2,251,782		1,935,228
Costa Rica	44,305		44,305	
China	16,416,009	25,925,602		9,509,593
Egypt	3,348,294	33,301	3,314,993	
France	18,736,633	24,377,830		5,641,197
Great Britain	64,795,571	64,547,767	247,804	
Germany	8,353,800	5,721,044	2,632,756	
Guiana (Dutch)	87,076		87,076	
India (British)	70,485,155	19,102,015	51,383,140	
Italy	2,606,272	129,078	2,477,194	
Japan	14,199,577	881,818	13,317,759	
Mexico		65,412,426		65,412,426
Netherlands	1,091,088	1,015,000	76,088	
Nicaragua		1,447		1,447
Norway	222,322	144,708	77,614	
Peru		2,226,021		2,226,021
Portugal	416,826	281,994	134,332	
Russia	9,854,968	16,582,918		6,727,950
Siam	764,253	408,974	355,279	
Spain	1,990,391	5,094,668		3,104,277
Straits Settlements	11,308,459	897,333	10,411,126	
Sweden	91,306	286	91,020	
Switzerland	9,466,899	2,772,163	6,694,736	

[a] Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and with British Possessions.

MARKET PRICE OF SILVER DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

The silver market in 1904, owing largely to the change in the policy of the Indian government by which, instead of delaying its purchases of silver until its needs became urgent it anticipated its requirements, was much steadier than it had been in recent years. In January the lowest price per standard ounce in London was $25\frac{1}{2}$ pence and the highest $27\frac{5}{16}$, while the average was 26.4230 pence, equivalent in New York, with exchange at par, to $0.57922 per fine ounce.

By the middle of January the price had risen to $27\frac{5}{16}$ pence; but in the following two weeks it fell to $25\frac{1}{2}$, which was followed by a steady rise until about the middle of February, when it touched $27\frac{1}{2}$ pence, a figure which it did not again reach until December 5.

On the 30th of that month the price attained the figure $28\frac{9}{16}$, the highest of the year, while the lowest was $24\frac{7}{16}$ pence, in April.

The rise in price from May to the close of the year was due in part to purchases for the Indian government and also to a good demand on the part of the bazaars. The purchases for the French mint, while not as heavy as those of 1903, aggregated about 77,500 kilograms, and helped to sustain the market. Another factor was the purchases for the Panama coinage, which absorbed about 1,500,000 ounces. In November the Mexican congress passed a bill closing the mints to the free coinage of silver, but this action so far has had but little effect upon the price of silver.

It is not believed that either Japan or Russia bought largely in the London market. The former supplied her needs by direct importations of Mexican dollars from Mexico via San Francisco, while the latter drew upon her existing stocks. The great demand of the year was from India. It is estimated that the government purchased not less than £4,000,000 worth of silver, while the buying for the bazaars was also heavy. The Indian orders continued throughout the greater part of the year.

The highest price during the year was in December—28 9/16 pence, equivalent, with exchange at par, to 62.612 cents per fine ounce.

The average London price for the year was 26.4019 pence, equivalent in New York, with exchange at par, to 57.876 cents per fine ounce.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER BULLION AND VALUE OF A FINE OUNCE EACH MONTH, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904, LONDON AND NEW YORK.

Month.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average price per ounce, British standard, .925 fine.	Equivalent value of a fine ounce with exchange at par, $4.8665.	Average monthly price at New York of exchange on London.	Equivalent value of a fine ounce based on average London price and average rate of exchange.	Average monthly New York price of fine bar silver.
	Pence.	*Pence.*	*Pence.*				
January	27 5/16	25 1/8	26.4230	$0.57922	$4.8555	$0.57797	$0.57634
February	27 1/8	25 5/8	26.6700	.58463	4.8601	.58389	.58335
March	26 11/16	25 1/8	26.1643	.57355	4.8701	.57386	.57347
April	25 5/8	24 7/16	24.9900	.54781	4.8741	.54864	.54775
May	25 13/16	25 1/4	25.5721	.56057	4.8700	.56094	.56045
June	26 1/8	25 5/16	25.6488	.56221	4.8743	.56312	.56269
July	27	26 3/8	26.7600	.58661	4.8737	.58769	.58697
August	27	26 3/16	26.6018	.58414	4.8807	.58414	.58486
September	26 7/8	26	26.3485	.57759	4.8665	.57757	.57692
October	26 13/16	26 1/8	26.7596	.58660	4.8591	.58570	.58572
November	27 1/4	26 3/4	26.9543	.59087	4.8680	.59107	.59091
December	28 9/16	27 1/8	27.9302	.61230	4.8697	.61251	.61182
Average	....	....	26.4019	.57876	4.8684	.57892	.57843

EXPORTS OF SILVER TO THE EAST.

The exports of silver from London to India, China, and the Straits since 1881 have been as follows:

Calendar year.	India.	China.	Straits.	Total.
1881	$12,375,612	$3,898,860	$3,577,729	$19,852,201
1882	18,604,945	1,584,318	7,354,255	27,543,518
1883	18,040,140	4,212,574	11,189,631	33,442,345
1884	26,073,909	5,018,714	8,136,097	39,228,720
1885	30,913,667	3,160,315	3,108,146	37,182,128
1886	21,159,591	1,769,425	2,892,064	25,821,080
1887	19,798,328	1,427,179	2,766,946	23,992,453
1888	21,162,116	1,153,002	3,219,321	25,534,439
1889	28,892,786	2,731,861	8,181,141	39,805,788
1890	35,673,177	1,284,498	4,441,197	41,398,872
1891	21,717,992	1,177,620	10,754,800	33,650,412
1892	35,180,897	719,668	18,622,825	54,523,390
1893	34,319,877	11,635,650	7,847,295	53,802,822
1894	24,391,351	13,279,564	6,002,565	43,673,480
1895	17,638,610	8,042,003	3,668,772	29,349,385
1896	23,874,942	3,602,597	4,025,257	31,502,796
1897	28,250,305	2,721,522	3,597,331	34,569,158
1898	20,984,625	3,721,656	1,971,443	26,677,724
1899	25,597,912	6,929,117	1,396,223	33,923,252
1900	37,916,065	11,252,496	3,922,477	53,091,038
1901	36,987,395	4,101,764	3,150,630	44,239,789
1902	30,987,195	991,793	5,363,710	37,342,698
1903	36,125,636	1,508,907	3,999,674	41,634,217
1904	46,366,153	2,495,502	385,758	49,247,413

VALUE OF NET IMPORTS OF SILVER INTO INDIA SINCE 1835.

The net imports in value of silver into India, average exchange rate of India rupee in London, and amount of council bills sold, by fiscal years ended March 31, is shown by the following table:

Year.	Net imports of silver.	Average rate of Indian rupee.	Amount of council bills sold.	Year.	Net imports of silver.	Average rate of Indian rupee.	Amount of council bills sold.
		Pence.				*Pence.*	
1835–36	[a] 16,118,960	....	$9,953,224	1870–71	$4,273,507	22½	$41,090,337
1836–37	$6,176,311	22¾	9,938,522	1871–72	30,574,254	23⅛	50,175,265
1837–38	9,173,294	23	8,303,149	1872–73	8,298,985	22¾	67,834,606
1838–39	12,671,392	23⅜	11,419,685	1873–74	11,311,401	22.351	64,654,752
1839–40	7,864,683	23⅛	7,005,448	1874–75	20,916,698	22.221	52,760,715
1840–41	6,679,118	23⅛	5,715,461	1875–76	6,826,414	21.645	60,294,052
1841–42	5,887,052	22⅝	12,600,746	1876–77	29,911,149	20.491	61,784,106
1842–43	14,068,739	23⅛	5,827,332	1877–78	61,869,640	20.79	49,319,325
1843–44	17,237,334	23	13,634,624	1878–79	15,910,390	19.761	67,880,692
1844–45	8,719,684	21⅝	12,248,742	1879–80	31,852,848	19.961	74,271,598
1845–46	4,112,529	21¾	14,919,273	1880–81	15,751,280	19.956	74,163,888
1846–47	6,322,979	22⅝	15,071,750	1881–82	21,699,764	19.895	89,604,086
1847–48	2,204,565	22	7,503,189	1882–83	29,614,971	19.525	73,584,015
1848–49	1,344,618	21⅛	9,193,767	1883–84	25,372,923	19.536	85,649,451
1849–50	5,810,633	22⅛	14,283,752	1884–85	28,367,364	19.308	66,957,731
1850–51	10,410,803	24¼	15,750,223	1885–86	42,960,530	18.254	50,089,386
1851–52	14,016,886	24⅛	13,516,816	1886–87	25,306,454	17.441	59,061,202
1852–53	22,293,629	23⅞	16,152,235	1887–88	31,623,459	16.899	74,742,515
1853–54	11,279,345	24⅛	18,738,775	1888–89	30,709,917	16.379	69,410,208
1854–55	138,797	23 1/16	17,860,191	1889–90	36,741,437	16.566	75,306,635
1855–56	40,085,623	24 1/16	7,222,081	1890–91	51,993,287	18.089	77,713,304
1856–57	56,413,954	25 1/16	13,722,119	1891–92	30,611,949	16.733	78,320,740
1857–58	61,012,039	24⅝	3,059,077	1892–93	39,083,615	14.984	80,454,024
1858–59	[a] 77,283,420	(b)	124,451	1893–94	40,466,665	14.546	46,378,884
1859–60	[a] 111,475,630	(b)	22,843	1894–95	16,812,318	13.100	82,268,679
1860–61	[a] 53,280,090	(b)	3,879	1895–96	18,206,409	13.641	85,278,507
1861–62	$43,988,930	23⅞	5,809,277	1896–97	17,163,165	14.454	76,028,915
1862–63	60,757,238	23⅛	32,321,230	1897–98	26,447,429	15.393	44,271,918
1863–64	61,950,883	23⅞	43,698,839	1898–99	16,442,585	15.979	91,064,157
1864–65	48,793,010	23⅞	33,040,970	1899–1900	11,653,240	16.068	92,495,079
1865–66	89,904,731	23¾	33,900,604	1900–1901	30,792,023	15.973	65,501,810
1866–67 [c]	32,474,026	23	24,661,422	1901–2	23,318,450	15.988	89,444,377
1867–68	26,230,510	23⅛	20,134,097	1902–3	22,569,699	16.0018	90,029,987
1868–69	40,330,842	23 1/16	18,033,989	1903–4	44,097,608	16.0491	116,111,293
1869–70	34,500,818	23¼	33,968,764	1904–5	43,509,790	16.045	118,866,929

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[a] Rupees.

[b] From 1858–59 to 1860–61, inclusive, the home treasury was opened at all times for the sale of bills on India, at rates altered from time to time by advertisement. Consequent on the mutiny, it was necessary to refrain from drawing on India, and exchange was raised to a prohibitory rate.

[c] Eleven months.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM BRITISH INDIA IN EACH FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, FROM 1873-74 (BRITISH STANDARD OUNCES).

[From Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.]

Period.	Gold.			Silver.		
	Imported.	Exported.	Net imports.	Imported.	Exported.	Net imports.
	Ounces.	*Ounces.*	*Ounces.*	*Ounces.*	*Ounces.*	*Ounces.*
1873-74			331,554			8,747,151
1874-75			446,964			16,269,590
1875-76			355,985			5,451,074
1876-77			62,696			25,229,986
1877-78			102,628			51,436,354
1878-79			177,101			18,916,146
1879-80			874,227			27,581,194
1880-81			777,533			13,642,358
1881-82			1,028,240			18,852,031
1882-83			1,048,810			26,216,055
1883-84			1,138,584			22,448,221
1884-85			973,053			25,393,863
1885-86			544,437			40,677,913
1886-87			393,174			25,078,814
1887-88	569,684	41,646	528,038	37,877,141	5,094,542	32,782,599
1888-89	512,287	50,710	461,577	37,844,665	5,408,636	32,436,029
1889-90	850,232	76,848	773,384	43,940,659	5,296,885	38,643,774
1890-91	1,175,875	161,646	1,014,229	56,190,870	4,661,785	51,529,085
1891-92	709,102	285,454	423,648	38,177,580	5,829,142	32,348,438
1892-93	272,442	726,925	—454,483	54,180,144	8,656,632	45,523,512
1893-94	474,635	378,399	96,236	60,328,296	5,999,323	54,328,973
1894-95	236,873	926,843	—689,970	32,638,069	5,598,047	27,040,022
1895-96	695,055	372,432	322,623	34,082,810	7,064,731	27,018,079
1896-97	657,238	347,873	309,365	37,520,322	11,591,234	25,929,088
1897-98	1,129,149	397,114	732,035	68,535,612	24,250,995	44,284,617
1898-99	1,432,461	410,461	1,022,000	49,226,780	26,061,355	23,165,425
1899-1900	1,914,037	353,225	1,560,812	50,663,542	32,017,260	18,646,282
1900-1901	1,987,738	1,881,060	106,678	64,746,549	15,311,385	49,435,164
1901-2	1,372,249	1,097,743	274,506	66,726,972	27,721,780	39,205,192
1902-3	2,187,384	770,766	1,416,618	75,167,077	32,294,876	42,872,201
1903-4	3,330,466	1,764,229	1,566,237	104,824,765	25,749,296	78,575,469
1904-5	3,605,016	2,088,025	1,516,991	98,118,908	23,162,646	74,956,262

NOTE.—The quantities in the column "net imports" for both gold and silver, for the years 1873-74 to 1886-87, are estimated only, deduced from the declared values of the trade for those years by the following process:

For gold, the rupee value of the monthly net imports was converted into sterling at the average rate of exchange in each month, and this sterling value was then divided by the English mint price of gold (£3 17s. 10½d.). For silver the average price of 107 rupees per 100 tolas, or 285.33 rupees per 100 ounces, was taken as the basis of the value of the annual imports.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BULLION INTO AND FROM LONDON.

The imports and exports of bullion into and from various countries during the calendar year 1904 were as follows:

Country.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
Austria	....	....	$7,390,754	....
Belgium	$1,986,885	$579,508	487	$221,968
France	2,296,385	1,382,251	27,287,346	3,180,190
Germany	8,984,591	1,679,040	45,720,432	1,371,487
Holland	907,257	286,423	1,289,987	331,049
Sweden and Denmark	....	....	1,216,625	54,013
Russia	....	4,607,116	353,551	4,012,658
Spain, Portugal, etc	911,194	610,094	49,395	271,823
Gibraltar	73,766	14,838	228,725	9,173
Malta	6,326	....	934,368	97,330
Egypt	153,713	252,284	20,571,669	1,596,879
Aden	38,718,473	3,287,077	20,054,885	46,072,917
Mauritius				
Ceylon				
Bombay				
Madras				
Calcutta				
Singapore				
Penang				
Manila				
Hongkong	47,059	420,587	....	2,778,562
Shanghai				
Japan	....	224	....	....
West coast of Africa	1,672,499	439,990	124,456	1,799,194
British South Africa	79,530,080	66,296	2,604	49,351
United States	127,001	40,943,193	3,392,569	962,793
Mexico, South America (except Brazil) West Indies, etc	3,845,567	855,209	27,244,472	675,597
Brazil	2,157,636	1,168	3,523,468	....
British North America	....	....	48,665	152,351
Australia	20,235,958	1,087,653	579	145,508
New Zealand	2,573,984	245,992	....	....
Other countries	632,042	117,492	1,349,928	764,926
Total	164,860,416	56,876,435	160,784,965	64,547,767

STOCK OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The stock of domestic coin in the United States on December 31, 1904, was $1,979,114,352 of which $1,299,037,758 was gold and $680,076,594 was silver.

OFFICIAL TABLE OF STOCK OF COIN IN THE UNITED STATES DECEMBER 31, 1904.

Items.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Estimated stock of coin Dec. 31, 1903	$1,110,920,555	$665,971,894	$1,776,892,449
Net imports United States coin, calendar year 1904	....	257,135	257,135
United States coin returned in transports from the Philippine Islands not recorded at the custom-house, calendar year 1904	....	[a] 717,308	717,308
Coinage, calendar year 1904	233,402,428	15,695,610	249,098,038
Total	1,344,322,983	682,641,947	2,026,964,930
Loss:			
Net exports United States coin, calendar year 1904	39,466,927	....	39,466,927
United States and Hawaiian coin melted for recoinage (face value)	2,318,298	2,465,353	4,783,651
United States coin estimated to have been used in the arts	3,500,000	100,000	3,600,000
Total	45,285,225	2,565,353	47,850,578
Estimated stock of coin in the United States Dec. 31, 1904.	1,299,037,758	680,076,594	1,979,114,352

[a] Of this amount $410,632 were in 1-dollar pieces.

NOTE.—The number of standard silver dollars coined to December 31, 1904, was 570,272,610, which, added to the Hawaiian dollar coinage of 500,000 plus the number imported from the Philippine Islands—150,000—and the number returned in Government transports from the Philippine Islands—410,632—equals 571,333,242. Since July 1, 1898, the number of standard silver dollars exported in transports has been 2,495,000 and since 1883 the number melted has been 180,785 (Report of the Director of the Mint, 1904, p. 21), and the number of Hawaiian dollars melted to December 31, 1904, has been 453,240; a total disposition of 3,129,025, leaving in the United States December 31, 1904, 568,204,217 standard silver dollars, and $111,872,377 in subsidiary silver coins.

In the Appendix will be found tables giving in detail the source from which these amounts were obtained.

The cost value of the gold and silver bullion owned by the Government on December 31, 1904, was as follows:

GOLD AND SILVER BULLION IN THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES ON DECEMBER 31, 1904.

Metal.	Value.
Gold	$49,187,417
Silver (cost)	4,982,396
Total	54,169,813

The total metallic stock, including bullion in the Treasury, was as follows:

METALLIC STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES ON DECEMBER 31, 1904.

Bullion and coin.	Value.
Gold	$1,348,225,175
Silver	685,058,990
Total	2,033,284,165

On December 31, 1903, the metallic stock was as follows:

Bullion and coin.	Value.
Gold	$1,320,357,366
Silver	679,171,112
Total	1,999,528,478

The increase in the total stock on December 31, 1904, as compared on the same date with 1903, was, gold, $27,867,809; silver, $5,887,878; a total of $33,755,687.

The location of the stock of metallic and paper money in the United States on December 31, 1904, was as follows:

LOCATION OF MONEYS OF THE UNITED STATES, DECEMBER 31, 1904.

Moneys.	In Treasury.	Outside of Treasury.	Total.
Metallic:			
Gold bullion	$49,187,417	....	$49,187,417
Silver bullion	4,982,396	....	....
Gold coin	647,261,358	$651,776,400	1,299,037,758
Silver dollars	487,796,322	80,407,895	568,204,217
Subsidiary silver coin	9,326,444	102,545,933	111,872,377
Total metallic	1,198,553,937	834,730,228	2,028,301,769
Paper:			
Legal-tender notes (old issue)	5,071,354	341,609,662	346,681,016
Legal-tender notes (act of July 14, 1890)	81,174	10,937,826	11,019,000
National-bank notes	15,834,497	448,959,659	464,794,156
Total notes	20,987,025	801,507,147	822,494,172
Gold certificates	58,940,810	465,744,159	....
Silver certificates	9,958,691	467,143,309	....
Total certificates	68,899,501	932,887,468	....
Grand total	....	2,569,124,843	2,850,795,941

GOLD AND SILVER USED IN INDUSTRIAL ARTS IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

Among the purveyors of gold and silver bars for use in the industrial arts the United States mint at Philadelphia and the United States assay office at New York hold the foremost places; consequently the larger portion of the material consumed in the arts is brought under Government notice as a matter of public record.

The following table gives the value of the gold and the quantity of the silver bars issued by the Government institutions during the calendar year 1904:

Gold and Silver Bars Issued for Use in the Industrial Arts by the Government Institutions during the Calendar Year ended December 31, 1904.

Material used.	Gold.	Silver.
		Fine ounces.
Bullion (new material)	$18,948,890.58	2,316,351.85
Old jewelry, plate, etc	3,329,313.74	601,034.82
Total	22,278,204.32	2,917,386.67

Bars for Industrial Use Manufactured by Private Refineries and Furnished Goldsmiths and Others during the Calendar Year 1904.

Material used.	Gold.	Silver.
		Fine ounces.
Bullion (new material)	$481,146	15,531,603
United States coin	582,129	390
Old plate, jewelry, etc	2,396,613	1,953,653
Total	3,459,888	17,485,646

Estimating the amount of gold coin used in the arts during the calendar year to have been $3,500,000 and silver coin $100,000, the total industrial consumption of the precious metals in the year 1904 was as follows:

Industrial Consumption of the Precious Metals During the Calendar Year 1904.

Material used.	Gold.	Silver.
		Fine ounces.
New material	$19,430,036	17,847,955
United States coin (estimated)	3,500,000	77,344
Old material	5,725,927	2,554,688
Total	28,655,963	20,479,987

The following table gives the amounts and the classification of gold and silver used in the industrial arts in the United States since 1880:

GOLD AND SILVER BARS FURNISHED FOR USE IN MANUFACTURES AND THE ARTS, AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL USED, BY CALENDAR YEARS, SINCE 1880.

GOLD.

Calendar year.	United States coin.	New material (domestic).	Old material.	Foreign bullion and coin.	Total.
1880	$3,300,000	$6,000,000	$395,000	$1,267,600	$10,962,600
1881	2,700,000	7,000,000	522,900	1,547,800	11,770,700
1882	2,500,000	7,000,000	696,500	671,500	10,868,000
1883	4,875,000	7,840,000	1,549,300	194,500	14,458,800
1884	5,000,000	6,000,000	3,114,500	385,500	14,500,000
1885	3,500,000	6,736,927	1,408,902	178,913	11,824,742
1886	3,500,000	7,003,480	1,928,046	638,003	13,069,529
1887	3,500,000	9,090,342	1,835,882	384,122	14,810,346
1888	3,500,000	9,893,057	2,402,976	718,809	16,514,842
1889	3,500,000	9,686,827	3,218,971	291,258	16,697,056
1890	3,500,000	10,717,472	3,076,426	362.062	17,655,960
1891	3,500,000	10,697,679	4,860,712	628,525	19,686,916
1892	3,500,000	10,588,703	4,468,685	771,686	19,329,074
1893	1,500,000	8,354,482	2,777,165	804,254	13,435,901
1894	1,500,000	6,430,073	2,184,946	543,585	10,658,604
1895	1,500,000	8,481,789	2,976,269	471,027	13,429,085
1896	1,500,000	7,209,787	2,369,343	316,804	11,395,934
1897	1,500,000	7,184,822	2,571,428	613,981	11,870,231
1898	1,500,000	9,463,262	2,164,976	437,641	13,565,879
1899	1,500,000	13,267,287	2,734,985	344,906	17,847,178
1900	1,500,000	14,582,627	3,480,612	584,903	20,148,142
1901	1,500,000	16,296,688	3,386,626	685,642	21,868,956
1902	1,500,000	18,653,625	4,677,549	851,673	25,682,847
1903	3,500,000	19,944,365	4,665,589	953,597	29,063,551
1904	3,500,000	12,298,459	5,725,927	7,131,577	28,655,963
Total	68,375,000	250,421,753	69,194,215	21,779,868	409,770,836

SILVER (FINE OUNCES).

1880	464,063	3,867,188	112,148	273,023	4,716,422
1881	154,687	4,563,281	137,672	286,945	5,142,585
1882	154,687	4,906,920	164,665	340,544	5,566,816
1883	154.687	3,576,143	434,595	119,883	4,285,308
1884	154,687	3,480,469	131,484	502,734	4,269,374
1885	154,687	3,511,310	357,472	48,501	4,071,970
1886	154,687	2,804,635	312,589	638,562	3,910,473
1887	154,687	3,173,208	371,719	506,595	4,206,209
1888	154,687	5,010,218	504,318	597,082	6,266,305
1889	154,687	5,644,495	472,582	508,920	6,780,684
1890	154,687	5,525,155	495,077	963,254	7,138,173
1891	154,687	5,637,642	663,707	971,516	7,427,552
1892	154,687	5,572,006	500,706	966,643	7,194,042
1893	77,344	5,082,054	945,787	1,346,326	7,451,511
1894	77,344	6,635,685	944,504	759,824	8,417,857
1895	77,344	7,599,323	1,065,902	752,942	9,495,511
1896	77,344	6,160,777	832,860	821,387	7,892,368
1897	77,344	7,116,009	853,457	616,579	8,663,389
1898	77,344	9,417,981	734,233	489,160	10,718,718
1899	77,344	8,388,658	1,583,678	529,137	10,578,817
1900	77,344	10,423,485	1,776,006	940,450	13,217,285
1901	77,344	11,809,418	1,208,523	1,038,409	14,133,694
1902	77,344	15,236,711	2,741,331	1,289,623	19,345,009
1903	77,344	15,016,256	3,919,726	954,930	19,968,356
1904	77,344	16,629,834	2,554,687	1,218,122	20,479,987
Total	3,248,435	176,788,861	23,819,428	17,481,091	221,337,915

EXCHANGE OF GOLD BARS FOR GOLD COIN.

The value of the gold bars furnished to the trade in exchange for gold coin monthly, by the United States mint at Philadelphia and assay office at New York, under the provisions of the act of May 26, 1882, was as follows:

GOLD BARS EXCHANGED FOR GOLD COIN AT THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA AND ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

Month.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Total.
January	$367,301.84	$985,500.75	$1,352,802.59
February	408,550.22	900,101.87	1,308,652.09
March	464,899.46	1,121,228.67	1,586,128.13
April	402,196.55	18,150,012.92	18,552,209.47
May	395,270.48	38,020,881.26	38,416,151.74
June	361,969.58	1,612,790.20	1,974,759.78
July	260,328.41	782,224.94	1,042,553.35
August	450,794.88	1,099,978.60	1,550,773.48
September	529,387.82	1,427,357.65	1,956,745.47
October	524,432.25	4,748,227.09	5,272,659.34
November	483,784.71	12,490,844.12	12,974,628.83
December	272,790.25	5,932,954.98	6,205,745.23
Total	4,921,706.45	87,272,103.05	92,193,809.50

These figures include both small bars manufactured for use in the arts and large bars manufactured for export.

The total amount was distributed as follows:

Exported	$73,973,151.38
Employed for industrial purposes	18,220,658.12
Total	92,193,809.50

THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL CONSUMPTION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.

The recent large increase in the production of gold has given special interest to the subject of industrial consumption. What part of the new stream is absorbed in the arts and how much of it is added to the monetary stocks?

The data for any calculation upon this subject is confessedly incomplete and unsatisfactory. We are not, however, without some material from which to construct an estimate. At various times men of acknowledged ability for such investigations have given careful attention to the subject and conducted extensive inquiries to learn at first hand from parties engaged in the industry the consumption in the important countries.

The celebrated savant, Dr. Adolph Soetbeer, of Gottingen University, is the best known of recent authorities upon this subject. He published his first estimates in 1881, but continued his investigations until his death, which occurred in 1892. In 1891 he revised his earlier conclusions, reviewed all the information he had been able to gather, and summed up the average annual consumption of new gold at that time by the more important countries in the following table:

Countries.	Kilograms.	Value.
United States	19,500	$12,959,700
Great Britain	17,000	11,298,200
France	16,800	11,165,280
Germany	12,000	7,975,200
Switzerland	10,500	6,978,300
Netherlands and Belgium	2,900	1,927,340
Austria-Hungary	2,400	1,595,040
Italy	4,500	2,990,700
Russia	2,400	1,595,040
Other countries	2,000	1,329,200
Total	90,000	59,814,000

In this calculation he properly includes all melted coin as new gold, but deducts the amount of old plate, jewelry, etc., which is returned to similar use.

Since Doctor Soetbeer's figures were made Professor Lexis has given much attention to the subject. His conclusions, published in 1896, allowed only $48,790,000 for the industrial consumption of new gold in Europe and the United States.

No attempt is made to estimate the industrial consumption of gold in Asia. A large amount has gone into India and is either hoarded or converted into ornaments, this conversion being in fact a method of hoarding. Statistics as to Asiatic countries have been so meager that it has been simpler to count the net exports to Asia as so much gold definitely withdrawn from the commercial world. It is practically out of the calculation so far as the needs of Europe and America are concerned.

Before the royal commission upon the relative values of gold and silver in 1886 Sir Hector Hay gave testimony as to inquiries he had made of the principal gold and silver refiners of England concerning the industrial consumption of these metals. They estimated that the sales of new gold in bars amounted to 1¾ millions of pounds sterling per annum, and that the total consumption, including old material and coin, would be about 2½ millions of pounds sterling. He thought the coin would amount to about 10 per cent of the total, which would make an aggregate of approximately $10,000,000 of new gold and coin.

The only country which makes an official effort to calculate the consumption of gold and silver used industrially is the United States. The conditions here are very favorable to success in the undertaking. Gold coinage is free, and as the mint service maintains twelve offices in different parts of the country, contiguous to important ports of entry and important mining fields, practically all the gold produced in the country or imported is disposed of immediately to the Government. The refineries of the country, as a rule, dispose of their output directly to the Government, but courteously inform the Director of the Mint at the end of each year of the amount and destination of their entire product. The mints offer for sale fine bars in convenient sizes at a charge so low that there is economy in purchasing them for all industrial uses rather than use coin which has been in circulation. How generally the manufacturers look to the Government to supply their needs is shown by the figures given in the chapter on the industrial consumption of the United States. The bars purchased of private refiners are usually from sweep smelters and composed of old material. The new gold nearly all passes through the Government offices. There remains, however, a considerable consumption of coin. A few important manufacturers in certain lines prefer coin to fine bars, because the alloy gives it better adaptation to their uses. There continues also the scattered consumption, important in the aggregate, by small manufacturers over the country, to whom the convenience of obtaining coin from a local bank outweighs the loss by abrasion, and the use by small jewelers, dentists, and others. Occasionally a census is taken of these losses by circulars of inquiry. The results of these inquiries of late years have indicated a consumption of about $3,500,000 in coin per annum.

The conditions described above seem to give a solid basis for confidence in the official estimates for the United States. And, although the consumption of the United States may not be a very definite guide to the consumption of other countries, it is worth something as a basis for estimating the consumption of countries of approximately the same wealth and level of civilization.

Pursuing this suggestion, if the industrial consumption of gold in the countries named below is based upon their total wealth of all kinds as estimated by Mulhall in 1899, and calculated at the rate of consumption in the United States, the result would be as follows:

Country.	Population in 1900.	Wealth.	Consumption of gold.
England	8,900,000	$48,966,723,000	$10,500,000
Scotland	1,600,000	5,323,951,000	1,100,000
Ireland	5,200,000	3,163,225,000	700,000
France	38,500,000	47,156,385,000	10,100,000
Germany	52,300,000	39,185,058,000	8,400,000
Russia	130,900,000	31,267,262,000	6,700,000
Austria	46,300,000	21,957,648,000	4,600,000
Italy	31,900,000	15,378,140,000	3,300,000
Spain	17,700,000	11,582,270,000	2,500,000
Portugal	5,100,000	2,000,131,000	400,000
Scandinavia	9,500,000	6,306,984,000	1,300,000
Holland	5,100,000	4,282,520,000	900,000
Belgium	6,700,000	4,808,102,000	900,000
Switzerland	3,100,000	2,394,318,000	500,000
Danube States	12,000,000	4,993,029,000	900,000
Greece	2,400,000	1,080,364,000	200,000
Europe	377,200,000	249,846,110,000	53,000,000
United States	76,300,000	79,567,275,000	17,000,000
Canada	5,500,000	4,910,298,000	1,000,000
Australia	4,500,000	5,236,354,000	1,000,000
Argentina	5,000,000	2,997,764,000	700,000
Total	468,500,000	342,557,801,000	72,700,000

This, when compared with Doctor Soetbeer's estimate for 1891—about $60,000,000 in the aggregate—is not very different, the natural increase of eight years considered. There are important differences as to particular countries in the two estimates, but Soetbeer's estimate is made at the place of manufacture and the other at the place of consumption. Some countries, like England, France, Germany, and Switzerland, manufacture for exportation, while those of lower industrial development import for their own consumption.

The industrial consumption of gold in the United States has doubled within the last ten years, and it is not probable that this ratio has been maintained in Europe. The people of the United States have been gaining in wealth more rapidly than those of any other country, and their expenditures for articles of luxury have been increasing with even more than corresponding rapidity. This reasoning would lead to the opinion that the annual industrial consumption of the countries named prior to 1900 was less than $75,000,000. The Bureau of the Mint accepts this conclusion.

Since 1893 this Bureau has endeavored to obtain, through United States representatives abroad, official estimates of the consumption of the precious metals in the arts and industries in the various countries of the world. The interrogatories sent out in 1904 bearing upon this subject were:

(4) What was the weight of fine gold used in the industrial arts during the calendar year 1904? Same question as to silver.

(5) State what amount of this was new gold, what amount old gold, and what amount coin. Give same particulars as to silver.

The reply "no data" was received from the following countries: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Cape Colony, Denmark, Dutch Guiana, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Persia, Peru, Russia, Siam, South Australia, Spain, Tasmania, Venezuela, and Victoria. The reply "so small as to be a negligible quantity" was received from Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Domingo, and Straits Settlements.

In the case of the countries enumerated below, sufficient information was elicited by the interrogatories for making the estimates given:

Austria.—Articles of gold and silver brought to the stamping office in the year 1904 to be stamped, showed the domestic consumption of the precious metals to have been as follows:

(*a*) GOLD.

Description.	Gross weight.	At the average standard of 1903.	In fine gold.
	Kilograms.		*Kilograms.*
Domestic gold articles	5,402.937	581.052	3,141.916
Domestic double (plated) ware; that is, the amount of gold placed upon them at the rate of 2.5 per cent of the total weight of 112.190 kilograms			2.805
Domestic wire; that is, the amount of gold placed upon it at a rate of 1.695 per cent of the total weight of 1,648.853 kilograms			27.948
Total			3,172.669

No data are available regarding the fine gold consumed during the year 1904 for other industrial uses (especially gilding by fire and galvanism). In the last three years this consumption of gold was as follows:

	Kilograms fine gold.
1901	343.376
1902	418.522
1903	423.610

According to the average of these three years we may assume this consumption of gold during 1904 to have been 395.169 kilograms of fine gold.

(*b*) SILVER.

Description.	Gross weight.	At the average standard of 1903.	Fine silver.
	Kilograms.		*Kilograms.*
Domestic articles of silver	60,402.810	0.797089	48,146.415
Domestic wire	2,186.947	.990	2,165.078
Total			50,311.493

No data are on hand as yet regarding the use of silver during the year 1904 for other industrial purposes; during the last three years it was as follows:

	Kilograms, fine.
1901	8,453.797
1902	11,250.113
1903	11,133.536

We may therefore assume the same during the year 1904 to have been equal to the average of these three years, i. e., 10,279.149 kilograms of fine silver.

Besides this there must also be taken into consideration the silver used for alloying domestic gold articles, at an average of 10 per cent of the gross weight of the gold articles, i. e., 540.294 kilograms of fine silver.

According to former experiences it may be assumed that of the amount of precious metals used for industrial purposes during the year 1904, 27 per cent of articles of gold and 15 per cent of articles of silver were manufactured from old material. Therefore, there were used in 1904, 856.621 kilograms fine old gold and 2,316.048 kilograms, or 74,463 ounces, fine new gold.

We may assume that the total weight of the new gold (2,316.048 kilograms) was derived from coins melted down: 7,627.768 kilograms fine old silver, and 43,224.019 kilograms, or 1,389,682 ounces, fine new silver.

The use of silver coins is constantly decreasing and amounted in the year 1904 to not quite one-half per cent of the total consumption.

Hungary.—No detailed data are available relative to gold and silver used for industrial purposes. There were presented in the year 1904 at the royal Hungarian stamping office for the purpose of being officially stamped:

	Kilograms.
(A) Domestic goods:	
Gold ware	1,683.956
Silverware	10,899.240
Gilt wire	227.010
Silver wire	82.550
(B) Foreign goods:	
Miscellaneous gold ware	294.661
Miscellaneous silverware	2,186.745
Gold watches	148.252
Silver watches	1,419.914
Gilt wire	1.930
Silver wire	4.200

For the coinage of medals 0.4017 kilogram of fine gold and 19.373 kilograms of fine silver were used.

The estimated consumption of new gold in Hungary in 1904 is 718 kilograms, or 23,084 ounces, fine; silver, 7,375 kilograms, or 237,111 ounces, fine.

Ecuador.—The amount of gold and silver used in industrial arts during 1904 was about 400 ounces of gold and about 3,500 ounces of silver. About 250 ounces was new gold, 50 ounces old gold, and 100 ounces of coins; about 1,000 ounces of old silver and 2,500 ounces of silver coins.

France.—Fine gold and fine silver, new and old, used in industrial arts during the calendar year 1904:

	Kilograms.
Gold	27,800
Silver	264,500

The weight of gold and silver ware stamped at the mint during the year 1904 is as follows:

Gold (kilograms 0.750 fine)	11,900
Silver (kilograms 0.950 and 0.800 fine)	143,200

No information as to what amount of this was new or old gold and silver. This Bureau estimates the industrial consumption of new gold at 20,300 kilograms or 652,659 ounces fine, and silver at 225,000 kilograms or 7,233,900 ounces fine.

Great Britain.—The interrogatories elicited the statement that no information was available regarding the industrial consumption of the precious metals in Great Britain in 1904 and recourse is therefore had, as last year, to an estimate of the same.

According to the memorandum of Dr. T. Kirke Rose, chemist and assayer of the royal mint, published in the report of the deputy master of that institution, the number of ounces of gold wares assayed and marked by the wardens of the assay offices at Birmingham, Chester, and Sheffield in the fiscal year 1903–4 was 478,726.

The wares marked at Edinburgh, Dublin, and Glasgow are not included, as the amounts were small.

These figures are far from representing the total industrial gold consumption of the United Kingdom, which must, if we are to be guided by earlier estimates, be placed at nearly twice these amounts.

Professor Lexis estimated it in 1895 at 500,000 ounces, or about 15,500 kilograms net, or, in other words, that the wares stamped represented approximately 60 per cent of the actual consumption of fine gold in the industrial arts.

On the assumption that the ratio of the marked to the unmarked wares remained the same, namely, 60 to 40, the total consumption in the fiscal year 1903–4 would be approximately 800,000 ounces. It has been found in certain countries that of the gold consumed for industrial purposes about 27 per cent was old material. Assuming that in the United Kingdom the proportion was the same the consumption of new gold would be 535,333 fine ounces. The Bureau is satisfied that the consumption of gold in the United Kingdom should not be estimated below that of France, and therefore raises these figures to 655,000 fine ounces.

The amount of silver marked in 1903–4 at Birmingham, Sheffield, and Chester was 6,016,258 ounces, in addition to which numerous small articles whose weight was not recorded were marked. If the stamped wares represent 60 per cent of the whole, the total consumption was 10,027,098 ounces. Assuming that 85 per cent of this was new material (a figure which has been found to represent the consumption in certain countries), the actual consumption of new silver for industrial purposes in the United Kingdom in 1903–4 is estimated at 8,523,033 standard or 7,883,805 fine ounces, equal to 245,214 kilograms.

A marked falling off is observable in the amounts of both gold and silver received at the several offices. A reduction in the total silver wares occurs for the first time in many years.

Netherlands.—The amount of gold used in industrial works may be estimated at 714 kilograms or 21,956 ounces of fine gold. What amount of this was new and what amount old gold can not be stated.

Portugal.—Amount of gold and silver, new and old, used in industrial arts during 1904: The gold-working industries employed in the manufacture of its articles during the calendar year 1904 approximately 2,581 kilograms or 82,980 ounces of fine gold, and 13,716 kilograms or 440,979 ounces of fine silver.

The greater part of the gold used in the gold-working industries in the manufacture of its articles was obtained by the melting of old objects. As for the silver used for the same purposes, the mint is not in possession of the data from which an answer to this question can be worked out.

Sweden.—At least 600 kilograms, or 19,290 ounces, of fine gold and 6,000 kilograms, or 192,900 ounces, of fine silver are annually used in Sweden in the industrial arts, but the exact quantity can not be stated. It is impossible to state how much of this is new or old gold or gold coin, new or old silver or silver coin.

Switzerland.—The total weight of fine gold used for industrial purposes in 1904 has risen to about 9,300 kilograms, or 299,000 ounces. The total weight of fine silver used for industrial purposes in 1904 has risen to about 60,000 kilograms, or 1,929,000 ounces. Exact information as to what portion of this amount was new or old gold and silver can not be given, because an investigation of this question is not possible. It is probable that gold coins in considerable quantities are melted, while as far as silver coins are concerned manufacturers take good care not to melt them because of the loss of about 60 per cent which would result to them.

Turkey.—It is impossible to state what amount of gold was employed in the industrial arts, as there are no statistics available. During 1904 about 4,425 kilograms of gold objects and ware were brought to the mint at Constantinople to be hall-marked. A considerable amount of silver was used for similar purposes, but it is impossible to state the exact quantity, as jewelers in the interior seldom comply with the formality of having their wares stamped and a considerable portion of the ware manufactured in Constantinople is left unstamped.

United States.—Gold, 1,109,240 fine ounces or 34,501 kilograms; silver, 17,925,299 fine ounces or 557,539 kilograms, only new material and coin being taken into consideration in the case of each metal.

The figures for the United States are known to be very near the truth, and while it is admitted that the returns from the other countries are far from accurate, it is believed that they are sufficiently so to warrant making an estimate of the world's industrial consumption of the precious metals.

Basing the estimate on the figures given above, this Bureau places the world's consumption of gold for industrial purposes in 1904 at 120,373 fine kilograms, of the value of $80,000,000, equivalent to 3,870,000 fine ounces, and the silver at 1,784,652 fine kilograms, of the value of $30,000,000, equivalent to 57,377,800 fine ounces.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN 1904.

GOLD.

During the calendar year 1904 the world produced 16,780,913 fine ounces of gold, of the value of $346,892,200, thus exceeding the output of 1903 by 1,012,536 fine ounces, or $20,930,700, equivalent to about 6.5 per cent. The most marked increases were in Africa and in the United States, respectively 866,675 and 332,480 ounces, while there was a diminution in the Australian yield of 86,675 fine ounces; Australia, however, produced 4,245,744 ounces, thus retaining first place, while Africa followed with 4,156,084, and the United States with 3,892,480 fine ounces. The remaining large producers, arranged in accordance with the magnitude of their yields, were: Russia, 1,199,857; Canada, 793,350; Mexico, 609,781, and British India, 556,097 fine ounces. The seven above-named countries therefore produced 15,453,393 fine ounces, or 92 per cent of the world's gold yield in 1904.

Separated according to political divisions the British Empire leads, it having produced, approximately, 9,832,527 fine ounces, or over 58 per cent of the whole, while the United States was second, it having yielded over 23 per cent of the total.

The following table shows the amount of gold produced by each of the great continents:

	Fine ounces.
North and Central America	5,349,825
Australasia	4,245,744
Africa	4,156,084
Europe	1,315,835
Asia	1,213,565
South America	499,860
Total	16,780,913

SILVER.

In 1904 the world produced 168,390,238 fine ounces of silver of the commercial value, at 58 cents per ounce—the average price in New York in that year—of $97,666,300, an increase, as compared with the yield of 1903, of 452,344 fine ounces, and an increase in value, owing to the rise of 4 cents per ounce in the average price, of $6,978,800.

Mexico held its place as the greatest silver producer, her output amounting to 60,808,978 fine ounces, while the United States followed with 57,682,800 ounces. The remaining large producers were: Australasia, 14,558,892; Bolivia, 6,083,333; Germany, 5,799,133, and Spain, 4,876,076 fine ounces. These six countries together produced 149,809,212 fine ounces of silver, or nearly 90 per cent of the total yield of the world.

The geographical origin of the product, by continents, was as follows:

	Fine ounces.
North and Central America	122,865,803
Europe	16,121,619
Australasia	14,558,892
South America	10,973,417
Asia	3,384,099
Africa	486,408
Total	168,390,238

The commercial value of the world's production of gold and silver in 1904 was $144,558,500, an increase, as compared with the value of the output of 1903, of $27,910,500.

INCREASE AND DECREASE DURING 1904 AS COMPARED WITH 1903.

Country.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Increase in 1904.	Decrease in 1904.	Increase in 1904.	Decrease in 1904.
	Fine ounces.	*Fine ounces.*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces.*
United States	332,480		3,382,800	
Mexico	93,257			9,690,964
Canada		117,768	569,077	
Africa	866,675		143,194	
Australasia		69,794	4,876,036	
Russia	8,275		21,077	
Rustria-Hungary		6,186	363,749	
Germany		282		23,319
Norway		129	62,282	
Sweden	305			10,415
Italy	837			48,558
Spain		262		2,000
Portugal		63		
Greece				167,005
Turkey	401		105,855	
Finland		96		9,618
France				137,721
Great Britain	1,215		28,228	
Argentina		1,005		26,439
Bolivia	5			
Chile				
Colombia		36,282		182,733
Ecuador		6,842		
Brazil		11,460		
Venezuela	10,425			
British Guiana		120		
Dutch Guiana	5,094			
French Guiana		15,126		
Peru	35,631		1,262,031	
Uruguay		1,282	1,093	
Central America		36,502		1,460,706
Japan	92,043		1,396,398	
China		136,646		
Korea				
Siam	2,508			
India	3,224			
British East Indies		2		
Dutch East Indies		2	2	
Total	1,452,375	439,849	12,211,822	11,759,478
Net increase	1,012,526		452,344	

The following table shows, by calendar years, the production and value of gold and silver in the world since 1860:

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD SINCE 1860.

[The annual production of 1860 to 1872 is obtained from 5-year period estimates, compiled by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer. Since 1872 the estimates are those of the Bureau of the Mint.]

Calendar year.	Gold.		Silver.		
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.	Coining value.
1860	6,486,262	$134,083,000	29,095,428	$39,337,000	$37,618,000
1861	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	46,191,000	45,772,000
1862	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,651,000	45,772,000
1863	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,616.000	45,772,000
1864	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,616,000	45,772,000
1865	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,368,000	45,772,000
1866	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,646,000	55,663,000
1867	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,173,000	55,663,000
1868	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,061,583	57,086,000	55,663,000
1869	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,043,000	55,663,000
1870	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,173,000	55,663,000
1871	5,591,014	115,577,000	63,317,014	83,958,000	81,864,000
1872	5,591,014	115,577,000	63,317,014	83,705,000	81,864,000
Total	78,766,630	1,628,252,000	547,997,231	729,563,000	708,521,000
1873	4,653,675	96,200,000	63,267,187	82,120,800	81,800,000
1874	4,390,031	90,750,000	55,300,781	70,674,400	71,500,000
1875	4,716,563	97,500.000	62,261,719	77,578,100	80,500,000
1876	5,016,488	103,700,000	67,753,125	78,322,600	87,600,000
1877	5,512,196	113,947,200	62,679,916	75,278,600	81,040,700
1878	5,761,114	119,092,800	73,385,451	84,540,000	94,882,200
1879	5,262,174	108,778,800	74,383,495	83,532,700	96,172,600
1880	5,148,880	106,436,800	74,795,273	85,640,600	96,705,000
1881	4,983,742	103,023,100	79,020,872	89,925,700	102,168,400
1882	4,934,086	101,996,600	86,472,091	98,232,300	111,802,300
1883	4,614,588	95,392,000	89,175,023	98,984,300	115,297,000
1884	4,921,169	101,729,600	81,567,801	90,785,000	105,461,400
1885	5,245,572	108,435,600	91,609,959	97,518,800	118,445,200
1886	5,135,679	106,163,900	93,297,290	92,793,500	120,626,800
1887	5,116,861	105,774,900	96,123,586	94,031,000	124,281,000
1888	5,330,775	110,196,900	108,827,606	102,185.900	140,706,400
1889	5,973,790	123,489,200	120,213,611	112,414,100	155,427,700
1890	5,749,306	118,848,700	126,095,062	131,937,000	163,032,000
1891	6,320,194	130,650.000	137,170,919	135,500,200	177,352,300
1892	7,094,266	146,651,500	153,151,762	133,404,400	198,014,400
1893	7,618,811	157,494,800	165.472,621	129,119,900	213,944,400
1894	8,764,362	181,175,600	164,610,394	104,493,000	212,829,600
1895	9,615,190	198,763,600	167,500,960	109,545,600	216,566,900
1896	9,783,914	202,251,600	157,061,370	105,859,300	203,069,200
1897	11,420,068	236,073,700	160,421,082	96,252,700	207,413,000
1898	13,877,806	286,879,700	169,055,253	99,742,600	218,576,800
1899	14,837,775	306.724,100	168,337,453	101,002,600	217,648,200
1900	12,315,135	254,576,300	173,591,364	107,626,400	224,441,200
1901	12,625,527	260,992,900	173,011,283	103,805,700	223,691,300
1902	14,354,680	296,737,600	162,763.483	86,264,700	210,441,900
1903	15,768,387	325,961,500	167,937,894	90,686,500	217,131,800
1904	16,780,913	346,892,200	168,390.238	97,666,300	217,716,700
Total	253,643,717	5,243,281,200	3.794,705,924	3,147,465,300	4.906,286,400
Grand total	332,410,347	6,872.133,200	4,342,703,155	3,877,028,300	5,614,807,400

WORLD'S COINAGE, 1902, 1903, AND 1904.

In the Appendix will be found a table, revised from the latest information received, exhibiting the coinages of the various countries of the world during the calendar years 1902, 1903, and 1904.

COINAGE OF NATIONS.

Calendar year.	Gold.	Silver.
1902	$220,405,125	$193,715,362
1903	240,496,274	208,367,849
1904	455,427,085	170,270,379

While the above figures represent, as accurately as the Bureau has been able to ascertain, the total value of the gold and silver coinage of the world during the calendar years 1902, 1903, and 1904, they do not accurately represent the value of the coinage from new material alone, but include the value of the recoinage of foreign and domestic coins and that derived from old material, plate, jewelry, etc., melted and used in coinage. Many foreign governments in their reports to the Bureau failed to separate the values of the coinage derived from these various sources.

The following table exhibits, by calendar years, the fine ounces and value of the gold and silver coinage of the world since 1873:

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER BY THE MINTS OF THE WORLD FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS SINCE 1873.

Calendar year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
1873	12,462,890	$257,630,802	101,741,421	$131,544,464
1874	6,568,279	135,778,387	79,610,875	102,931,232
1875	9,480,892	195,987,428	92,747,118	119,915,467
1876	10,309,645	213,119,278	97,899,525	126,577,164
1877	9,753,196	201,616,466	88,449,796	114,359,332
1878	9,113,202	188,386,611	124,671,870	161,191,913
1879	4,390,167	90,752,811	81,124,555	104,888,313
1880	7,242,951	149,725,081	65,442,074	84,611,974
1881	7,111,864	147,015,275	83,539,051	108,010,086
1882	4,822,851	99,697,170	85,685,996	110,785,934
1883	5,071,882	101,845,114	84,541,904	109,306,705
1884	4,810,061	99,432,795	74,120,127	95,832,084
1885	4,632,273	95,757,582	98,044,475	126,764,574
1886	4,578,310	94,642,070	96,566,844	124,854,101
1887	6,046,510	124,992,465	126,388,502	163,411,397
1888	6,522,346	134,828,855	101,354,000	134,922,344
1889	8,170,611	168,901,519	107,788,256	139,362,595
1890	7,219,725	149,244,965	117,789,228	152,293,144
1891	5,782,463	119,534,122	106,962,049	138,294,367
1892	8,343,387	172,473,124	120,282,947	155,517,347
1893	11,243,342	232,420,517	106,697,783	137,952,690
1894	11,025,680	227,921,032	87,472,523	113,095,788
1895	11,178,855	231,087,438	98,128,832	126,873,642
1896	9,476,639	195,899,517	123,394,239	159,540,027
1897	21,174,850	437,722,992	129,775,082	167,790,006
1898	19,131,244	395,477,905	115,161,020	149,282,936
1899	22,548,101	466,110,614	128,566,167	166,226,964
1900	17,170,053	354,936,497	143,362,948	185,358,156
1901	12,001,537	248,093,787	107,439,666	138,911,891
1902	10,662,098	220,405,125	149,826,725	193,715,362
1903	11,634,007	240,496,274	161,159,508	208,367,849
1904	22,031,285	455,427,085	[a]145,332,335	170,270,379
Total	321,711,196	6,650,360,703	3,434,367,441	4,422,760,227

[a] Actual weight consumed in coinage.

THE COSTS OF GOLD MINING.

In view of current discussion upon the effect of increasing gold supplies upon commodity prices and wages, it is of interest to know whether the rise of prices and wages is increasing mining costs, and thus acting as an automatic check upon gold production.

This Bureau has been at some pains to collect data upon this point, and reaches the conclusion that although some items of mining costs have increased the tendency on the whole is still downward. Improvements in mechanical appliances and metallurgical methods have so far more than offset the influences making for higher costs. There are many mines in operation now at a profit which could not have been worked at a profit ten years ago. There has been an important addition to the gold and silver product by the recovery of these metals from lead and copper ores by modern processes. The most important gains seem to have come, however, through economies in management, particularly by enlarging the scale of operations and by more complete extraction of the values from the ores treated. On the largest and best-managed properties it is claimed that the margin for further gains in these respects is very small. It is not likely, however, that an end has come to metallurgical progress, and doubtless many ore bodies of low grade and refractory character which have defied profitable treatment heretofore will be made to yield up their treasures in the future.

Assuming that new supplies of gold come upon the markets so much faster than they can be absorbed in the natural expansion of business that a new relation is forced between gold and commodities, of course the costs of gold production would rise. The mine owner would have to give more of his product in exchange for the labor and supplies required to operate his property. The effect of rising costs upon the production of gold would depend upon the marginal profits of the industry, which vary with almost every mine. In every mining district there are mines producing at good profits, mines producing at small profits, mines barely paying expenses, and mines operated at a loss, but with the hope that they will do better. Every increase in costs would submerge the latter more deeply, add to the list of the unprofitable, and probably close some of them.

The most important gold field in the world is that of the Transvaal, and for that the data for working costs and profits is quite complete. The total output for 1904 was $78,130,728, produced by seventy-four companies. Their working profits, after paying the 10 per cent tax on profits to the government, are reported at $26,402,163. The amount actually divided in dividends was $19,114,784.70. Only thirty-five companies paid dividends, and these produced 70 per cent of the total yield. The cost of production per ton of rock handled was practically the same as in 1898.

West Australia produced in 1903, $42,685,226 in gold, of which 66 per cent was by 24 reporting companies, and these companies paid in dividends $9,935,311, or 35 per cent of their product. In 1904 the total yield of all Australasia was $86,800,325, and the dividends by listed companies amounted to $19,978,644. These figures for dividends would be considerably increased if the net profits of privately operated properties could be added. The tendency of costs is reported as still downward.

The gold field of India is one of small area, with a few large producers. Its yield in 1904 was $12,500,000. Four companies, producing about $10,000,000 of this, paid dividends amounting to about $5,000,000. The tendency of costs is reported to be downward.

In the United States the conditions vary widely with districts and mines, and it is difficult to give any figures for costs and profits of general significance. The Homestake mine in the Black Hills has produced $80,000,000 and paid $20,000,000 in dividends. The Treadwell mine, a great producer of extremely low-grade ores, has realized about 40 per cent of its product in profits. The Cripple Creek district has been estimated by the Engineering and Mining Journal and the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association to have produced $139,000,000 to January 1, 1905. These figures include the estimate of the State bureau of mines since they became available in 1897. The Mining Investor gives the amount paid in publicly announced dividends by incorporated companies as approximately $35,000,000, and says this would be materially increased by the profits of individual operators and leasers. To this time the tendency of costs in the United States has been downward.

In all fields an important percentage of the output has come from properties that have not yielded a profit, and large expenditures have been made in prospecting which have never yielded any returns. A striking demonstration of this willingness to spend money in hunting for the precious metals is shown by the history of the Comstock Lode. Of 28 important companies which operated mines on this lode, from 1859 to 1902, 5 were successful, paying dividends aggregating $117,772,100, with assessments aggregating $10,815,150. The stockholders of the other 23 paid $69,285,879 in assessments, and received $15,501,790 in dividends. A great many other companies and a great many individual prospectors made expenditures in that vicinity of which no record was made. The total output in gold and silver of the Comstock to January 1, 1902, is estimated to have been $371,248,288, and the total dividends, $133,273,890.

Such disregard of losses is doubtless due to the fact that so many people inexperienced in mining are willing to "try their luck" by buying shares which represent ventures in a district where rich deposits have been found. In such a locality a mine that will partly pay expenses will pass through many reorganizations before it is finally abandoned. Nevertheless, it must be assumed that a higher scale of working costs will bring such experiments to an earlier conclusion, reduce profits, and make mining ventures generally less attractive, and thus diminish the output.

In this report are given two papers upon this subject which will repay reading. One is by Hon. Frank A. Leach, superintendent of the United States mint at San Francisco, who has made an extended and careful inquiry into mining conditions in California. He has gone into the question of mining costs in detail. The other is by Prof. Franklin R. Carpenter, a mining engineer of scholarly attainments, formerly president of the South Dakota State school of mines, now following his profession at Denver. Professor Carpenter reviews the progress of metallurgy in the recovery of the precious metals from quartz and makes some startling predictions as to the development of dredge mining and its influence upon quartz mining and upon monetary and commercial conditions.

Another contribution of special interest at this time and in this connection is that by Mr. Charles G. Yale, of San Francisco, upon dredge mining in California. It will be seen that Mr. Yale and Mr. Leach, who have both given special attention to this subject in the State where dredge mining has made its greatest development, do not have the same opinion of its possibilities as Professor Carpenter. They agree that the profits under favorable conditions are ample to allow the dredges to run upon a scale of general costs which would close most of the quartz mines, but they find it to be the consensus of opinion in California that only a comparatively small area of territory is of suitable formation for dredge operations.

MINING CONDITIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT SAN FRANCISCO,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
September 8, 1905.

SIR: In June last you called attention to the interest in financial circles as to the probable influence upon the market prices of commodities and securities of the present great output of gold, and requested that I should aid you in information on the following queries:

Q. What effect will a rising scale of cost have upon the gold-mining industry itself?

A. Any material increase of cost would have the immediate effect of curtailing the output of gold.

Q. Is there observable any noticeable increase in mining costs since 1898?

A. Taken as a whole, it is my opinion that the cost of mining has not been materially increased since the date mentioned. There has been an increase in some of the divisions of the expenses of mining and a decrease in others. The cost of supplies is greater now than in 1898 and it is so with labor in some localities, but no change in other places.

The cost of timbering remains, generally speaking, about the same; the cost of labor has been increased in some localities; the cost of power has been considerably reduced in the principal mining districts by the introduction of electricity and oil for fuel. The pushing of railroads into the mining districts, the construction of better roads, improvements in transportation, has had the effect of decreasing the cost of supplies and timber, and the improvements in plants in some of our principal mines has decreased the cost of operation so that where a greater amount may now be paid for labor and first cost for supplies, the amount paid out per ton for mining and milling is less than in 1898.

Q. Has this increase in costs as yet affected development work?

A. I assume from this question that you refer to prospecting or search for and the opening of new mines. Most decidedly not. There seems to be as great an amount of prospecting work going on at this time as ever before. In fact, if it were possible to obtain the amount of money expended in this direction, I am of the opinion that it would represent considerably more than the profits yielded from the established productive mines.

Q. How far would an increase have to go before it began to cut off production by making some of the mines unprofitable?

A. Any increase in cost would begin immediately to cut off production, and the process of reduction would be in ratio to the increase in cost. To illustrate: There is a mine in one of our principal counties which has for the past year or more been working about 4,000 tons of ore per month from which it is barely meeting the cost of the mining and milling, and I am informed by the managers that *any* increase in the cost of operation would immediately cause them to shut down the mine.

In conversation with the owner of another large property in the adjoining county, that has been in operation for several years and yielding but slight profit, I was informed that if there should be an increase in any of the expenses of mining that would raise the cost 10 cents per ton, that they would immediately close up the works and discharge the miners. There are many mines, however, whose productions would not be affected by a very large increase in the cost. When a mine management is brought face to face with the increase in cost of some division of its operation, the ingenuity of the management shows itself in an effort to meet the increase by some improvement in methods of operation of the plant. The same applies in properties where a reduction in the value of the ores of the mine has materially shrunk and the working of the same at old expensive methods would be prohibitive of profit, but by the introduction of labor-saving devices, cheaper power and improved methods of operation, the mine is made to pay. Whether the mine owners have reached the limit of a reduction in cost by improved methods is a disputed question among the best of our mining people.

The bulk of the gold produced in California to-day from quartz mines is from ore bodies that twenty-five or thirty years ago were generally considered worthless. Perhaps the following from the lips of one of our best mine owners and operators will give a concise reply to last query. He says: "One of my properties you refer to produced a tonnage last year of over 150,000 tons, which yielded but little over operating cost, although it is one of the most completely equipped mines in the State, and in its operations for the last nine or ten years no profits have been realized, and it is questionable now whether the property will return the amount invested for development and equipment, unless the value of ore should improve. But a small reduction in ore values, or a small increase in the cost of operation, would decide immediately a discontinuance of operations."

Q. If the cost of production increased 25 per cent, what proportion of the California product would become unprofitable?

A. It would be impossible to make even an approximate answer to this question, but the consensus of opinion seems to be that it would cause the shutting down of a number of mines, and if the cost should be increased 40 per cent we might reasonably look for a very large curtailment of the output of gold in California. I would not be surprised if it would cut off one-third or more of the output.

Q. Is it possible to make a reasonably approximate estimate of the percentage of profit on the gold product of California under present conditions?

A. If this question should include the outlay made for prospecting and developing of new properties it would be impossible to answer the query, but even eliminating the cost for developing new properties it would be very difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the amount of profits returned for the investment. We have mines operating on a large scale in all sorts of conditions as to profits. These include properties which have been dividend payers but now operated at a loss, but with the hope of yet developing profitable ore bodies. Other mines barely meet expenses of operation, and others pay dividends all the way up the scale to where the owners have had returned to them their original investment in a very few months of operation.

Q. What are the approximate profits of dredging, and how will an increase in cost affect this branch of the mining industry?

A. This branch of the mining enterprise is hardly out of its swaddling clothes so far as this State is concerned. From what I can learn from conversation with those disposed to impart information, the yearly profits on average ground must be somewhere about 50 per cent, out of which will have to be paid the cost for the land and the first cost for the plant. It would take a very great increase in cost of supplies, labor, and power to curtail the output of the dredges. Contrary, perhaps, to the general opinion, this branch of mining is limited to a comparatively small amount of territory. I am informed by what should be good authority that the territory available for dredging in California does not exceed 25,000 acres—that is, available for the present method of dredging. The present dredger can not be used effectively in all kinds of gravel banks; it is only where the bed rock is favorable and freedom from large bowlders exists. It is quite possible that the output of the dredging industry in California will reach six or seven million dollars per annum.

What mine owners say.

Mr. Alex. Chalmers, superintendent and a director of the Lightner mine, which is classed among the new mines, furnished me with reports showing receipts and disbursements for the past two calendar years: Last year produced bullion to the value of $254,221.90, making the total production of the mine since it was opened almost one and a half million dollars. In 1903 65,150 tons of ore were mined and milled, yielding an average of $4.36 per ton, at a cost for—

	Per ton.
Mining	$1.9091
Milling	.2740
Chlorination	.2047
General expenses	.2556
Total	2.6434

In 1904 the mine produced 69,040 tons of ore yielding $3.74 per ton. The falling off in value was partly due to a large amount of waste in cleaning out a couple of levels. The cost for the year was divided as follows:

	Per ton.
Mining	$1.7000
Milling	.2638
Chlorination	.2124
General expenses	.3085
Repair, development, etc	.2681
Total	2.7528

The company paid out $81,804 and $51,127.50 in dividends in the last two years.

At this mine the introduction of fuel oil and electricity since the opening of the mine have been important factors in reducing the cost of operations. There has been no increase in cost of labor since 1898, and the cost of timber is practically the same, and the company has a three-year contract for logs at old rates with a privilege of extension.

With the depth of the mine there has been some impoverishment in the value of the ores, but Mr. Chalmers says they have fully five years' supply of ore in sight, and developments indicate they have reached the limitation of impoverishment.

The Gwin mine is one of the dividend properties of the State with the reputation of being operated with the best mining skill. It is one of the oldest mines, and after producing several million dollars was closed down in 1882, as the ores had ceased to be profitable under the existing methods and cost of mining. The property lay idle for twelve years when it was purchased by the present owners, who put in an entire new plant, and with the introduction of modern methods and skillful management soon made it a dividend mine. President F. F. Thomas and Secretary J. J. Crawford say the cost of mining in the way of labor and supplies has increased since 1898.

In their opinion a further increase of 25 per cent would greatly curtail the production of bullion in the State, and with an increase of 40 per cent a majority of the large plants working low-grade ores would close, and that only high-grade ores could be worked profitably in plants favorably situated.

The following are the actual returns from the ore and cost per ton the last five years:

Year ending April 1—	Returns from ore.	Actual cost.
1901	$4.3835	$2.7081
1902	4.2790	2.5212
1903	3.8861	2.1089
1904	3.4511	2.5793
1905	3.0069	2.7433

The above costs do not include the "amounts written off" on those accounts marked with a star for deterioration. The less ore crushed per month, the greater is the cost per ton when the "written-off" amounts are included, they being the same whether 100 tons or 100,000 tons are worked.

The Standard mine of Mono County has been in operation for about twenty-five years, and belongs to the dividend class. It has disbursed to its stockholders the sum of $4,160,334 in dividends. During its earlier history the mine produced some wonderfully rich ores. Mr. R. Gilman Brown, vice-president and manager, says that he considers that about 15 per cent of the total products of the Standard should be considered as profits, but, however, this percentage is variable, depending on the grade of ore being extracted from the mine. Mr. Brown says in reply to my queries:

First. While costs of mining in general have undoubtedly decreased in our gold mines since 1898, it is decidedly open to question whether they have decreased per dollar of production. As a rule, I am of the opinion that the grade of ore has fallen off at a greater rate than has the cost of production, so that actually to-day the cost of producing an ounce of gold is greater than it was in 1898.

Second. While there is undoubtedly an increase in the cost of producing a dollar's worth of bullion, this is due to the lower grade of ore. There is a decrease in cost per ton which, however, does not fully offset the decreased value of the product. There has, however, been an increase in the extraction, due to better metallurgical methods, primarily.

Third. It appears that, as yet, the limit of change, due to better metallurgical methods and better mining methods, has not been reached, but it seems hardly probable that future steps will be other than short ones. To explain more definitely what I mean in reference to the Standard Company, our former saving in 1898, say, from the stamp mill and the cyandine plant, represented a total of about 88 per cent; to-day it is about 95 per cent. It is clear that this leaves but a small margin for further improvements in extraction.

Fourth. I am under the impression that any increase in costs, due to enhanced labor and supplies, would approximately lessen the production of gold by about the same percentage.

This would be true probably up to 10 or 15 per cent increase in costs.

Fifth. When we reach a 25 per cent increase of costs the rate of the falling off of gold production would increase faster than the increase of costs. This is virtually the same as saying that few of the ordinary run of gold mines make a profit of 25 per cent of their output.

Sixth. A 40 per cent increase would cut down the production at a still faster ratio.

Mr. John Rosenfeld, a large mine owner and operator on this coast, says that it is his opinion "that the cost of quartz mining has increased in this State by reason of higher wages to labor, increase of cost of timber and powder, the principal supplies in mining," and that another contributing cause of greater expense is the increase of depth of the older mines. He thinks the limit of increase of cost has not been reached, "for it is only a question of time when the placer and shallow deposits will be exhausted, and with the increase of depth and nonrefractory ores to treat the cost must increase."

Mr. Rosenfeld further says: "An increase of 25 per cent in cost, I believe, would begin to cause a perceptible reduction in production. I have knowledge of many places where 10 per cent increase of costs would close the mines. I believe an increase of 25 per cent in costs would shut down a number of quartz mines that are working on a very narrow margin of profits, particularly the large low-grade mines. An increase of 40 per cent would, in my opinion, close down about 40 per cent of the mines now working.

"As to the increase in wages and supplies since 1898: Wages have advanced an average of 10 per cent. Powder has advanced 10 per cent, and timber 14 per cent, in some places. I believe wages will stay about where they are. Not much, if any, reduction can be expected in the price of powder unless, or until, some new explosive is invented. We have followed up reports of new articles in this line the past ten years, and must say that at this date we see no relief in sight. Timber must be expected to keep increasing in price, and at any rate no reduction can be looked for as cutting down of the forests continues. At first that is cut that is nearest the point of consumption, and as the line of cutting recedes from the line of consumption, which latter does not follow it but remains fixed, it is but natural that the cost of timber at point of consumption should increase.

"Since 1898 there have been no improvements of consequence in machinery or appliances that would decrease the cost of mining. There have been some improvements in reduction methods, but those apply wholly to refractory ores, such as contain copper, lead, zinc, etc. Except the introduction of the cyanide process, there has been little or no improvement made in reduction methods applicable to gold ores for upward of twenty years, and I do not think we can look for much in this line.

"I am not debating the question as of the present or within a year or two, as the changes will be effected from time to time by new large discoveries of gold at shallow depths that will tend for a few years to reduce the average costs, but in the course of time this must come to an end and the main source of gold must come from vein mining at yearly increasing depth, and that means the cost of production must increase."

Mr. Mark B. Kerr, a consulting mining engineer of prominence on this coast, says in reply to the queries made the subject of this article:

"The cost of mining or producing gold bullion has increased for the following reasons:

"First. As to hydraulic mining: The débris act prevents the miner from working, except by building dams to restrain the débris or by driving long crosscuts to strike the pay gravel. After striking the gravel, drifts must be run and the gravel brought out. By the old method of hydraulic mining the cost of these dams, crosscuts, and drifts would be eliminated.

"In California quartz mines, there is, generally, especially on the Mother Lode, a point or zone of impoverishment. In Tuolumne and Mariposa counties this zone appears to be between the 800 and the 1,600 foot levels. In Amador and Calaveras it is deeper, as both the Kennedy and Gwin mines have struck milling ore below the 2,000-foot level. In El Dorada the mines are still in the zone of impoverishment, and none of them have reached depth enough to yet prove at what point the values will come in again.

"The expense of mining at so great a depth would necessarily increase the costs per ton of ore hoisted. The increase in tonnage by a large mill would more than balance this, however, were it not that recently both the price of labor and cost of supplies have advanced, rendering very careful, efficient, and systematic management necessary to create dividends. An increase of 40 per cent in costs would make quartz mining in California almost prohibitive with the present low-grade values of the ore bodies now being worked."

Respectfully, yours,

FRANK A. LEACH,
Superintendent.

Hon. GEO. E. ROBERTS,
Director of the Mint,
Washington, D. C.

THE HISTORY AND FUTURE PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

By FRANKLIN R. CARPENTER, Ph. D., F. G. S. A., mining and metallurgical engineer.

The future of gold production with regard to South Dakota and the Rocky Mountain region generally can not be considered alone. It must be taken in connection with the rising flood of gold and its effect upon the price of gold itself; therefore, of wages and the cost of living. In fact the future of this section can not be separated from that of the world at large.

The gold of antiquity all came from placers. The great additions to the world's stock in modern times also were derived mainly from this source. This was supplemented by the working of quartz mines by the free-milling or stamp mill process, but in general only the outcrops or backs of gold veins are free milling. When the veins are worked beyond atmospheric influences they rapidly become refractory, calling for supplementary processes, such as panamalgamation upon the Comstock, or water concentration and subsequent chemical treatment of the concentrates, such as chlorination; or fire treatment, such as smelting with lead, copper, or iron pyrite as a medium of collection.

Such were the methods of gold-lode mining at the time of the invention and application of the cyanide process which is typically applied in the Black Hills:

First. To the treatment of the sands of the Homestake mine, whereby what formerly would have been called "traces" of gold are saved and added to the output. The cost of treating the Homestake sands by cyanide is about 25 cents per ton of sand, so that 0.1 ounce of gold, or much less gives a very handsome return.

Second. To the treatment of certain auriferous sandstones which are not free-milling and which formerly were treated by chlorination or by smelting, as at the Wasp No. 2 and Horseshoe mines, where ores running $2.50, or only 0.125 ounce per ton are worked at a large profit.

The cyanide process has immensely increased the world's supply of gold by cheapening its production.

OTHER WET PROCESSES.

Certain ores that do not yield their gold either by free-milling or cyanide are still treated by chlorination. Cyanide is essentially (but not always) a "raw" process—that is, the ores need no preliminary roasting—but in chlorination they are usually first roasted to free the gold from combination and then treated with chlorine, and the resulting chloride of gold leached or washed out of the sands or pulp.

Next to cyanide it is the cheapest of the wet processes, and is yet largely employed, especially at Cripple Creek, where certain ores do not yield readily to cyanide and are not rich enough to pay smelting charges. Smelting, while a safer process and applicable to all ores of sufficiently high grade, is nevertheless a costly process. Chlorination, therefore, has its applications, but is not, save at Cripple Creek, of its former importance.

Next to the increase due to the free milling and cyanide processes the world's stock of gold was and is receiving great additions from smelting, which may be considered under two heads:

First. Lead smelting, the process of the American Smelting and Refining Company.

Second. Copper matte smelting, the process of the Amalgamated Company.

LEAD SMELTING.

Formerly neither of these processes added much gold to the world's stock. In the smelting of lead ores it was known from the earliest times, before the dawn of history even, that lead carried silver and that this silver could be recovered by burning the lead.

The ancient process of cupellation held its own until Pattison discovered that lead might be concentrated from two or three ounces per ton to a valuable product, which would pay to cupel; and here we received an unexpected addition to our stock of precious metals. The Pattison process held the field until after the discovery of our own great silver-lead mines in America.

Lead smelting for precious metals was essentially a silver process, but even the smallest traces of gold were saved by it, and in time it developed into a great gold process. This was owing not only to the great improvement in the lead-smelting method itself, but to the discovery of the Parkes process of desilverization of lead bullion, in which a small amount of zinc is added to the kettles of refined lead, stirred in and allowed to rise to the surface. It not only collects the silver, but has a far greater affinity for gold, so that the process can almost be divided into a gold separation and a silver separation—the first "crusts" or skimmings that rise carrying the whole (almost) of the gold, the second and third "crusts" being mainly silver bearing. Refractory gold ores or, for that matter, free-milling if rich enough, are smelted with lead ores and the resulting lead bullion refined in the above manner, and not only is the gold thus saved, but many other metals, the lead, copper, silver, and gold, all helping to bear a part of the cost of the process.

COPPER-MATTE PROCESS.

Copper sulphide may be employed as a collector of gold and silver, much as metallic lead is, and almost all copper ores carry both gold silver in varying quantities. In smelting such copper ores to matte these small quantities of precious metals are collected in the matte, and their separation from it, or the subsequently resulting copper, has given rise to several beautiful metallurgical processes, one of them at least, liquation, being so ancient that we do not know where it was invented. Other methods, such as the Augustine and Ziervogel processes, have been invented. The latter process still survives in two places at least, at Argo, near Denver, and at Mansfield, where it originated. These were silver processes, but gold was got from the copper by "secret" processes, one still being employed at Argo. All these methods were rendered practically useless so far as copper smelting was concerned by the development of copper refining by the electrolytic methods, whereby even the traces of gold and silver occurring in the ores were saved. This copper matte smelting has received its greatest development at Butte, but Arizona and Mexico are rapidly becoming great producers, and even the small traces of silver produced by some of the Lake Superior native copper mines are saved wherever electrolytic copper refining is employed, as, for instance, by the Calumet and Hecla at their Buffalo refinery. Except these native copper mines, however, almost all other copper mines must make matte, hence impure copper, hence electrolytic refining, hence still further additions to the world's stock of precious metals.

LODE MINING CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

All of these processes, free milling, chlorination, and smelting, have had to do with lode mining and not placers. Before the ore can be treated it must be mined. This means an expensive hoisting plant, cross-cut tunnels, or other means of access to the deposit. The mining calls for tools, dynamite, and above all, timber, fuel, and miners.

The ore treatment requires metallurgical works and technical skill, and from the day the mine is opened we may expect a progressive impoverishment of the vein with increased depth and a progressive increase in the costs of mining, owing to increasing cost of hoisting and pumping and other increased expenses incident to deep mining. The ores are not only less valuable but are less docile in treatment as the mine deepens, and each day's work renders the mine itself less valuable by what is taken out of it; and as the ubiquitous prospector has practically been over every square mile of the ground, we can look for no more Cripple Creeks, Homestakes, or Comstocks to take the place of our present ones. The country is not only thoroughly prospected, but the rich surface accumulations are largely exhausted. The increase of gold from this source could never reach the proportions of a "flood," even (perhaps) with the surprises that Asia and Africa may contain.

Probably all of it could have been absorbed without disturbance of values. The very means of producing it from the veins gives employment to many men, not only directly but indirectly, in their call for railroads, mills, and mining machinery and mining supplies. The amount of gold produced was limited by these very expenses, and, as a whole, it probably has cost $20 per ounce.

Cripple Creek is the greatest single producer, but even here the veins will not justify expensive management, and the greatest producers have been forced to let their mines to individual workers, the "leasers," who only seem able to work them profitably. The end of Cripple Creek can be predicted. The rich surface ores were long ago exhausted. The backs of the veins that could be located by walking over the ground have nearly all been found. The geologists are agreed that there is a progressive impoverishment with depth, and new ore bodies must be sought, not from surface examination but by driving or boring through solid rock. The amount of productive ground above the present drainage tunnel will add 770 feet additional depth to this, so that no "flood of gold" can come from here. The history of the Comstock in time will be repeated, and from the causes set forth the new drainage tunnel will mark the limits of profitable extraction at Cripple Creek, even if gold does not decline in purchasing power.

The next greatest gold deposit in America is undoubtedly the Homestake mine in South Dakota. Here 4,000 tons per day of low-grade gold ore are mined, stamped, and amalgamated for free gold and the "sands" cyanided for the gold that does not amalgamate. The deposit is large, exceeding 450 feet in width at the widest place and several times this distance in length. This is the main ore body.

It is admitted that there are others, but they are neither so large nor so rich and perhaps not so free milling in character. It is probable from the water supply and other limiting conditions that the Homestake has nearly reached its maximum production, but for apparent reasons, such as increasing depth, it is probable that it will never produce gold for less per ounce than it now does. The same may be said of the remaining Black Hills gold mines. It is admitted in my report that there are other deposits, some underlying the "flat" deposits, that are as yet unworked, but after conceding all that the future may do the "flood" can not be much increased from this source.

The amount of gold to be had from smelters also probably is very near its limit. That from copper is limited largely by the price of copper itself. Should the demand for copper fall, the gold from this source will fall also. That from the lead smelters in a manner, but not to the same extent, is limited by the demand for lead, but both are limited by the progressive impoverishment of the mines with depth, the increased cost of mining with depth, and the limit of territory in which we may expect new discoveries.

What applies to mining in America applies in a similar way to other countries.

NOTE.—I am aware that these statements may appear not to agree with certain facts; for instance, that Cripple Creek for the past half year paid 30 per cent of its gross output in dividends. It is explained by the fact that some mines paid very well, but others did not pay at all, or even produce anything, for that matter. In the case of Cripple Creek we can conclude that the cost of production was the difference between the gross output and the dividends paid, because very many lessees made but little and received little or nothing for wages, but whether they made wages or not the royalty was paid.

In the case of the Homestake, where every cost is paid by the company, the dividends paid is a measure of the profits made, and the difference is the cost of running the mine. A little thought will show that this can not be the case at Cripple Creek. The early liquidation of the companies operating on the Rand is predicted by several recent South African writers.

In predicting the immense increase of gold by dredging, I do not overlook the fact that more than 80 per cent of the United States production is at present from quartz.

The companies mining the surface claims on the Rand are in sight of liquidation. The deeper parts of the mines will continue to be worked, but no greater increase is in sight, and lessening profit may be confidently expected. What surprises the interior of Africa may hold we do not know, but if the gold supply of the world were to come from lodes, in my opinion we need fear no very sudden decline in its value, but there has been invented and introduced a new method of mining placer ground which threatens to flood the world with gold. I refer to the gold dredge.

I believe there would have been no gold beyond the needs of the world were it not for this new method of working old deposits. If we correctly forecast the future, it will lessen the value of every gold-producing mine in this section, and will inevitably close many if not all of them. Some of them have already reached the point where it costs more than $20 per ounce to produce gold. And it is possible to operate them in two ways only:

First. The extra cost must be made good by outsiders who pay for the "dead work," equipment, etc., and lose it.

Second. Because of the "leaser," who "must live" and will work upon a lease for less than average wages, probably hoping that in the lottery of mining he may win a prize. Some, indeed, do so, but the majority live only in hopes and upon a sum which they dare not or would not accept for day's pay.

One by one, if left to natural causes, all these mines would fall below the promoter's power to float or the leaser's power to work. Thus, if it were not for the new invention now to be considered we would have no flood of gold, but this very invention will shorten the life of local mines by lessening the purchasing power of gold.

PLACERS.

I have spoken of the concentration and enrichment of the outcrop of veins caused by surface agencies. These agencies have eroded thousands of feet, if not miles, from the outcrops of some veins, and the amount of enrichment which the remaining parts of the veins have received from this erosion is but a small part of that which has gone to form gold placers. This erosion and concentration of the gold has gone on from the earliest geological ages, and from all gold deposits, large and small. Oceans, rivers, and glaciers have been but huge mining engines, eroding, concentrating, and placer-building machines, so that the amount of gold in the placers must be more than man can ever hope to win from veins. It was from this easily accessible source that he obtained his first gold. His most remote legends are concerned with this acquisition. The first land commended in the Bible is commended for its gold ("the land of Havilah, where there is gold, and the gold of that land is good." Genesis ii, 11). "The voyage of the Argonauts" was but a Grecian rush to some new gold field; the "Golden Fleece" but the woolly sheep's hide still used in Mexico to collect gold. The "Rhine Gold" legends relate to the same subject. Gold, therefore, was the object of man's first search, the means of his civilization, and the inspiration of his grandest poetry and legends.

This search has never really ended. If not secured by one people from mines, it was got from another by conquest. As the tide of the gold supply ebbed and flowed, so man's prosperity ebbed and flowed.

At present the tide is coming in. Within limits we can predict its arrival and its height. It is, indeed, a flood tide.

THE GOLD DREDGE.

[See Alex. Delmar, in the July Engineering Magazine.]

This high tide in the output of gold is coming through the gold dredge—"the gold ship" it has not inappropriately been called. It is the engine which is to render available the gold which has been long stored in placers. They are boundless, not in Colorado, indeed, nor in the Black Hills, but in the Pacific coast States, in Alaska, Central and South America, in Asia, and the Southern Hemisphere.

Many of these placers were never worked by reason of lying below the water level, where the bed rock could not be bared or where sufficient fall could not be had for the tailings. Others have not been worked because of adverse legislation, as in California, where the defilement of the streams is not permitted. Others, because the amount produced by hand labor was not sufficient to pay day wages. Even those which have "been worked out" by primitive means may be reworked at a profit.

The gold dredge makes money where a cooly would starve. It requires no pumping to free the bed rock for miners to work. It requires no fall to carry away the tailings. It defiles no streams. It requires little water, using that in which it floats over and over.

It requires no land for dumping, using that which it worked for this purpose. It requires but few men to operate it. It is not costly to build compared with mills and smelters. It "mines," "treats," and turns out that which the Government stamps as money, without regard to quantity, without distinction, giving to every ounce a face value of $20.67, receivable for all debts, both public and private, without limitation or exception. "Ore" carrying not more than 5 cents per cubic yard or, say, 2½ cents per ton, is treated at a profit of 33⅓ per cent, while placers carrying 10, 20, and even 50 cents per yard are common, those of average value being limitless. If these dredges continue to work, Alex. Delmar says that the world will "not only be saturated with gold, but it will be nauseated with it."

For the past three years the world's output of gold in dollars has been as follows:

1901	$260,992,900
1902	296,048,800
1903	325,527,200

This output, great as it is, will at the present rate of increase soon be doubled, mainly by means of the dredge. It will produce gold at the following cost per troy ounce:

Placer ground yielding 5 cents per cubic yard produces gold at $16.53 per ounce.

Placer ground yielding 10 cents per cubic yard produces gold at $8.30 per ounce.

Placer ground yielding 20 cents per cubic yard produces gold at $4.13 per ounce.

Placer ground yielding 40 cents per cubic yard produces gold at $2.06 per ounce.

The average cost of producing gold by means of the dredge is probably about $10 per troy ounce. It is not likely to ever fall below this, hence this is the limit to which we must figure.

In the Engineering Magazine for July, Alex. Delmar says:

> A brief statement of what the principal auriferons have produced from hand labor will perhaps prepare us better to appreciate what they are capable of yielding to this amphibious invention:
>
> During the ninety years from 1710 to 1800 the placers of Brazil produced by slave labor $750,000,000 in gold.
>
> During the thirty years from 1848 to 1878 the placers of California produced, mostly by hand labor, $880,000,000 in gold.
>
> During the twenty-seven years, 1851 to 1878, the placers of Australia produced, mostly by hand labor, $900,000,000 in gold.
>
> During the seventy-five years from 1830 to 1904, inclusive, Russia produced, largely from the placers of Siberia, $1,300,000,000 in gold, the present production being about $25,000,000 a year.
>
> During the past ten years, 1895 to 1904, the placers of Alaska produced, chiefly by hand labor, $140,000,000 in gold.
>
> All these placers or auriferons can be profitably worked over by the gold dredge and *more gold taken from them than they have already yielded.* (The italics are mine.)

Judging from present experience, the whole might be reworked within twenty years if the dredges could be had; but probably this will not be done while so much virgin ground remains untouched. Lode mining for gold only probably will not increase, for reasons already shown, but where it is produced in connection with copper and lead it will at least not fall off, so that after a careful survey of the field the estimate of a doubled output within the next ten years seems not out of the way, and an increase to our stock of gold within twenty years of $15,000,000,000 need not surprise us.

What will be the effect of this flood of gold?

It has been pointed out many times that Europe awoke from the darkness and poverty of the middle ages to the wealth and prosperity of modern times by means of the metal riches brought to her by the discovery of America. So, also, it is evident that our present high wave of prosperity is coincident with the present flood of gold and doubtless, indirectly at least, is owing to it. It is fair, therefore, to consider what will be the effect of a greatly increased and continued output of gold.

I think the following may be safely admitted:

First. The rate of gold production has doubled in ten years, and probably will again double in ten years more.

Second. It has declined in value—i. e., in purchasing power per unit—and will continue to decline.

Third. Notwithstanding this, we are in the midst of unexampled prosperity by reason of this very increase in gold production.

If these points are well taken, there is a seeming paradox, but we may rest assured that in reality there is none, and that our prosperity is governed by some sound underlying law. It is necessary to discover this law that we may predict the effect of the coming flood upon our future prosperity.

We must then consider the following:

First. If gold has declined in value, why has its decline brought prosperity?

Second. If it will continue to decline with increased production, is its increased production desirable?

The answer to these questions seems to be that while there has been a decline in value per unit of gold it has not been proportioned to the gain in "units," so that our aggregate wealth in gold has greatly increased, and so long as the one does not overtake the other increased production is desirable. It is by this that I would forecast the effects of the coming flood of gold. For instance, should gold decline to even $10 per ounce, and at the same time the world's stock of gold be increased, say, ten times, it would still in the aggregate have five times the purchasing power of the present stocks, at the present value; hence, such increase would be desirable.

The danger would come only when the decline per unit was not offset by the increase in the number of units. Will that time ever arrive?

The value of gold like that of other things is determined by its cost of production and not by the stamp of the mint. In the course of time, from its having been used as a measure of value, everything has been adjusted to it. The measure of its future value will be just in proportion to its cost, but so complex are the laws of commerce that trade will not at once adjust itself to a new valuation, though in the end it must inevitably do so.

There is in the world a certain stock of gold which we may figure as having cost its present value to produce. If this could be doubled without expense, I imagine its value would be only one-half as much. If it could be doubled by adding as much more gold at a cost of $15 per ounce, the resulting average should be about $17.87 per ounce, but the sum of the values of the two lots is far greater at the reduced price than the first lot was alone.

I think that this is the real reason why gold may decline in value, yet its production really brings prosperity, and that we may safely leave its production to regulate itself so far as the world at large is concerned; but the effect of this decline upon our individual gold miner, which you have asked me to consider, is a different question, and we may illustrate it as follows:

At the Homestake mines, let us suppose that gold is now produced at $16 per ounce.

At Cripple Creek, let us suppose it now costs $19 per ounce, and at both places it is worth $20.67. So long as this state of affairs continues gold will be profitably mined at both places. But at both places gold mining will inevitably cease, as already pointed out, by reason of increased costs of hoisting, working, and the decrease in ore value. If we now add to this the decrease owing to the great increase in gold derived from the output of placers, the death of these mines must be hastened.

It seems, therefore, that the increased gold production at cheaper rates elsewhere must react unfavorably upon the production of gold in the Rocky Mountain region.

DREDGING FOR GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES G. YALE.

There are many more gold dredgers in operation in California than there are in all the other States of the Union combined, and in that State the dredging business is now taking rank with other methods of gold mining which have been highly developed during the course of many years. This system of obtaining gold from the auriferous gravels is showing much more rapid growth than the older ones, both in expansion of operations and in annual output. While this plan of obtaining gold from the gravels and sands originated in New Zealand, new types and methods have been evolved in this country, particularly in California.

The industry may be said, however, to be still in its infancy in this State, although there are now some 40 machines at work, and numbers of others are in course of construction, and still more are being arranged for. The dredging industry may be said to have only commenced in California in 1898, although many years before that time a few were built, but operated unsuccessfully. They were not of the type since proved to be the most practicable.

In 1903 the dredges operating in California returned an output of $703,524 more than in 1902, the total for the year being $1,504,819.

According to figures collected by the United States mint at San Francisco, the dredges yielded in 1904 the sum of $681,093 more than in 1903, or a total of $2,185,912. These figures show how rapidly this industry is gaining in annual output. It is by no means, however, showing the gross increase derived from quartz mining, as may be seen by statements in the chapter on "California" in this report.

So far as known at present the area of auriferous lands available for dredging in California amount to between 25,000 and 50,000 acres. Already in the Sacramento Valley some 25,000 acres are known to be suitable for this purpose, and machines are at work on most of this ground. Naturally, in view of the success attained at certain places, other tracts at widely divergent points are being prospected and tested as prospectively available dredging ground.

The yield in California from the dredges now exceeds the combined yield of the hydraulic and drift mines of the State, and also greatly exceeds the surface placer yield. By the end of 1905 it will doubtless exceed the output of the placer, drift, and hydraulic mines combined. The system of dredging is practically a form of placer mining where modern improved appliances are utilized to handle large quantities of auriferous material in a brief space of time and without the use of water under high heads.

All sorts of absurd ideas prevail, however, as to the comparative importance of the gold-dredging industry, its costs, profits, and gross output. Some of the machines are supposed to be yielding $25,000, $30,000, or even $50,000 per month. The actual facts are that, considering the number of dredges at work in California, the average gross output is practically $54,000 a year for each one—some getting more and some less. The ground worked varies in value per cubic yard in different districts and in different parts of the same district.

The machines themselves vary in size and capacity. The cost of ground, cost of machinery and plant, character of ground worked, and character of bed rock, are all factors in the operation of the dredges and their profits. Even the age of the machine itself is a consideration, as newer dredges cost less for repairs than older ones. Where the bed rock is too hard, the best part of the ground can not be utilized, and where there is an excess of "black sand" the proportion of values in gold saved is not satisfactory. The washing of very sandy soil is more difficult than that of pure gravel, and the amount of digging may have to be reduced because with full buckets the riffles become crowded.

Mr. L. J. Hohl, of Oroville, an experienced dredge manager, gives the following as the principal features of a good gold dredging property:

First. Paying values in the ground.
Second. Good bed rock which can be cut into and scraped up by the digging buckets.
Third. Depth not exceeding, say, 60 feet below the water line.
Fourth. Easy digging ground.
Fifth. Good facilities for power.
Sixth. Proximity of water.
Seventh. Good long working season.
Eighth. Proper contour of ground.
Ninth. Accessibility.
Tenth. Reasonable first cost of land.

The first of these conditions is, of course, influenced by all the rest of them, but practically all these conditions were met with at one time in the Oroville district; at present, however, land with all the earmarks of excellence is not easy to find and the limit of dredgeable area in the district is being rapidly reached.

As will appear further on in this chapter, the area of land available for dredging is limited in California, both in the proven districts and those being prospected. Of course new tracts may eventually be found where dredges may be used, but the presence of auriferous gravel or sands is by no means the only factor to be considered.

The varying conditions of rich deposits naturally determine the methods by which they may be exploited. Some deposits to be worked profitably must be hydraulicked, others drifted, others handled by hydraulic elevators, and others again by dredging. It is useless to try and hydraulic drifting ground, and very few have succeeded in drifting hydraulic ground. Neither of these classes of ground can be dredged. Bars and beds of rivers can not be dredged where the bed rock is hard, and in most places hydraulic elevators are necessary where there are no dumping facilities. There are places where excess of water does not admit of using hydraulic elevators and hardness of bed rock prevents the use of dredges.

In many places where there are extensive deposits of auriferous material, perfectly suitable for dredging, the values are not sufficient or regular to warrant the installation of a dredging plant. In fact the prominent dredging men are constantly examining and prospecting tracts in newer regions, but the proportion of failures is very large.

These few more important facts are here cited in order that the precise and acknowledged limitations of the dredger as a factor in the production of gold may be realized by those who have given the subject no more than superficial attention. No dredges are to-day working in any of the old fields of California, except in a few places where superficial work was done.

No gravels suitable for hydraulic mining are being or can be dredged. No gravels suitable for drift mining can be dredged. No gravels suitable for working by hydraulic elevators can be dredged unless the bed rock is soft. No gravels lying in hard bed rock can be dredged. Gravels which are too deep or too shallow can not be dredged.

In California none of the hydraulic mines which were closed down after the decision of the courts against that class of mines in certain parts of the State are being or can ever be worked with dredges.

None of the great auriferous deposits of the ancient river channels along the foothills of the Sierra Nevada range, nor of the other deposits on benches and bars along the streams in the mountains, covering practically all the gravel mines which were worked from 1848 to the present time, can be or will be worked by dredges, except such few deposits of gravel as were washed down from the mountains to the edge of the Sacramento Valley where the valley joins the foothills.

There are three principal deposits of these "washed-down" gravels. One on the Feather River, at Oroville; one on the Yuba River, between Smartsville and Marysville, and one on the American River, near Folsom. These gravel deposits so far proven to be of sufficient value for dredging cover an area of some 17,500 acres; other deposits under consideration but not entirely proved cover 7,000 acres more. Other gravels reaching further out into the Sacramento Valley, of lower value, may in time be worked as costs are lowered. These amount to some 25,000 acres.

The total of these gravels in cubic yards is somewhere between two and three thousand millions, and their yield will hardly exceed $200,000,000 or $300,000,000 They will all be worked out within thirty to fifty years.

In the greatest hydraulic gravel-mining districts there are very few dredges and these are only working over what may be termed tailings from nature's hydraulic mines.

The original gravels—the great gravels—can not be touched by the dredges.

Even if we consider 100 dredges at work in the State, on the average yield per dredge, as shown by recent experience, there would only be $5,400,000 per annum, and under the best circumstances would not exceed $7,000,000. In fact the average per cubic yard would probably be less than at present, for the reason that the richest gravels are being worked first. In Colorado, Montana, and Idaho, where successful dredging is being done, it is carried on only in comparatively limited areas, as in California and outside the limits of the old hydraulic mining area. The proportion of dredging ground will probably always be smaller in those States than in California.

In order to give a suitable description of the methods of prospecting and dredging as carried on in California, free use has been made in what follows of certain papers on the subject, recently prepared. One of these is a paper by George W. Kimble, of Placerville, on the methods of prospecting the gravel before dredging is commenced; another is by L. J. Hohl, of Oroville, on the dredging conditions at that place; both these papers having been read before the last convention of the California Miners' Association. The third is a bulletin (No. 36) of the California State Mining Bureau on the subject of gold dredging, which treats of the matter quite exhaustively and is fully illustrated. The papers have been, for use in this report, materially condensed, and the extended tables of costs, etc., have been omitted, as of interest to those only who are engaged in the actual business of dredging for gold.

Prospecting the gravel beds when dredging is proposed is a necessary preliminary in all cases, for there are certain conditions to be considered before a suitable estimate of costs and profits can be made or a style of dredger chosen. These conditions are: Value in gold per cubic yard, and its distribution; hardness of gravel; total depth of gravel to bed rock; depth of gravel from water level to bed rock; whether level or rough on surface; size of bowlders; amount of clay in gravel; hardness of bed rock; whether bed rock is level or not; water—amount of supply and cost; cost of power run in; wages; cost of transportation; cost of supplies; cost of repairs; cost of land; climatic conditions.

Any gravel that may be picked without the use of powder may be dredged. The machines work to a depth of 60 to 70 feet, and later ones in the Yuba River district are designed for 75 feet. Very large bowlders can not be handled, so that much gravel may have to be left in the ground. Clay in the ground will not permit of clean dumping of the buckets, and it carries off fine gold and amalgam from the sluices.

If the bed rock is too hard to dig the gold in the crevices or lying near the bed rock it is not recovered. The bed rock should be near enough level to allow the boats to float over all the ground to be worked. In prospecting nearly all this work in the Sacramento Valley districts of California has been done with Keystone drills, No. 3 traction. Owing to the presence of water in the gravel in most instances it has been found impracticable to sink shafts. The cost of the drill, including freight, etc., is about $1,900 complete. Three men required to work it, with wages from $3.50 to $4 and $2.50 and $2 per day. To this must be added the cost of fuel, water, repairs, etc., and wages of one or two men to do the sampling. The sampling, if properly done, would require a skilled man, and his pay will add much to the cost. The total cost per day to run the drill and do the sampling varies from $15 to $30. About 12 or 15 feet per day is a good average speed for sinking in the gravels of the Sacramento River basin. In comparatively shallow ground, where there is not much water, it is much more economical to sink shafts than to drill, and the results will be found more satisfactory. By proper sampling is meant the determination from a comparatively small sample of the values in a much larger volume of the same material. Care, judgment, and experience are necessary, and all such work, whether done by drilling or by sinking shafts, should be put in charge of an experienced man.

Gravel lifted by drills or taken from a shaft must be accurately measured or weighed and proper allowances made for expansion when loosened. Allowance must be made for excess of bowlders not sampled and for excess of gravel beyond the normal width of the drills that may come in and be lifted.

There is no rule as to the number of holes that should be sunk. More drill holes would be required to give satisfactory results than shafts. If the values are comparatively evenly distributed over the tract to be examined, fewer holes would enable nearer approach to a correct estimate of values than where the pay is uneven. In districts where the character and values are comparatively well known in parts of the gravel that have been sampled, less careful examination is necessary on intervening tracts in order to determine most of the conditions and even the values.

Errors in sampling frequently occur from the squeezing in of material around the bottom of the casing so that more gravel than is called for by the size of the hole is lifted. A check on this is to drill and pump in a section of a foot or so and weigh the material. Sliming and consequent loss of gold sometimes result when too long a period of churning transpires before pumping the hole.

In a paper read before the California Miner's Association by Mr. George W. Kimble, the method of prospecting auriferous gravels with drills is fully described. To prospect a piece of ground thoroughly with this machine is not so simple an operation as it seems at first to be. The failures of subsequent mining are often unjustly charged wholly against the machine, while the real cause was that the engineer in charge of the prospecting did not properly stake out and drill a sufficient number of holes; that he did not carefully measure and take into consideration the quantity of material the holes produced; that he did not use sufficient care in preventing the possible vitiation of the golden results by interested parties, or that the management of the subsequent operations did not obtain all the gold which the ground really contained. The last result arises most frequently from not cleanly mining the ground, or from not determining the quantity of gold that is carried away in the tailings.

The drilling machine is universally used in testing dredging ground. When the engineer is called upon to test a piece of ground to ascertain whether it is worthy of consideration as a dredging proposition, the following system should be adopted:

In company with an assistant and by the use of a modern preliminary transit, stadia rod, steel tape, and camera he should make the necessary surveys and take such photographs as will enable him to make a topographical map of the ground with contour lines. In making the surveys he should sufficiently study, not only the particular piece of ground to be tested, but also the surrounding country to determine if there are any channels crossing the land, and if so, to ascertain their probable course, that they may be not only outlined on the map, but also marked out on the ground to be tested.

Lines 500 feet apart, indicated by consecutively numbered stakes, marking the place for drill holes, these holes to be either 100 or 150 feet apart, and the lines set at right angles to the source of the channels, should be laid out upon the ground and also on the map.

Should the values obtained from these holes be satisfactory, sufficient intervening lines of holes and intervening holes on the previously staked lines can be laid out and drilled to accurately determine the value of the ground per cubic yard. The engineer—with his log book, which has been prefaced with the date of commencement of operations, the name of the tract of land, the name of the employer, the kind of drilling machine, the size of drill bit, diameters of casing and shoe, and the pipe factor that will be used in calculating the cubic contents of the drill holes—should be in attendance every moment of the time that the drill hole is open, watching the drilling, preventing it from being carried ahead of the casing, examining and measuring the material removed, and either actually doing the washing or at least closely watching the process of cleaning up the material extracted with the sand pump.

He should note in his log book, previously ruled into columns with their required headings, the hour of commencing and stopping work; the length of time and cause of any stoppage; the quantity and kind of material and supplies used; also the thickness, the nature, and the solidity of the material in each stratum, with the number of the different sized colors of gold found in each. The level of the water and, in the case of a drifting proposition, its quantity should be noted, together with the physical characteristics of the gold. At the conclusion of the record for each hole, the weight and value of all the gold, with the cubic contents of material removed and its value per cubic yard, should be stated.

When the necessary drilling is completed it would be advisable in some instances to sink a few shafts. if possible, to further determine the material of which the bedrock is composed, the nature of its surface, the size of the bowlders, and whether there are any nuggets.

All the acquired information should be recorded, not only in the log book but on the topographical map and supplemental transverse and longitudinal profiles, which should show the profile of the surface and bedrock, the thickness and character of each stratum, and of a detailed statement of its value, from which the cubic contents of the different grades of the material can be calculated for the entire property. The careful engineer will observe and note in his book the quantity and kind of timber and the nature of the brush to be disposed of; the cost of water and the means of disposing of the same with the tailings; the cost of power, all building material and supplies; the nature of the roads and the climate. He is now ready with his records and maps to report on the proposed enterprise, and also to furnish his clients with definite and complete information on all questions that may arise.

A very complete bulletin (No. 36) on the subject of "Gold Dredging in California" has been issued by the State Mining Bureau quite recently. From this the following fact concerning the dredges are taken: The continuous chain bucket dredge is practically the only type that is in successful operation in the gravels of the Sacramento Valley districts, New Zealand, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, and Oregon, and it holds the field in gravel where there is an excess of water and where conditions are generally favorable for dredging. There are many differences in detail in the different dredges, but under favorable conditions, such as exist in the Sacramento Valley district, in New Zealand, in the States named, and in Alaska, the results obtained from these dredges do not differ much, except where the conditions are abnormal and different. The dredge in use is much like the ordinary continuous chain bucket dredge used for other work, so far as the digging part goes, except that the size of shaftings and strength and weight of all parts are greatly increased. For gold mining it consists of a hull, a digger, screen, sluice table and sluice boxes, a stacker, a pump, amalgamator, and sometimes a sand pump, with lines or lines and spuds to hold the boat in position, and separate motors for each part where power is required. So far in California all the hulls are made of wood, rectangular in shape with a slightly reduced width at the bow, to allow the digging ladder and its chain of buckets to descend to the bottom of the ground to be worked. The hull in the forward part is divided by an opening called "the well," in which the ladder is moved up and down. The dimensions of the hull vary with the size of the buckets. The hulls vary in width from 30 to 40 feet, in length from 80 to 120 feet, and in depth from 7 to 9 feet.

Near the center of the hull there is a main gauntry to support the upper end of the digging ladder and the main drive of the bucket chain. These have commonly been made of wood, but lately some have been constructed of steel plates. There is a stern gauntry to support the tail sluices, the conveyor ladder, and the spuds, if they are used.

The digger consists of a ladder frame built strongly of iron or steel, so that a chain of buckets may travel continuously around its length. On the best of these, manganese steel is used in the lips and bushings of the buckets and on the ladder rollers. It has been found that a large saving in cost of repairs, which is the main cost, and where future saving can be made in the cost of dredging, is in strengthening the wearing parts of these buckets and links. The greatest improvements are now being made by the use of special steels and in the shape of the buckets.

The bucket line is either what is called of a "close connection" or of an "open connection"—that is, the buckets follow each other on each link of the chain or there are open links between the buckets.

As to the difference between the open and the close connected bucket in hard ground, the question as to the greatest capacity has not been settled. Where there are large bowlders the open connection must be used, or the backs of the buckets will be jammed and broken.

The close-connected buckets are run at a lower rate of chain speed than the open-connected buckets, the former moving at the rate of about 50 feet, or 18 to 25 buckets per minute, and the latter at the rate of 60 feet, or 12 to 15 buckets per minute. Yet in hard ground the open-connected buckets are filled to their full capacity more often than are the close-connected buckets. In this connection it may be said that most of the newer dredges at Oroville and Folsom are equipped with close connected buckets. Owing to the greater weight of the close-connected chain of buckets and greater yardage handled, more power is required than for open-connected buckets.

The following data have been given as to the actual consumption of power, as per report in L. J. Hohl's paper read before the California Miners' Association:

	Horsepower.
For a 3-cubic-foot close-connected bucket dredge, with shaking screen and belt conveyor:	
Main drive	26 to 45
Stacker and screen	12 to 16
Water pump	45 to 50
Winches, maximum	28
Sand pump	32 to 50
For a 5-cubic-foot dredge of the same type:	
Main drive	42 to 70
Stacker and screen	10 to 20
Water pump	50 to 75
Winches, maximum	27
Sand pump not tested.	
For a 5-cubic-foot open-connected bucket dredge, with revolving screen and bucket conveyor:	
Main drive	60
Water pump	52
Screen and stacker	18½
Other motors not tested.	
Yuba dredge, 6-cubic-foot buckets, close connected, with shaking screen and belt conveyor (this dredge digs 60 feet deep):	
Main drive	108
Water pump	68
Sand pump	63
Stacker	9
Shaking screen	11
Auxiliary supply	13

The digging buckets at Folsom, Oroville, and Yuba vary in size from 3 cubic feet capacity up to 8½ cubic feet. They vary considerably in shape and in the material used, but some of the best are those that are made with a cast nickel steel bottom piece, with sheet-steel hood and manganese steel lips and reenforced cutting edges. If a comparison could be made as to the breakage and consequent extra cost between the earlier buckets made and those now being turned out a great advance would be shown.

As to the difference in cost of operating under favorable and similar conditions with the different sized buckets, it may be said that the cost for labor is nearly the same for the small as for the large dredge, and much smaller per cubic yard for the larger; that there is a proportionately smaller cost for power and for repairs. Management and all other expenses are reduced in the larger dredges, provided, of course, that in their construction there is given, by the strengthening of the parts, as little loss by breakdowns. Then it may be said that the larger buckets will handle larger bowlders and so decrease the breakage in the bucket line. The parts being heavier, it is possible to dig harder ground. The increased yardage handled will mean a decrease in the interest cost on the original investment. As against this it may be said that the first cost is much larger, and that better equipped repair shops are required.

The weakest portions of the bucket bottom are the eyes and the parts coming in contact with the manganese or nickel-steel wearing plates of the upper and lower tumblers. As these wear there is an increase in danger of breakage.

To keep the dredge in place, move it about, and hold it against the bank there are two methods in use: (1) Two spuds, one of steel and one of wood, at the stern of the boat—the wooden spud being used when the steel spud is lifted and it is desired to "walk" the boat ahead. At the forward end of the boat are two steel-wire rope lines fastened to the shore to move the boat to right and left through an arc of a circle and two at the stern. (2) Instead of spuds and lines five lines are used—two at the stern, two forward, and one ahead to hold the boat against the bank. At Oroville both methods are in vogue. Where the surface of the ground is level and the ground to be dug is soft and shallow some of the dredge owners prefer the lines. An uneven surface of the ground, hard gravel, or deep gravel makes the spuds preferable. Most of the largest operators in Oroville equip boats with both, but use the head line only in emergencies. When using guys only the digging must be done only from the bottom, while with the spuds the bank may be cut in terraces, and this is sometimes preferable in deep ground.

The tailings and rocks are taken care of by the tailing stacker or conveyor at the stern of the boat. There are two types of stackers in use in California—one the ordinary belt conveyor and the other an endless chain of buckets. Usually the Bucyrus dredges and other makes, except the Risdon, are equipped with belt conveyors, while the Risdon is equipped with bucket conveyors. The belt conveyor will not work at a higher grade than 18 or 20 per cent, while the bucket conveyor works usually at 35°. The belt of the former must be renewed every six or nine months. This makes the cost of "repairs" considerably more than for the bucket conveyor. However, to offset this there is considerably less loss of time with the belt conveyor from this cause, for practically the only wearing part is the belt, and when this wears out a new one can be put in in a few hours.

In order to prevent the filling up of the basin in which the dredge floats and consequent interference with its flotation, in many cases at Oroville it has been found necessary to pump the fine tailings that come from the sluice box up to the top of the rock pile made by the stacker. As this requires considerable power it is discarded wherever possible. In deep ground with deep water it is not required.

The conditions that are most important to be considered in order to determine the kind of appliances to use in saving the values are: (1) Size of particles of gold; (2) shape of the particles, whether nuggety or flaky; (3) presence of clay; (4) will the gold amalgamate readily; (5) amount of black sand; (6) amount of platinum; (7) hardness of gravel. Two kinds of screens are used in California—the shaking and the revolving. The purpose is to disintegrate the gravel and clay in order to permit the fine material, the values, and water to pass through the holes along the length of the screen to the gold-saving tables or sluices below and convey all coarse material to the stackers, to be carried to the dump piles.

The revolving screen varies in diameter from 3½ feet, and in length up to 24 feet. The shaking screen for a 5-foot bucket dredge is in some of the later dredges built in two parts—the first part 7 feet wide and 16 feet long and the second or lower part 7¾ feet wide and 16 feet long. This enables, of course, a much larger sluicing-table space to be employed below the shaling screen.

The size of the holes in the screens will be determined by the size of the largest particles of gold. At Oroville and other districts in the Sacramento Valley, where all the gold is fine, five-sixteenths and three-eighths inch holes are generally used.

On the dredges in the Sacramento Valley districts, such as Oroville, Yuba, and Folsom, the gold is saved on gold-saving tables and a sluice running out astern of the dredge, where the tailings are dumped into the water. The area of these tables is for a 5-foot dredge with shaking screen about 750 square feet, and for the sluices about 300 square feet, and somewhat less with revolving screens. This area is somewhat less for the smaller dredges and more for dredges of larger capacity. As it is, generally speaking, all the surface possible is made, and it is limited, of course, to the size of the boat.

There are two classes of sluice and table paving used in the Sacramento Valley gravels to save the fine gold. One is ordinary Hungarian or cross riffles, with quicksilver, and the other cocoa matting covered with expanded metal, 2½-inch mesh. Where comparison has been made the preference seems to be in favor of the riffles with quicksilver. There is no arsenic or anything present to prevent a rather free amalgamation. Yet there is present so much black sand, which would prevent the gold from reaching the quicksilver, that it is found necessary in putting in the riffles to insert between them stones that stand up above the tops of the riffles, in order to stir up the black sand and allow the gold to go to the bottom. On the cocoa matting the expanded metal, in diamond shape about one-fourth inch deep, is placed for the same purpose.

The following table will give an idea of the number of men commonly required on dredges. The wages named are those usually paid at Oroville:

CREW FOR ONE DREDGE.

1 foreman, at $5 per day	$5.00–$5.00
3 winchmen, at $3.50 per day	9.00–10.50
3 oilers, at $2 to $2.50 per day	6.00– 7.50
1 blacksmith, at $3.50 per day	3.50– 3.50
1 helper, at $2 to $2.50 per day	2.00– 2.50
2 Chinamen, at $1.75 to $2.50 per day	3.50– 5.00
Total	29.00–34.00

In addition there is a superintendent, whose time is generally divided among several dredges. The winchmen and oilers work eight-hour shifts, while the blacksmith and helper work ten hours. The Chinamen clear the ground of brush and trees, "bury dead men," as making fasteners for the lines is called, and do general chores.

The depth to which the present dredges may dig is from 30 to 60 feet below the water level, the latter depth being reached by the new dredges on the Yuba. How the greater depths may be reached is only a question of increased strength and power and longer digging ladders. New ones in course of construction on the Yuba are designed to dig to depths of 70 to 75 feet.

L. J. Hohl, in his paper before the California Miners' Association, in speaking of the average running time of the boats at Oroville, says it varies a great deal in different months and under different circumstances. A new boat will be able to make better running time, as no serious breaks are very likely to occur if it has been made strong enough in the first place. A breakdown of any magnitude, such as upper tumbler shaft or bucket line, will cut down the average running time. Where the boats are influenced by the stage of the water in the river, high water may seriously hamper them at certain seasons.

In the case of a year's run of a boat exposed to high water the running time, figuring on the basis of 365 days in the year and 24 hours to the day, was 16 hours out of 24, or 66⅔ per cent. It may seem odd to call particular attention to the fact that in this calculation the year is taken as having 365 days and each day to have 24 hours, but when you look over the records of some of the boats you will find that some of the stoppages are not counted on, such as high water, holidays, etc., the owner or manager arguing that the dredge should not be charged with any delays not originating on the dredge or its appurtenances. The simple fact that the dredge is not earning anything when it is stopped, whether such stoppages originate within or without the dredge, and which fact finds expression on the balance sheet of the company at the end of the year, is sufficient to show the fallacy of the assumption.

Mr. Hohl maintains that the cost of production depends to a great extent on the magnitude of the enterprise, which reduces the general expenses by dividing them up among a number of different boats, and by the chance of keeping the repair cost down by the erection of repair shops at suitable locations. It has to be kept in mind that the operating expenses are further influenced by local conditions, such as nature of the ground, general efficiency of digging and washing appliances, adjustment of motors and resistance to their work, extraordinary repairs occurring in short periods of time, and a number of other details.

The following statement will give a fair representation of the extremes of the cost per cubic yard of material:

OPERATING EXPENSES PER CUBIC YARD OF MATERIAL.

Power.	Repairs.	Labor.	General expenses.	Total.
$1.06	$2.86	$1.64	$0.64	$6.20
1.20	3.03	1.82	.67	6.72
1.15	3.46	1.85	1.23	7.69
1.61	2.97	2.33	1.28	8.19
1.77	3.80	2.05	.73	8.35

The data for the above statement were obtained from different operators in the Oroville district. The period over which they extend is in each case not less than one year and in one case more. In some of the figures given the taxes are included under the heading of general expenses; in others they are not. The cost of superintendence in some instances is included under the item of dredge labor, in others it is charged to general expense; but in all cases the totals give all expenses incident to the working of the dredge and keeping it in good running order.

In the Mining Bureau Bulletin, herein freely quoted, are numerous tables giving elaborate details of cost, but they are too extensive to be quoted here. The work may be purchased for 50 cents from the State Mining Bureau, San Francisco.

PART II.

REPORTS OF THE SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE BUREAU OF THE MINT ON THE PRODUCTION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS IN 1904 IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES.

ALASKA.

By Charles G. Yale.

The following table shows the gold and silver product of Alaska for the calendar year 1904, as per receipts at United States mints and assay offices and private refineries, as reported to the United States mint at San Francisco:

Bullion of Alaskan Production Received at the United States Mints and Assay Offices and Private Refineries and Smelters during the Calendar Year 1904.

Metal.	Standard ounces.	Coining value.
Gold	492,374.666	$9,160,458.90
Silver	220,811.79	285,487.56
Total		9,445,946.46

This shows an increased output of combined gold and silver of $529,453.50 over the year 1903, in which period the yield was $8,916,492.96.

The gold output of 1904 was $9,160,458.90, and in 1903 it was $8,683,564.99; so the increase in that metal for the year was $476,893.91. The silver in 1904 was $285,487.56, and in 1903 it was $232,927.97; so the increase in that metal was $52,559.59.

Of the total given for the District, $4,064,604.32 gold and $32,167.52 silver came from the Nome region, a total of $4,096,771.84. As the production from Nome in 1903 was $4,465,617.44, this shows a falling off from that section of Alaska of $368,845.60.

Excluding Nome, the rest of Alaska, including all placer fields and the quartz mines of southeastern Alaska, yielded in 1904 $5,095,854.58 gold and $253,320.04 silver, a total of $5,349,174.62. As in the previous year, the rest of Alaska (aside from Nome) yielded $4,246,115.52 gold and $204,760 silver, or $4,450,875.52 altogether, the increase from the rest of Alaska for the year is shown to have been $898,299.10.

The increased output of Alaska for the year came mainly from other sources than the Nome regions, as these figures prove. These other sources are the quartz mines of southeastern Alaska and the placer camps along the Yukon River and its tributaries.

The quartz mines of the District, including those of the southeastern section and the islands, yielded $3,050,977 gold and $23,874.69 silver for the year, which is included in the figures for the "rest of Alaska." This was obtained from the crushing of 1,303,408 tons of quartz, including 25,633 tons of sulphurets treated. The increase in product of quartz mines in 1904 amounts to $349,028.69. This makes a total yield of the Nome placers and the quartz mines of southeastern Alaska of $7,171,623.53, leaving the balance of $2,274,322.73 to come from the other mining fields of the District. As the other camps, excluding quartz, produced $1,725,052.52 in 1903, the increase from these camps for the year 1904 is shown to be $549,270.41.

The following table shows the increase and decrease in the different fields for the year 1904:

Increase in quartz product	$349,028.69
Increase in balance of Alaska	549,270.41
Total	898,299 10
Decrease at Nome	368,845.60
Total increase	529,453.50

The mining field of the Seward Peninsula, embracing some 20,000 square miles and including Nome, Solomon River region, Casadepaga River, Council region, Bluff region, Penny and Cripple Creek region, Kougarok, etc., is the most productive gold region of Alaska. Mr. Alfred H. Brooks, in Bulletin No. 259 of the United States Geological Survey, which is a report on the mineral resources of Alaska for 1904, estimates the yield of the peninsula in that year as $4,500,000. He credits the high benches near Nome with $500,000 output; the Solomon River region with $100,000; Ophir Creek with $100,000; in the Kobuk $15,500—all from winter work. As to other sections, he credits the placers of Rampart with $235,000 output; Fairbanks (Tanana), $400,000; Birch Creek, $150,000 to $175,000. In Fortymile district Chicken Creek alone yielded $100,000. The Koyukuk River mines returned less than in 1903. Turnagain Arm, or Cook Inlet, is credited with $150,000 a year output, and Sand Point, on Popoff Island, $5,000.

There are many difficulties to overcome in trying to obtain figures of exact distribution of the gold and silver output—that is, to find out how much each district or camp contributed to the total. The gold output of the Nome region and the quartz mines of the district are readily obtained, but in the other camps exact figures are more difficult to ascertain. Taking the total of Nome—$4,096,771.84—and that of the quartz mines—$3,074,851.69, or $7,171,623.53—altogether we have a remaining total of $2,274,322.93 as having been derived from other sections of Alaska.

The writer has been enabled through the courtesy of the leading commercial company trading in Alaska to ascertain, approximately, the amount of gold shipped in 1904 from certain camps where this company maintains stations. The figures given include not only shipments made through the company itself, but what was shipped or carried out by others, as far as it was possible to ascertain.

This statement is as follows:

Fortymile	$363,209
Eagle	89,439
Circle	200,000
Rampart	88,532
Fairbanks	509,080
Tanana	20,000
Beetles	121,417
Total	1,391,677

This leaves $882,645.93 of the $2,274,322.93 of "balance of Alaska" unaccounted for.

In the United States Geological Survey Bulletin No. 259, before referred to, Mr. F. H. Moffitt estimates the output of the Turnagain Arm, or Cook Inlet region, as $150,000 for the year. Mr. George C. Martin estimates the output of the Cape Yaktag placers, 75 miles east of Controller Bay, as $15,000, and the placers of Sand Point, Popoff Island, as $5,000. Messrs. F. E. and C. W. Wright give the output for the year of southeastern Alaska, excluding the Treadwell group of quartz mines (included in our quartz mine output), as $275,000. These estimates aggregate $445,000 more, which, deducted from the $882,645.93 "balance of Alaska" unaccounted for, leaves only $437,645.93 which is is not "distributed" by camps or district, but is known to have come out of the country to the mints, etc., in 1904.

Thus, of the total of $9,445,946.46 produced in Alaska in 1904, we have been enabled to trace to its source upward of $9,000,000, leaving less than half a million dollars as "undistributed." A summary of source would then be as follows:

Nome (Seward Peninsula)	$4,096,771.84
Quartz mines, southeastern Alaska	3,074,851.69
Other mines, southeastern Alaska	275,000.00
Fortymile	363,209.00
Eagle	89,439.00
Circle (Birch Creek, etc.)	200,000.00
Rampart	88,532.00
Fairbanks	509,080.00
Tanana	20,000.00
Beetles (Koyukuk)	121,417.00
Turnagain Arm	150,000.00
Cape Yaktag	15,000.00
Sand Point	5,000.00
Total	9,008,300.53
"Undistributed"	437,645.93
Total	9,445,946.46

This is the first attempt, so far as known to the writer, to segregate by district, or "distribute" the gold and silver product of Alaska. Usually in all the Government reports the District has been considered only as a whole, the quartz and Nome outputs alone having been separated from the "rest of Alaska." However, it is intended in the future to ascertain, as far as possible, how much each mining district yielded each year, in the same manner as is done in the case of the States of the Union and their respective counties. Alaska covers such an extensive area and its mining districts are so widely separated that it is difficult to get the distribution with exactness, especially as in many camps so many miners leave when winter begins and only return in the summer months. These men are therefore difficult to reach by letters and circulars at the time the Government desires the information concerning their mining operations and the results.

The $437,645 entered in the preceding table as undistributed doubtless came from some of the camps already named, for the reason that more or less gold is carried out each year by private hands and finally deposited in the United States mints and assay offices or private refineries and smelters. These sums it is almost impossible to keep track of except as to final destination. But as to exact source by district there are no means of ascertaining. There are, moreover, numerous places in Alaska where mining is carried on in a small way, but which are not named as districts. From such places doubtless more or less gold is derived each year.

Of the total of nearly nine and a half million dollars derived from Alaska in 1904 over two-thirds came from placers, the balance being from quartz. The quartz-mining industry is increasing in importance gradually each year, but the same may be said also of the placer mining, since new districts are being each year discovered or old ones better developed. The country is being settled up in these days by a much better class of men than overran the region at the time the first Klondike excitement drew so many thousand men to the North. There are now more miners and fewer speculators. All this has a direct influence for the better on the mining industry. The whole mining business is getting down to a more stable basis than formerly and methods and costs are more carefully considered by competent investigators. In this connection it may be stated that the remarks on "Methods of mining and cost of mining," in this chapter, were taken from Bulletin No. 263 of the United States Geological Survey. They were prepared by Chester W. Purington, who wrote the very complete and valuable bulletin referred to on "Gravel and placer mining in Alaska".

The season of 1904 was not favorable to placer mining, as there was a scarcity of water, and many mines were idle up to July 10. The summer mining was limited to about two months' work, but a good deal of ditch building was carried on. The principal section of production of placer gold is the Seward Peninsula, including Nome, Solomon River, Council, Bluff region, Casadepaga, Kruzgamepa, Kougarok, Port Clarence, Fairhaven, Kobuk, etc. Next to Nome proper, the Solomon River region is among the most important. In the Council region, Ophir Creek is the greatest producer, not only there but on the whole peninsula. In the Bluff region the gravels lie very favorably for hydraulic mining. On the Casadepaga River the heavy bench gravels are the principal characteristic, but thus far only the ordinary sluicing process has been carried on. In the Kruzgamepa River section, Iron Creek is the principal producer. The heaviest producers in the Kougarok section are Harris and Dall creeks. Fairhaven, including the Kiwalik, Inmachuch, and Buckland placers are prospering. The Kobuk district is thus far only producing from $10,000 to $15,000 a year.

In the Yukon district of Alaska, Fairbanks district is now the most prominent, over $400,000 having been taken out last year, all from a few creeks. There are about 5,500 men in the district, as compared with some 7,000 in the Klondike mines, which fact alone shows its growing importance. All the creeks are within 25 miles of steamboat navigation on the Tanana River, and a railway now being built will make the camp very accessible. The gravels are generally deep, and most of the gold taken out has been by drifting. The amount of gold in the gravels and their extent indicate a permanence like that of the other placer camps in the Yukon region, but the depth of the deposits makes development rather slow.

At Rampart, on the Yukon River, a number of small hydraulic plants are being successfully operated, and good pay has lately been found in the valleys of the better known creeks. In Birch Creek district work is being carried on upon a number of creeks. In Fortymile district many small operators continue to work successfully. In the Koyukuk district the placers are widely distributed and numbers of men are at work, but last season was not a favorable one. In Cooke Inlet nearly all the mining is on the creeks near Turnagain Arm. The Copper River camps are being worked, especially in Chistochina and Nizina districts, but high cost of supplies is a detriment to the section.

Southeastern Alaska has all the quartz mines except the Apollo on Unga Island and the Hurrah mine in the Solomon River region, Seward Peninsula, in which latter place 20 stamps are at work. The famous Treadwell mines are on Douglas Island, and on the mainland near by are numbers of other quartz operations. There are also some small placers at Windham Bay, Juneau, and the Porcupine district. There are many prospects north of Juneau as far as Berners Bay and on Admiralty Island, and also several quartz properties in operation. There are others in Sitka district on the Baranoff and Chicagof Island. In the Wrangell district there is only one productive quartz mine. At Cape Yaktag and Yakutat Bay, ocean-beach placers are being worked.

Copper, tin, coal, and petroleum are all found in Alaska, and more or less work is being done where they are found, but descriptions are not considered within the scope of this report.

METHODS OF MINING AND CONDITIONS.

The mining of placer gold in Alaska is carried on for the most part during June, July, August, and September. The gold-bearing gravel mined during the remainder of the year by winter drifting does not exceed 15 per cent of the total annual amount extracted. The gold can not be washed from this gravel until the cessation of winter conditions liberates the water in spring for sluicing purposes. The sluicing of the "winter dumps" takes place during the latter part of May.

Many of the methods of mining have been developed within the last ten years to suit the unusual conditions existing in the northern gold fields. Gravel miners from other parts of the world found that in Alaska much of their previous experience proved of no special benefit. On the other hand, men without previous experience in mining, but possessing ingenuity, have occasionally adopted devices which have proved efficient and adequate to meet the northern conditions. Methods which had been condemned or tried with ill success in other countries have given good results in Alaska, while the attempts to apply hydraulic or mechanical methods of established reputation elsewhere have frequently resulted in ignominious failure.

Mining operations have been made difficult by the short available season, the lack of grade to the streams, poor water supply, poverty of timber resources, high cost of labor and transportation, concentration of gold on and in the bed rock, and comparatively large thickness of barren overburden, the frozen, or, worst still, half-frozen condition of the gravel, lack of wagon roads, and inadequate mining and police regulations. In spite of these obstacles, the wide and fairly uniform distribution of alluvial gold over large areas of Alaska hitherto unexploited, the uniform healthy and even enjoyable climate of the country, and the near proximity of the phenomenally rich gold fields of the British Yukon territory offer a certain justification for the present energetic prospecting and mining for gold over so extensive an area.

The main impressions derived from an inspection of the placer gold fields of the north are as follows: (1) Operations requiring the installation of expensive plants are frequently undertaken before adequate sampling of the ground has been done; (2) the methods of mining and conveying the auriferous material, while often leaving much to be desired from the standpoint of economy, are in the main developing along favorable lines; (3) the gold-washing and gold-saving appliances in use are in numerous cases inexcusably crude and inefficient.

The winning of gold from alluvial material is a business difficult both to learn and to conduct successfully. The careful miner, like the careful manufacturer, will give as much attention to one part of his business as to another, irrespective of the scale on which it is conducted. The extensive but not remarkably rich gold-bearing area of Alaska offers a field for men who propose to conduct their operations with energy, intelligence, and economy. To others it can afford only ultimate poverty and despair.

The South Coast Province is characterized by heavy grades, abundant water supply, and good timber. Gold-bearing gravels are, however, distributed in small quantity, and however good the conditions for the installation of hydraulic plants, the province remains an unimportant producer of alluvial gold.

The interior province promises to continue for many years a fairly important producer. Geographically considered, the phenomenal Canadian deposits of the Klondike come under this province. No gravels approaching the Klondike deposits in richness have been found on the American side, but a large area yet remains to be prospected.

Owing to the topographic conditions, low grades to creeks and insufficient water supply at an available elevation, hydraulicking on any but the smallest scale is impossible. Many of the creek deposits are shallow and, besides the primitive method of shoveling into sluice boxes so largely in practice, there is a considerable field for the installation of horse-scraping methods and the installation of simple mechanical plants. Solidly frozen creek deposits exceeding 15 feet in depth can be most economically worked by drifting methods, as heretofore. Experience gained in the Klondike has been invaluable to the miners now developing the new Fairbanks field. There is room, however, for considerable improvement and reduction of expense in the methods employed.

The natural conditions prevailing in the Alaska interior gold field imply great age and erosion subsequent to any deposition beneath sea level. Topographic conditions exercise a remarkable control over the methods which can profitably be employed in gravel mining, and the prospective miner neglects a vital part of his preparation if he does not study the topographic features of a given district in detail before entering upon his operations. In California and Australia the geologic and topographic conditions favor the placer miner. In other countries, notably Siberia, Alaska, and the Yukon territory, they are inimical to his success. In Alaska, as a rule, alluvial gold is almost entirely lacking where timber and water are plentiful, grades are steep, and the ground is unfrozen. Where gold is distributed in paying quantity, water supply is inadequate, timber is poor or altogether lacking, the miner must provide grade for his boxes and dump for his tailings by artificial means, and must meet the formidable obstacle of solidly frozen alluvium. Bench deposits where gravel can be moved on natural grade occur in both the Fortymile and Rampart districts of interior Alaska, and have been made to produce a small amount of gold by the hydraulic method. Although it is not impossible that extensive and valuable bench deposits may yet be found, no deposit comparing either in extent or in richness with the famous "White Channel" of the Klondike has been discovered.

In that portion of the Alaska interior lying between Circle, on the Yukon, and Fairbanks, on the Tanana, the mountains rise to heights of from 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the level of the streams, have rounded tops, and slope to the intervening valleys at angles which do not exceed 20° and often are not greater than 10°. The streams and valleys are on a gently descending plain, the grade of which does not exceed 3 per cent, except in the upper one-half mile, and frequently is not over 1 per cent. The mountains are referred to by the inhabitants as "domes," and the word fairly describes them. They present what corresponds most nearly to the upper segment of a great ellipsoid, except in places where the erosion has not been sufficient to accomplish the obliteration of a still more ancient topography. This ancient surface, remnants of which are visible on the tops of the highest mountains, was evidently a base-leveled plain, which was approximately 2,500 feet above the present drainage plain. Although the base-leveling is apparent to the eye, it is not evinced by the presence of rounded gravel on its surface. The lack of gravel is accounted for by the fact that the second denudation has progressed for a great period, and the comparatively small amount or vertical section of gravel which existed subsequent to the elevation has been worn away.

In the Klondike recent streams have cut the old Pleistocene channels and have reconcentrated the gold. The gold is about equally distributed in the old and in the new gravels. From the miners' standpoint, therefore, in the Klondike region there are two great classes of mining to be considered, namely, creek mining and bench mining. Outside of these two classes there is no mining in the Klondike of productive importance.

In the Birch Creek district, especially on Deadwood Creek, there is a very small amount of gravel in low benches which may be termed hillside deposits. The bulk of the mining, perhaps 90 per cent of it, is creek mining in its various forms. The terms bench deposit, hillside deposit, and the like, are very loosely applied by the miners of the Northwest and names given to classes of mining to which they do not in any sense apply. This looseness of nomenclature is apparent in the Fairbanks district, where the term bench mining is applied, on Cleary Creek, to operations in progress on the left bank of the stream at a place one-fourth mile above the junction of Cleary and Chatham creeks. But whereas the depth to bed rock in the main creek at this point is 18 feet, the depth on the so-called bench, 700 feet to the left, is 53 feet, and the level of the bed rock at which the gravel is found is practically the same. In the one case—namely, in the creek working—the overburden is 6 feet of muck, while in the "bench" to the left the overburden is over 45 feet of muck. The gently sloping side of the valley at this point is unbroken in outline.

Observations along the various producing creeks and from the hilltops have failed to distinguish any traces of bench topography in the Fairbanks district. Such placer mining as is carried on there comes under the head of creek mining. Geological evidence, however, suggests that bench deposits occur in the region lying between the Fairbanks and Rampart districts.

The methods applicable to bench mining at Dawson can not be used in the Fairbanks district, and all thought of applying them must be eliminated. The country being in every sense of more gentle topography, there is no room for the disposal of tailings from bench operations conducted by hydraulicking.

On Pedro and Twin creeks there are about 2 miles of ground less than 15 feet in depth, which can be worked by open cutting, either by shoveling into sluice boxes or by derricking. On a portion of this ground it is possible to handle the water by bed-rock drain. Open-cut mining has also been successful on Chatham Creek near its junction with Cleary. In all other portions of the district, so far as developed, drift mining according to the Klondike system of thawing, either by steam or hot-water hydraulicking, hoisting, and conveying by means of the self-dumping bucket on cable tram will probably be found most economical. I would suggest the method of underground hot-water hydraulicking to the miners of Cleary Creek, while on Fairbanks Creek steam thawing appears to be advisable. The efficiency of the hot-water method as used in the Klondike is from 5 to 6 cubic yards per horsepower generated in the boiler as against 3 cubic yards with steam. The method can, however, be applied only under certain favorable conditions.

In Seward Peninsula the greater rainfall, larger catchment areas at the heads of the long rivers, and the comparative cheapness with which ditches can be constructed, has led to the investment of much capital in long water conduits. For example, a ditch system of 54 miles, built at an expenditure of $300,000 and costing $15,000 annually to maintain, supplies 2,000 miner's inches of water at 360 feet head for four months in the year. Approximately 200 miles of ditches have been built in various parts of the peninsula. Excavations of earthwork for ditch building in the peninsula average $1 per cubic yard.

Hydraulicking without the use of hydraulic lifts is economically impossible, except in extremely rare cases. Bench gravels in the front of Anvil Mountain, facing the sea, can be hydraulicked if water at a sufficient head can be obtained at an expense which is not prohibitive. The remarkable ancient gravel channel which cuts the southern portion of the peninsula from east to west, extending from Fish River, along Casadepaga and Kuzitrin rivers to Port Clarence, lies at so low a level that the present streams have not cut through it to bed rock. Except where subordinate pay streaks exist in it above the present stream, therefore, the physiographic conditions will forbid its gravels being hydraulicked, while any other form of open cutting is manifestly impossible. It has been little explored and portions of it may be found rich enough to drift.

Horse scraping, steam or power scraping, derricking, and the application of the mechanical shovel, accompanied in most cases by ground sluicing of the frozen muck, should receive consideration from the creek operators in Seward Peninsula, where the deposits are less than 15 feet in depth. The low price of winter labor ($2.50 a day and board) should permit of an increasing amount of winter drifting work throughout the peninsula.

It will doubtless be found that the power of water under pressure can be more successfully applied to the working of the average Seward Peninsula placer by generating electric power and applying it to various mechanical devices. While it can not be denied that some of the hydraulic elevator installations are handling the gravel at a profit, the contrivance is a makeshift, and its use forms no part of bona fide hydraulic mining.

COST OF MINING.

The average value of fuels in Alaska as shown by present operations is as follows:

Cost of Fuels Available for Use in Alaska.

Bituminous coal, price at Nome (per ton of 2,000 pounds)	$17
Crude oil at Nome (per barrel)	3
Spruce wood, average price in the interior (per cord)	12

Experience in the Nome district indicates that California crude oil is the most economical fuel available in the southern part of the Seward Peninsula. In the interior of Alaska the price of imported crude oil renders its use prohibitive for mining operations.

The comparatively low cost of California crude oil at Nome renders it a valuable fuel for the mining operations in that vicinity. The satisfactory results from one type of gas engine at St. Louis showed that crude oils of widely varying composition can be used with a higher efficiency in generating gas for explosive engines than in generating steam.

The purchase of water for hydraulic or sluice purposes is not general in Alaska. In Seward Peninsula water under natural head or pumped water is sold to miners to a limited extent. The average price is $1 per miner's inch, twenty-four hours' service, for water under head, and 50 cents for sluice water. The inch used corresponds to 1.2 cubic feet per minute. This measure of the miner's inch is not accepted in this report. The miner's inch, according to its best definition, which is followed in this report, corresponds for all practical purposes to a flow of 1.5 cubic feet per minute. It is to be hoped that if the Federal Government ever succeeds in establishing an adequate code of mining law for its possessions, a definition of the miner's inch will be included.

Owing to the varying conditions governing the cost of mining in the north, the Territory has been divided into three provinces. The south coast province includes the Juneau, Porcupine, and Sunrise districts of Alaska. The interior province includes the Atlin district of British Columbia, the Klondike district of Yukon Territory, and the Fortymile, Eagle, Birch Creek, Fairbanks, and Rampart districts of Alaska. The Seward Peninsula province includes the Nome, Council, and Solomon districts of Alaska.

The Nizina district of the south coast province and the Fort Clarence, Fairhaven, and Kougarok districts of Seward Peninsula, none of which were visited, are separately considered.

In preparing the sheet, the working costs of 118 different operations were first tabulated with reference to the method employed and to situation. A second table was then prepared in which the working cost was augmented by an amount per cubic yard based on allowance for depreciation of plant. In general, six years were taken as the average life of an individual property and, except in the case of winter drifting operations, one hundred and twenty days as the working season.

It was then assumed that five annual payments are made to a depreciation fund. The fund is equivalent to the cost of plant and maintenance during the life of the property plus six years' simple interest on the investment at 5 per cent. Each annual payment was divided by the season's output in cubic yards and the amount thus obtained was added to the daily working expenses to get the total output cost per yard as far as possible. Prices paid for mining property are not considered, as they present an unknown factor.

In cases where expensive plants have been installed the amortization was calculated separately for each case.

In cases of shoveling-in and small mechanical plants the installation and maintenance cost was taken at an average amount for a group of operations in each district. Where the operation implies an additional stripping of overburden, which is always separately charged, the cost was distributed and added to the gravel extraction cost.

From the second table, where the costs were reduced to one figure for each district, a third table was prepared giving as nearly as possible the average cost for each of the seventeen separate methods considered in one or more of the three provinces. Where the operations from which the averages are derived exceed two in number the fact is so indicated in the table.

The attempt has been made to reject figures which were evidently not representative. The final figure arrived at is not, however, always satisfactory. For example, under No. 5 (the method of working open-cut by shoveling into wheelbarrows, wheeling to bucket, hoisting and conveying to sluice by self-dumping carrier on cable), $2.14, is representative for the Klondike, where seepage water is generally pumped from the pit, and many operators pump the water for sluicing. On the other hand, at a plant in the Birch Creek district of Alaska, mining only 22 cubic yards per day and handling the water by a drain, the cost of operation was $1.50 per cubic yard. In No. 13 (drifting solidly frozen ground, steam or hot-water thawing, hoisting and conveying with the use of the self-dumping bucket), the cost in the Klondike is $1.95, while the higher figure given is arrived at by combining the expensive American camps of Fortymile and Fairbanks, where the cost is $4.63 and $3.56, respectively.

The high cost of hydraulicikng with use of hydraulic lift in Seward Peninsula is caused by the difficulty of moving the gravel to the bedrock sluice and the expense of the ditches and installations. Hydraulicking by means of water under natural head without the use of the hydraulic lift, or some other means of elevating the material, was not seen by me in Seward Peninsula. It is understood that a hydraulic plant is in successful operation at Bluff, 50 miles to the east of Nome, but there are no data at hand concerning it.

In the interior only bench gravels are hydraulicked. Steeper grades for sluices can be obtained and the gravel is more easily moved. The high duty of the miner's inch in the Klondike is a large factor in bringing down the cost of No. 1 and No. 16.

It should be distinctly understood, if hydraulicking costs in the interior appear attractively low, that the water supply is exceedingly variable, and that no reliable estimate can be made beforehand of the output of a given season's operations. Furthermore, while much of the bench gravel was originally rich, the pay streaks have been largely drifted out and the gold is not disseminated through the upper portions of the gravel to the extent that it is in the California gravel banks. With regard to the pumping of water for hydraulicking purposes the practice can not be too strongly condemned. He is a bold man who attempts it, and a singularly fortunate one who makes a financial success of it.

The cost of shoveling into sluice boxes in the remote parts of Seward Peninsula is at present from $3 to $5 per cubic yard. Some drifting operations have been carried on in the Kugruk and Fairhaven districts, on which figures are not at hand.

Dredging estimates furnished by reliable interior operators place the cost at 80 cents per cubic yard where gravel must be thawed by points ahead of the dredge. In Seward Peninsula it is estimated that if the property is sufficiently large for a ten-year life, a dredge can be operated at the cost of 30 cents per cubic yard. The field for dredges in placer mining in Alaska is extremely limited. In Seward Peninsula it is not impossible that some of the wide, shallow creek deposits will be worked successfully by means of the steam scraper. The cost of an experimental operation on Ophir Creek was reported to be under 20 cents per cubic yard.

The cost of operating by two mechanical systems in Seward Peninsula (involving the labor of men in shoveling into cars and tramming to the bottom of an incline, or into a bed-rock sluice leading to hydraulic elevator throat) are unfortunately not available for publication. The derricking system, No. 7, however, both in the interior and in Seward Peninsula, appears to be superior in point of cost to either of the above-mentioned methods for working the average Alaska open cuts.

Frozen ground can not be attacked with success by the steam shovel; even where it digs the gravel successfully, if men follow it to clean bed rock by hand, the cost of operating is sometimes doubled. The steam shovel has, however, a field in northern placer mining.

Regarding mechanical operations in general, the important principle should be emphasized that the main expense is getting the material into the receptacle which conveys it to the sluice or washing plant. Tramming even for a long distance, and to a considerable elevation, adds a very small proportionate amount to the total cost of working. The establishment of a permanent washing plant, economically situated as regards water supply and dump, should be considered by every Alaskan miner who proposes working the shallow creek deposits which characterize that country. The isolation of the washing operations, together with the adoption of the most economical system of tramming possible, will go far toward attaining the ends of adequate grade and room for tailings, which are the essential features of successful gravel mining.

AVERAGE CAPACITY AND COST OF GOLD-GRAVEL MINING OPERATIONS IN NORTHWESTERN AMERICA.[a]

Location.	Hydraulicking; no pumping of water.	Hydraulicking, with use of hydraulic elevator.	Open-cut shoveling into sluice boxes, including stripping top dirt; no pumping.	Open-cut horse scraping.	Open cut; shoveling; wheeling to bucket; cable tram to sluice.	Open cut; shoveling into cars; track and incline to sluice.
SOUTH COAST PROVINCE.						
Number of operations considered	6	6	6	....	....	....
Capacity in 24 hours.....cubic yards	833	350	54	....	....	....
Thickness of deposit.....feet	30.3	25	5.6	....	....	....
Thickness of gravel worked.....do	30.3	25	3.7	....	....	....
Cost [b]	$0.20	$0.31	$2.01	....	....	....
INTERIOR PROVINCE.						
Number of operations considered	13	....	20	....	8	....
Capacity in 24 hours.....cubic yards	1,049	....	63	105	162	450
Thickness of deposit.....feet	37.4	....	8.6	20	17.5	14
Thickness of gravel worked.....do	37.4	....	3.5	[c]10	4.5	5
Cost [b]	$0.238	....	$2.39	$0.60	$2.14	$2.43
SEWARD PENINSULA PROVINCE.						
Number of operations considered	....	4	10	5	....	....
Capacity in 24 hours.....cubic yards	....	658	145	200	....	....
Thickness of deposit.....feet	....	12	6.6	5	....	....
Thickness of gravel worked.....do	....	12	3.3	5	....	....
Cost [b]	....	$0.89	$1.87	$0.46	....	....

Location.	Open cut.				Dredging.	Drifting partly frozen or thawed ground requiring timbering.
	Shoveling into buckets or skips, skidding or tramming, and derricking to sluice.	Shoveling into sluice; tailings by hydraulic lift.	Steam-shovel excavating; track and incline to sluice.	Steam scraping; generally on stripping work or tailings.		
SOUTH COAST PROVINCE.						
Number of operations considered	....	....	....	....	....	....
Capacity in 24 hours.....cubic yards	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thickness of deposit.....feet	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thickness of gravel worked.....do	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cost [b]	....	....	....	....	....	....
INTERIOR PROVINCE.						
Number of operations considered	....	....	....	6	....	....
Capacity in 24 hours.....cubic yards	283	184	800	92	1,062	50
Thickness of deposit.....feet	15	8	22	15	35	60
Thickness of gravel worked.....do	9	6	22	8.7	35	4
Cost [b]	$1.75	$1.25	$1.46	$0.49	$0.49	$4.25
SEWARD PENINSULA PROVINCE.						
Number of operations considered	....	....	....	....	....	....
Capacity in 24 hours.....cubic yards	550	....	1,000	....	700	80
Thickness of deposit.....feet	15	....	30	....	8	20
Thickness of gravel worked.....do	11	....	27	....	8	7
Cost [b]	$0.91	....	$0.52	....	$0.43	$4.49

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[a] Lost time, the prices paid for mining property, and the cost of equipment other than that relating to actual mining (e. g., railways, wagon roads, etc.) are not taken into account, and any estimates based on these figures must make due allowance for these expenses, otherwise the costs here given will be found too low.

[b] Dollars per cubic yard.

[c] "Muck" and top gravel.

AVERAGE CAPACITY AND COST OF GOLD-GRAVEL MINING OPERATIONS IN NORTHWESTERN AMERICA—Continued.

Location.	Drifting and thawing solidly frozen ground; little or no timbering.	Winter drifting and spring sluicing on dumps.	Mining or stripping overburden by ground sluicing.	Hydraulicking by means of pumped water.	Booming with self-dumping water gate.
SOUTH COAST PROVINCE.					
Number of operations considered	....	....	....	....	....
Capacity in 24 hours.....cubic yards	....	....	....	....	....
Thickness of deposit.....feet	....	....	....	....	....
Thickness of gravel worked.....do	....	....	....	....	....
Cost [a]	....	....	....	....	....
INTERIOR PROVINCE.					
Number of operations considered	7	....	....	4	....
Capacity in 24 hours.....cubic yards	75	50	150	830	250
Thickness of deposit.....feet	26.4	26.4	9	33	7.5
Thickness of gravel worked.....do	4.36	4.36	[b] 9	33	[c] 6
Cost [a]	$3.38	$5.14	$0.17	$0.65	$0.07
SEWARD PENINSULA PROVINCE.					
Number of operations considered	....	....	....	3	....
Capacity in 24 hours.....cubic yards	20	88	173	250	....
Thickness of deposit.....feet	35	85	4	23	....
Thickness of gravel worked.....do	4	4.3	[b] 4	23	....
Cost [a]	$3.66	$4.61	$0.10	$0.93	....

[a] Dollars per cubic yard.
[b] "Muck" on fine silt and ice (from 50 to 75 per cent ice).
[c] "Muck" and top gravel.

ARIZONA.

By CHARLES C. RANDOLPH, *Phoenix, Ariz.*

Arizona's output of the precious metals in 1904 was as follows:

	Fine ounces.
Gold	161, 761
Silver	2, 744, 100

More than the usual number of mine owners and operators responded to inquiries concerning their properties, and the foregoing figures are, except in perhaps a half dozen cases, based on direct returns from the mine offices. As I have stated in previous reports, the fear of mine owners of the enactment by the Territorial legislature of a bulion-tax law undoubtedly operates against accuracy in an official statement of the product of the mines. While this report is being written the legislature is considering a bill that contemplates a yearly tax on all bullion produced. Such a bill has been introduced at every meeting of the legislature since mining became the Territory's chief industry. The mining interest has always managed to prevent adverse legislation, and it is extremely likely that the pending measure will go the way of all of its predecessors.

In the circumstances it is not strange that a desire to withhold actual figures covering production should actuate some operators. The few estimates that have necessarily been made in the preparation of this report are based on very conservative information.

The drought, which was not broken until late in the year; litigation, which appears to be inseparable from mining operations in Arizona, and serious mishaps to several of the ordinarily big producers prevented the increase in the production of gold and silver which might have been expected from the showing made in 1903. At the Congress mines there was an unexpected falling off in grade of the ore mined. Although a large amount of ore was opened, it only averaged $7 or $8 per ton—too low to be profitable under existing conditions as to operation. This naturally forced a restriction in the amount of ore milled, and the company resorted to the obvious plan of pushing the development work as rapidly as possible in the hope of getting better ore. Late in December the company reported that its No. 5 shaft had been sunk to the intersection of the Niagara vein with the underlying dike, at a depth of 1,800 feet, and that ore of a very high grade had been found, but that the size of the vein was small, and it would be necessary to drift to determine its extent and value. The conditions found were in accordance with expectations, and there was every reason to expect marked improvement as soon as the level in No. 5 was opened.

The Congress has had experiences similar to this one, and it will be strange if by this time next year the output is not equal to that of any preceding year.

La Fortuna, the most important gold producer in Yuma County prior to the advent of the King of Arizona, "went dry" a year or more ago as the result of the faulting of the vein. Although the search for the lost vein has been prosecuted, it has not yet been successful, and the Territory's record suffers to the extent of many thousand fine ounces of gold.

The Commonwealth mine, at Pearce, which up to a year ago made handsome returns in gold and silver, was also among the nonproducers by reason of a serious cave-in which has not yet been overcome.

Another mine that was shut down throughout the year is that of the Penn Gold Company. It was once a heavy producer of gold, and it is expected that in the near future it will retrieve its reputation.

A gold mine that made a commendable record in 1904 is the Gold Roads, in Mohave County. It increased its product several thousand ounces, and appears to be destined to rank as one of the world's greatest gold mines.

As an offset to the diminished product of the precious metals in 1904 stands the wonderful record of the copper mines of the Territory. Over 210,000,000 pounds of copper were mined, the price approximating 15 cents per pound for the entire period. And, as the following reports from the copper camps show, this particular branch of mining in Arizona is really in its infancy. As most of the copper mines carry good values in both gold and silver, there is ample ground for the prediction that in a few years Arizona will stand high in the list of producers of the precious metals.

The output of lead in 1904 amounted to about $400,000.

COCHISE COUNTY.

As in 1903 the Warren district, which contains the great copper camp of Bisbee, made wonderful strides throughout the year. Many development companies were engaged in sinking shafts, with varying degrees of success.

The Copper Queen, the oldest producing mine in the district, and possessing a wonderful record of dividends paid, made extensive improvements in its plants at the several shafts, as well as at the smelters in Douglas. Five furnaces were worked to their full capacity, and ground is now being cleared for an addition of three jackets. This will make "The Queen" the second largest copper smelting plant in the United States. The ores have been obtained from Bisbee, the company's mines in Nacosari, Mexico, and from the sampling works. An average of 3,500,000 pounds of blister copper was produced monthly, which contained a goodly percentage of the precious metals.

At the Lowell fine bodies of sulphides are being mined. The Gardner shaft has a new 100-foot steel frame and a new hoist. The Czar has been overhauled, and considerable ore is being hoisted. The Spray continues to produce sulphides in quantity. The Holbrook also is being worked to its full capacity. The new shaft, the Sacramento, is going down fast. Although ore winning is being pushed, the policy of the company is to keep development work far ahead of the mining, which is at the rate of 1,500 tons of ore daily.

The Calumet and Arizona enjoys the most wonderful record of any copper mine in history. Four years ago its claims were but lightly considered. Last year the four furnaces of the company at Douglas consumed 1,200 tons of ore daily. The fifth furnace was erected late in the year, and machinery is now on hand for additional furnace capacity.

The appointments of this company and of "The Queen" are declared by experts to be the finest in the United States. Douglas has grown from a desert spot to be a town of 7,000 people in the last three years.

The smelter is being enlarged to handle the ores of the Lake Superior and Pittsburg, Calumet and Pittsburg, and Pittsburg and Duluth mines, all of which are Calumet and Arizona holdings, and are rapidly being put into the productive stage.

Development of the Calumet and Arizona is being kept far ahead of the stoping, and splendid ore reserves are being blocked out for future use. The Oliver is now down 1,000 feet, and is being lowered gradually. Several levels are being thoroughly prospected for ore, and the shaft is receiving a fine equipment. It is just two years since the first smelter was blown in. The company has paid handsome dividends, and has a large surplus on hand in supplies and copper. It has also paid off the debt incurred in the erection of the smelter and in the equipment of the mine. Ore has been found above the levels previously planned, and also deeper, making the mine much more valuable than it was originally believed to be. Work on adjoining properties has proved that ore lies the full width of the company's holdings, which was not expected. The Oliver is not as yet through the sulphide ore. The Irish Mag will be sunk 1,500 feet, as the high-grade ore bodies have been proved to extend to at least that depth.

The Cole shaft of the Lake Superior and Pittsburg is in ore again at 1,000 feet, and the ore is known to extend to the 1,100-foot level.

The Irish Mag is said to be producing 3,000,000 pounds of copper monthly. The Briggs shaft of the Calumet and Pittsburg is being made a 5-compartment working shaft, and the pumps to drain these holdings are now set and are lowering the water level.

The new shaft of the Bisbee West is down over 500 feet, with a 300-foot drift from that level. The old shaft, which was down 700 feet, was abandoned on account of the inflow of water. Drifting is being done toward a lime contact where it is believed large bodies of ore are stored. The mine is thoroughly equipped.

The Red Jacket is down 160 feet in the new shaft, but as yet no ore to speak of has been encountered. Operations have been temporarily suspended. The shaft of the Wolverine and Arizona is down 100 feet, and there is a 400-foot drift from that point in which bunches of high-grade sulphides have been found. The surface of these claims has been thoroughly punctured by diamond drills, and some very promising ore has been encountered. The Calumet and Bisbee now has its 2½-compartment shaft down 975 feet, and heavy diamond-drill prospecting is being prosecuted, with fairly good results. The hoisting works of this property are of the latest type.

The Calumet and Cochise is vigorously pushing prospecting work. Its equipment is first class, and the property is expected to make a fine showing in the coming year. The Portage Lake has suspended work for the present, as the result of striking a large body of water in the main shaft. Diamond drills have been used to good advantage in prospecting this property.

The double-compartment shaft of the Pittsburg and Hecla is in a promising formation at the 400-foot level. The company expects to strike the ore body at about 1,000 feet.

Copper Glance has a shaft down 500 feet, and from the bottom of this there is a 1,000-foot diamond-drill hole. A good deal of water has been encountered, with consequent delays in the development work. Marquette and Arizona boasts a 500-foot shaft, with 200 feet of drift, and is forwarding exploitation by means of diamond drills. The Houghton Development Company has a 1,000-foot tunnel, in which has been opened a very respectable body of medium-grade gold, silver, and lead ore—a soft carbonate of excellent fluxing quality. Here also diamond drills are being extensively employed.

Bisbee Queen is a gold property with a 100-foot shaft on the ore contact. Development has been suspended pending the outcome of a sale which it is thought will be consummated.

On the Saginaw there is a shaft 100 feet deep. Big bodies of low-grade copper sulphides, with kidneys of high-grade copper, have been found. The work of development is being prosecuted rapidly, with most excellent results. This group is equipped with a fine hoist, and will soon be a lively producer.

There is a 270-foot 2½-compartment shaft at the Shattuck and Arizona, and sinking will be carried 1,200 feet, at which point the ore body is expected to be found. This property adjoins the Spray shaft of the Copper Queen, and good results may confidently be expected. The ore is a sulphide. The Junction, owned by the Calumet and Arizona people, has a big compartment shaft down 1,000 feet, with good bunches of carbonate ores all along the surface. A drift has been run from this shaft to the workings of the Pittsburg, and very good ore has been encountered in it. This property is being opened on a very large scale. It has excellent hoisting works and mine equipment.

The Oliver, also owned by the Calumet and Arizona, has a 1,000-foot shaft and an enormous deposit of oxide ores in the bottom. This body has been well developed, and will be worked on a large scale. The ore will be shipped to the smelter at Douglas. The Calumet and Arizona crowd also control the Pittsburg and Duluth, which is down 1,000 feet, with plenty of ore in sight. The work of getting the ore body in readiness for mining and shipment is proceeding rapidly. The development in the three last-named groups has been of a character to warrant the statement that before the close of 1905 they will be among the heaviest producers of this marvelous district.

There is a 200-foot shaft and 200 feet of drifting on the Modern property and a respectable showing of lead carbonates carrying gold and silver. The Mountain View, close by, has a 100-foot tunnel in a fine body of high-grade silver ore. Indications are that this mine will soon become a heavy producer.

In the Huachuca district the principal work has been carried on by the Mitchell Development Company, which has an 800-foot shaft, in the cutting of which 70 feet of fine grade copper glance and black oxide was penetrated. The copper carries good values in gold and silver. The company has a fine equipment of mining machinery.

Extensive level work has been conducted by the Huachuca Consolidated, and tremendous bodies of $10 gold quartz ore have been cut. Plans for a concentrating mill are now being considered. A big low-grade mine will likely grow out of this venture. The Curtis is a small but exceedingly rich property, with a fine showing of high-grade copper glance, with gold and silver values. Regular shipments are being made to the smelter at Douglas.

In the Chiricahuas the Chiricahua Development Company has a fair showing of copper, gold, and silver ore in its 300-foot shaft. The drifting from this shaft has given very encouraging results, and all the indications point to a large mine of the "Queen" type. In Paradise, the post-office address of the company, there are now 500 people.

The Black Diamond is an extensive property situated in the Dragoon Mountains. The mine is highly developed. It has a smelter, hoisting and reduction works. It has produced considerable bullion, but is now shut down owing to labor troubles and litigation among the stockholders.

A small smelter is being run at Gleason by the Turquoise, a small property of some promise. The smelter does custom work and is run the year through. The Middlemarch has been well developed and is a fair producer. Shipments of high-grade copper, gold, and silver ore are being made regularly. A concentrating plant has been installed to work the sulphide ores. The Leadville mine, near the Middlemarch, is showing up some bonanza ore in development. This is being blocked out in anticipation of the erection of a reduction plant.

In my last report I stated that the Commonwealth mine, at Pearce, had suffered a general cave-in and had been obliged to shut down. There was no production in 1904, and the Territory's record for the year suffers considerably thereby, as the Commonwealth was a heavy producer up to the time of the catastrophe. It is impossible at this writing to say whether the mine will be reopened this year. It is generally believed that it yet contains much valuable ore—gold and silver.

In the last year the Old Terrible, in the Dragoons, has reorganized and resumed operations.

Johnstone camp is shipping some high-grade ore and dumping considerable low-grade stuff for future reduction at the mine. Development is showing the property up well. Ore is now being blocked out for a big smelter run.

The Pierce mine, in the Yellowstones, has a large force of men at work. The main shaft has been sunk 160 feet and fine looking pay rock has been encountered in the form of galena, carrying big values in gold. Considerable ore is being shipped. A tunnel now extends 600 feet on the vein.

In the Whitstone Mountains the Duncan range is developing into a promising copper property. Shattuck and others of Bisbee are exploiting a copper property in the Rincon Mountains, which gives fine surface showings in carbonates.

In the Dos Cabezas district considerable work is being done on the Buckeye mine, which is a promising copper proposition. The Gold Nugget is a free gold prospect of good promise. Seventy-eight feet of shipping ore has been uncovered and is being hauled to the railroad.

A 5-stamp mill is being installed at the mine, with provision for increased capacity in the near future. Work enough has been done to show that there is an extensive lead, with a world of ore within reach. The 100-ton smelter at Benson, which met with an accident last year, has been rebuilt and will soon be blown in.

In the Tombstone district there was great activity during the year. The Tombstone Consolidated Mines Company continued to employ 300 men in the work of exploring the mines below the water level. Over 8,000 feet of work has been done on the seventh level with fairly good results. Several stopes of exceedingly high-grade silver ore have been discovered, and regular shipments of this grade of ore are being made to the smelter at El Paso. During December ground was broken for a station at the eighth level and drifting on the ore bodies from this point is in progress. The big station pumps at the sixth and seventh levels are handling nearly 3,000,000 gallons of water daily. The equipment of these mines is as complete as any in the West.

A deal is in progress whereby the Bunker Hill, an old developed lead-gold-silver property, will again be opened up and operated. This was at one time a good producer of low-grade ore. It shut down at the time of the slump in silver. The advent of the railroad enables the owners of the property to operate it at a profit.

GILA COUNTY.

Mining in this county is for the most part limited to the Globe district. The ores are principally copper, carrying good values in gold and silver. The Old Dominion and United Globe mines are the two important producers. Globe has been a noted camp on account of the persistent practice of treating only oxidized ores and obtaining bars by single fusion. This practice has been productive of considerable waste, as the ores are siliceous, and slag runs high in the metal.

Coke also is very high. The Old Dominion has adhered to this practice for many years and neglected the stores of sulphides which its properties contain.

This mine has a record of twenty years of production. The oxides used in the furnaces have averaged 8 per cent copper in the last two years. The ore supply in sight assures a long life to the mine. The ore occurs between limestone and quartzite, with diabase. The lower workings have been explored recently, revealing sulphides at 350 feet, which have been opened up extensively down to the twelfth level. These sulphides exceed an average of 3 per cent and are a fine concentrating proposition. A new 5-compartment working shaft has been sunk and fitted with the best of machinery. The old smelter plant has been converted into a pyrite smelter, and converters have been installed.

The new smelter is treating United Globe ore and Old Dominion ore also. Two cars of ore are exchanged daily with the Copper Queen to get iron and sulphur for matte. The mill has a daily capacity of 300 tons, and the concentrates are smelted with oxides.

The United Globe mines are on a continuation of the Old Dominion fault, and the two shafts, Hoosier and Grey, present the same formation and character of ore as in the Old Dominion. A depth of over 900 feet has been reached in the Grey, and sulphides remain in force.

Miles of development work have been done in the past year to prove up the ore bodies for the new smelting plant. The pumps are handling 250,000 gallons of water daily. The Cuprite shaft is hoisting considerable ore for the smelter. The Josh Billings and Buffalo claims have been well developed, and considerable ore has been taken from the upper workings. They are being explored at depth, as is also the Big Johnny.

Nothing has been done at the Black Warrior plant in the year. because of litigation. The ores have hitherto been reduced by a leaching plant, and reverberatory furnaces have been employed to handle the precipitates. It is understood that the leaching plant will be enlarged.

The Gaylord-Globe property, adjoining the Old Dominion, has not yet become an active producer, but looks promising. Ores running 10 and 15 per cent are in evidence at the 200-foot level. The Copper Hill group is down 620 feet, and ore is being shipped to the Old Dominion smelter. The Keystone, 8 miles west of Globe, is shipping high-grade copper ore, carrying gold and silver. The Buckeye Mining and Milling Company, near Bowie, is doing extensive development work, and has perfected plans for the enlargement of its mill.

GRAHAM COUNTY.

This county depends mostly on its Clifton and Morenci districts for its output of minerals. At Clifton the annual product of copper exceeds 50,000,000 pounds. A remarkable fact is that nearly all of the ores of the district are of low grade; in fact, this district has established a record almost unequaled for the production of copper from low-grade ores. The ores will average only about 4 per cent. The management has been such that a good margin of profit has been realized from this class of ore. The first ores of the district were high-grade oxides and carbonates, and were hauled 700 miles by wagon, with profit to the operators. The zone of oxidized ores was finally exhausted, leaving sulphides of leaner quality in their place. Gold and silver is present in the ores in varying quantities. The mines are situated within an area of 9 by 4 miles, lying between the San Francisco and Eagle rivers.

The Arizona Copper Company's plant is at Clifton. Its ores are brought from Metcalf and Morenci, a distance of 6 miles, by a narrow-gauge railroad through Chase Canyon. This company operates on a large scale. The Longfellow is one of the principal groups of the company, having produced immense quantities of rich oxidized ores in the past.

The leads have been found to be continuous and now yield a large product of sulphides.

The Colorado group is noteworthy in that the ores occur along a fault fissure between granite and quartzite. Most of the deposits in the district are on intrusive contacts in limestone on porphyry dikes. Recent prospect work in two shafts 1,600 feet apart and connected at the 300-foot levels by drifts in ore nearly all the way proves that there is more than 500,000 tons of ore in sight as a reserve in this mine alone. And all above the 500-foot level there is a gravity incline from this property far down the hillside to

Metcalf. There are six of these inclined railroads operating in the district. At Metcalf the ore is mostly opened up by open cuts of notable dimensions. These cuts are nearly through the oxidized zone. The low-grade oxides are treated by the leaching process. Sulphuric acid for this process is made on the ground from the smelter gases, and about 14 tons are used daily in leaching. Bluestone is a commercial product of the leaching plant.

Above Metcalf, on a spur of the same ridge, lies the property of the Shannon Copper Company. The ore bodies of these mines crop on the surface in a series of prominent ledges and yield rich carbonates near the surface, passing into sulphides in shallow depth. The mineral wealth is reached by open cuts and tunnels. The ore is carried on a narrow-gauge railway to the company's works, a mile below Clifton, where a concentration plant and two large smelting furnaces are in constant operation. There will be an addition to this plant this year.

Another big concern in this district is the Detroit Copper Company, with mines at Morenci, a few miles west of Metcalf. One of the principal mines of the group is the Copper Mountain. It is on a porphyry dike 300 feet thick between limestone and shales. The ore is chalcocite, of secondary concentration, in seams and finely divided particles in the dike, which is mineralized throughout. A streak in the center from 3 to 10 feet wide is exceedingly high grade.

The Arizona Central is adjacent and lies on two fissures between shales and limestone. Considerable native copper has been mined here, the main one, however, being chalcocite. A system of surface railroads connect the mines with the railroad to Morenci, where the reduction works are situated. Little work has been done on this property below 600 feet, but plans are now being perfected whereby the mines will be prospected to and below 1,000 feet. The Chase Creek tunnel, already well under way, is for such prospecting purposes. The average of the ore fed to the smelter is 11 per cent copper, and 45 per cent of the ore fed is concentrates and flue dust. Bessemer matte is obtained by smelting, and barrel converters take the matte by direct tap and convert to blister copper. Two new furnaces were added last year, also additions to the converter plant and the concentrator.

The Federal Mining Company has a small smelter near Safford, which has been in successful operation the past year. The company is planning to increase the capacity of the plant.

A two-compartment shaft is being sunk on the property of the Michigan and Arizona Mining Company, near Safford. The contact is iron and lime, with copper sulphides.

Regular shipments are being made from the Starlight mine, near San Carlos. Work is being pushed in the breast of a 1,500-foot tunnel. Contracts for an increase in the plant have been awarded. The ore is copper sulphides, high in gold and silver, with some lead.

The Standard mine, near Metcalf, is shipping 15 tons of ore daily to the Shannon smelter. The ore averages 20 per cent copper. Almost 5,000 feet of development work has been done, with flattering results. An aerial tramway connects the mines with the railroad.

The Clifton Consolidated Mining Company is developing some good looking ground between Morenci and Metcalf. Prospect work is proceeding at a lively rate. The company has a fine equipment for profitable mining.

A body of free milling low-grade ore has been encountered in the Sullivan mine, the property of the Home Copper Company. The Sierra D'Oro reports good strikes in its mines near Clifton.

MOHAVE COUNTY.

There was the usual amount of prospecting done in Mohave during the year, and some very promising claims were advanced close to the producing stage. The greatest activity was displayed in the San Francisco mining district, which is situated on the western, or river, slope of the Blue Ridge, or Colorado River, Range of mountains. It is about 25 miles west of Kingman and 17 miles from Needles, Cal.

The district is approached from the Needles by a narrow-gauge railroad and from Kingman by a wagon road. The latter crosses the range, and 3 miles of it cost $8,000, and is no doubt the best mountain road in Mohave County.

The mineral belt is from 4 to 6 miles wide and about 12 miles long. The formation for the entire district is a true porphyry, intersected at intervals by dikes of a more recent porphyry formation, often several miles long, and in these dikes occur the gold-bearing veins. The gangue matter is quartz and talc spar, the quartz often being very hard and resembling jasper.

Gold is the only metal found, except a little iron. The gold is, therefore, perfectly free but exceedingly fine, so that amalgamation to a high percentage is impossible. There are exceptions, of course, but the ore is all admirably adapted to the cyanide process, and that is being used wih great success at the Gold Road mill, where 100 tons daily are treated. This was the first mine in the district to be developed, and it has turned out so wonderfully well that mining men in the district have great confidence in the permanency of the veins and their values.

PIMA COUNTY.

The Silver Bell district has attained great distinction in the last year by reason of the activity at the Imperial Copper mines. I stated in my report last year that these mines, formerly known as the "Old Boot," had been purchased by the Development Company of America. This company has completed a vast amount of development work. The railroad from Red Rock, on the main line of the Southern Pacific, was completed in September. The contract for the road was let in February, 1904, and it should have been completed in May. On the 7th of September, the first day on which the road was opened for traffic, shipments from the Imperial mines began at the rate of 100 tons a day of sulphide ore, and the mines have not only maintained that daily average since, but have materially increased the tonnage. Between September 7 and December 31 the mines produced approximately 3,100,000 pounds of copper, a record which gave great satisfaction to the management. The mines are looking exceedingly well. The ores are being smelted at the reduction works of Phelps, Dodge & Co., at Douglas. It is likely that in the near future the Imperial people will erect a reduction works at the mines. About

300 men are employed at present. The ores carry copper, gold, and silver in flattering quantities.

The Twin Buttes Company, in the district of that name, has been quite successful in the development of its properties. Its shaft is down 400 feet, and drifts have been run on the ore body at that depth. Large bodies of sulphides, carrying copper and the precious metals, have been encountered and sufficiently exploited to warrant the erection of reduction works, which is now being planned. A corps of engineers has been in the field for several months. and the survey of a standard-gauge railroad between Tucson and the mines is completed. It is believed that the proposed road will be built this year. The Twin Buttes properties bid fair to become noted producers.

In the Helvetia district the Helvetia Company is sinking a shaft on the Isle Royal, with a fine outlook for rich ore. The smelter is to be blown in very soon. Considerable money has been expended on this property. There is a reduction works at the camp, and a narrow-gauge railroad connects the mines with the smelter.

Eleven miles from Vail Station, on the Southern Pacific, is the Tip Top mine, which is now shipping two cars a day of fine copper sulphides, carrying considerable gold and silver. Plans are out for a railroad between the mine and Vail Station. There is a prospect of a merger of this property with the Oro Blanco, an adjoining holding.

The St. Helena Golf Mine Company has developed some large bodies of low-grade gold quartz, and will increase its mill capacity. These holdings will give good results when handled on a large scale.

Thirty men are at work on the Old Yuma, in the Tucson mountain district. Some good ore has been uncovered, and there is a large amount of low-grade stuff. The camp is likely to become well known in a year or so.

PINAL COUNTY.

The completion of the Phoenix and Eastern Raliroad to Kelvin last year greatly stimulated mining in this county. One of the immediate results was the opening of the old Ray properties, situated on Mineral Creek. Nearly $2,000,000 were expended in the former development of this property, and immense bodies of low-grade copper ore were blocked out. There are acres of this low-grade material in sight, but a desirable profit could not be realized in the old days because of the long haul to the Southern Pacific at Red Rock. Kelvin is destined to become one of the largest copper camps in Arizona.

A few miles from the Ray is the property of the Troy Mining Company, on which an immense amount of prospecting has been done in the last few years, resulting in the uncovering of extensive bodies of excellent sulphide copper ores with gold and silver values. In the Buckeye mine the smelter, of 60 tons capacity, has been operating with much success. The Troy mines look very promising.

In this district the Big Lead Mining and Smelting Company is sinking a shaft on some very promising copper properties and has encountered some fine glance ore. The ore bodies have been proved on both sides of this property by the Ray Company and there is no doubt of the future of these claims. Plans are under consideration for a concentrating mill to be erected on the property.

A bond is now held by eastern parties on the O'Brien group in this district, and work is to be commenced early in the year. Several good reports have been made on this group, and extensive shipping of high-grade ore has turned out well. Recently several promising properties in this vicinity have been bonded. The district, as a whole, is progressing rapidly.

A strike of gold ore running into the thousands has recently been made on what is known as the Coleman group, near the Troy plant. The Copper Buttes Company has done considerable work on its holdings 8 miles west of Kelvin. It is down 465 feet with its double compartment shaft, and will soon drift north to the extensive deposits of ore which are known to lie in the lime and iron belt adjacent. Mr. Wilson, the superintendent of the Copper Buttes Company, has bonded a large group of excellent claims to eastern capitalists. This group adjoins the company's properties on the west and, it is believed, will be equally as valuable in a short time.

The Woolly mine, 5 miles south of Copper Buttes, is down 400 feet. Lately flattering bodies of rich ore were found in the drift on the 300-foot level. This property is well equipped for profitable work. It is planned to sink 1,000 feet before installing a reduction plant.

The Silver Bell, north of the Gila, in this district, has resumed operations, and a large force of men is building a wagon road to the new railroad and installing hoisting machinery. Some large bodies of shipping ore are ready for shipment to the El Paso smelter. This mine in the old days made a wonderful record.

At Superior, 25 miles northwest of Kelvin, considerable work has been accomplished in the last year. Large shipments are being made, and the body of ore blocked out is of such dimensions that the future of the camp seems assured.

Several properties in the Red Hills, near Florence, have been bonded in the last year and some good shipping ore has been taken out.

Plans are out and material ordered for a large custom leaching plant to be erected at Florence for the treatment of carbonate ores of that district. The company in control of the famous Mammoth mine is getting the property in readiness to operate as soon as the Phoenix and Eastern Railroad reaches that point. The Mammoth used to be a big dividend payer. Its dumps have been worked with profit to leasers three different times.

A large force of men has been working at the copper camp, 8 miles east of Dudleyville, on the Gila, with good results. Some promising ore bodies have been developed, and the mine has been supplied with hoisting works and first-class machinery. A 60-ton water Jacket smelter has recently been blown in. A reduction plant of double that capacity is to be erected.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

In previous reports I have referred to the Mowry mine, in the Patagonia Mountains, south of the town of Patagonia. During the year the Mowry Mines Company has made great strides in the work of bringing the property to a high state of productiveness. New ore bodies have been found, and the output has been very satisfactory. The vein carries high values in silver and lead. By the end of the year the Mowry, in all probability, will be one of the Territory's most noted producers.

There was considerable activity in Washington camp, 5 miles south of the Mowry, and the "Pride of the West," in Washington district, produced some ore. There was not much done at the World's Fair mine, the owner having made a rich strike the year previous and not being under the necessity of "hustling." I have already referred to the fact that this is a high-grade silver mine, whose owner works it whenever he requires money. When his accumulation reaches a substantial sum he suspends operations and proceeds to enjoy himself, secure in the fact that the mine is equal to any drafts he may make upon it. There are few miners who enjoy such a unique source of cash supply.

YAVAPAI COUNTY.

Nearly $6,000.000 was realized by Yavapai County from its minerals in 1904. There was a slight increase in copper production and a decrease in the product of gold and silver. The latter was due in large measure to the difficulties experienced at the Congress mine and to a protracted drought that caused many quartz mills to stop work and made placer mining by sluicing impossible. The total destruction by fire of the Val Verde smelter, the property of the Bradshaw Mountain Copper Company, forced many of the mines producing low-grade ores to suspend operations because their product could not stand shipment to distant smelters.

The outlook for an enormous production in the present year could not be brighter. Labor and capital are on the most friendly terms, water is in abundance everywhere, and new plants are being erected in every mining district in the county for treatment of the ores of the different mines.

The year witnessed the completion of the Poland tunnel from Big Bug Creek to Lynch Creek, giving producers on Lynx Creek cheaper and better facilities for the transportation of their ores to the railroad on the Big Bug side. It has also cut numerous ledges, the development of which will be prosecuted through the big tunnel. The Bradshaw Mountain Railroad was also completed to Crown King early in the year, affording better facilities for the transportation of the ores of this district, and greatly stimulating the development of the mines in this section.

The Bradshaw Mountain Copper Mining and Smelting Company has completed a tunnel into its mines 2,200 feet in length, that cuts 5 veins from 16 to 85 feet in width that average over 4 per cent in copper, besides carrying good values in gold and silver. It is the intention of this company to expend $500,000 this year in the erection of a new smelter for the treatment of custom ores and the product of its own mines.

The Congress Gold Mining Company confined most of its operations during the year to the doing of extensive development work, in blocking out large ore bodies for future reduction.

The Octave mine was worked steadily through the year and has a large percentage of the gold production of the county to its credit. This mine is fully equipped with all modern machinery and is worked through two shafts, one 1,850 and the other 1,750 feet deep.

The United Verde mine worked steadily during the year and produced a large amount of copper. The United Verde Copper Company erected a new 250-ton smelter at the Equator mine during the year. This mine made a good showing in copper and gold and silver.

The Yeager Canyon Copper Company erected a 60-ton concentrating plant on its properties in Yeager Canyon, and has commenced shipping ore and concentrates. A great amount of development work has been done on the mines of this company.

The Treadwell Mining Company erected a 250-ton smelter near its mines at Mayer. It will treat its own product and also custom ore. It has large bodies of ore blocked out in the mines, and also large bodies of ore on the dumps awaiting treatment.

The Pfau Mining Company has done a great amount of development work on its mines in the Cherry Creek district, and is now erecting a pulverizing plant to pulverize the ore in preparation for cyanide treatment. The mines of this district have long remained dormant, and much is expected from the success of the Pfau Company.

Early in the year fire destroyed the 10-stamp mill on the McCabe mine. The Model Mining Company, the owners of the property, immediately erected a 50-ton Elspass mill and put in four Wilfley tables for concentrating purposes. The mine has been a steady producer of the yellow metal.

The Gladstone mine, the property of the Ideal Mining Company, has been worked during the year under a lease. In the exploration work good bodies of high-grade ore has been encountered, placing this property on the list of steady producers.

The Iron King mine has done a great amount of development work and has exposed large bodies of low-grade ore. The mine is fully equipped with modern machinery.

On the Leland mine a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 500 feet, and a great amount of drifting has been done on the ledge, exposing a great amount of very good ore. As this mine is in the vicinity of the famous Little Jessie, it is expected to revive the fame of this district as a gold producer. The property is equipped with modern hoisting machinery.

The exploration work on the Gold Note mine, at Richinbar, has exposed large bodies of good grade milling and sulphide ore. Several thousand tons of this ore has been taken out in doing development work and now lies on the dumps awaiting treatment. This property will gain a place on the list of steady producers the present year.

The Stark Gold Mining Company erected a 10-stamp mill and a 30-ton cyanide plant on the Hidden Treasure mine. A test run was made and yielded about $20,000 in gold bullion.

The Tiger Gold Company did 8,723 feet of development work during the year and installed a 125-horsepower compressor, 125-horsepower Corliss engine in the mill, two smaller engines of 30 horsepower each, and two small hoists, one of 30 and the other of 15 horsepower. Their mines produced much gold and silver.

The Sultan mine, the property of the Golden Link Mining Company, situated in the Santa Marie mining district, made a good showing in gold bullion. This property is equipped with a 20-stamp mill and a cyanide plant.

The Cash mine worked steadily during the year and added its quota to the county's production of gold and silver; in addition to this it was the heaviest producer of lead in the county.

The Mount Union Consolidated Mining Company installed two Huntington mills of 75 tons capacity, six Wilfley concentrators, and did 3,700 feet of development work during the year. The mines of this company will be on the list of producers for this present year.

The Monica mine, at Kirkland, erected a 10-stamp mill and 30-ton cyanide plant. Several hundred feet of development work has been done on this mine. The present year will see the mine a producer.

The White Gold Mining Company, operating in the Wickenburg district, has erected a 20-stamp mill on its property. This company confined its operations during the year to the erection of this plant and the development of its mine. This mine will be a producer this year.

This section of country has remained practically dormant ever since the palmy days when the old Vulture mine poured out its golden treasures, although it is without doubt the largest mineralized section of Arizona. There are many large low-grade ledges of gold, silver, copper, and lead, all in paying quantities, if large capital will only take hold and erect large reduction works to treat the product. There are properties in this district, if operated on the same large scale as the Treadwell or Homestake, that would excel those properties as dividend payers.

The Senator mine, the property of the Commercial Mining Company, a Phelps-Dodge concern, is again to be the scene of very active operations. This company proposes to extend its big cross-cut tunnel farther into Senator Mountain, thus cutting many of the ledges that are known to exist in the big mountain. This is the largest mining enterprise on the tapis in Yavapai for this year.

The Century Mining Company, owning property near the Senator, has sunk a shaft the past year 215 feet deep and run drifts and crosscuts for over 200 feet, blocking out about $100,000 worth of ore. The mine is equipped with a steam hoist.

The Dividend Mining Company has prosecuted development work the greater part of the year. This property is operated through two shafts and is equipped with a 10-stamp mill for the treatment of their ores.

The Jessie mine, the property of the Little Jessie Mines Company, has been undergoing extensive repairs in mine and mill during the past year. The shaft has been retimbered, a new hoist erected, power drills installed, and the milling machinery has been pretty generally overhauled—active preparations to bring this famous property up to its old standard as a producer.

The copious rains coming during the closing months of the year 1904, and the heavy precipitation in January of this year, has given the placer miners fresh energy. Placer miners are all busy at the present time in all the creeks and gulches where the yellow metal is to be found.

The mines of Yavapai County are equipped with milling machinery and smelting apparatus capable of treating 4,020 tons of ore every twenty-four hours. The capacity of the smelters is 1,700 tons every twenty-four hours; stamp mills, 1,800 tons; other machinery for crushing raw ore, 520 tons.

There are 1,049 patented mines on the tax rolls of Yavapai County, having an assessed valuation of $1,029,366.28; assessed improvements on patented mines, $949,614.60; assessed improvements on unpatented mines, $175,287; total assessed valuation of mines and improvements, $2,144,267.88.

YUMA COUNTY.

Considerable development work has been done in this county, but none of the new properties has reached the productive stage. The King of Arizona, whose romantic story I have already told in a previous report, made an excellent showing during the year, increasing its product of gold by several thousand ounces. This is a cyanide proposition, with a fine plant at the mines. Almost 5,000 tons of ore are treated monthly.

Who has not heard of La Fortuna mine, whence more than $3,000,000 in gold has gone into the world's coffers? Unfortunately for the record last year, the owners of La Fortuna failed to find the faulted vein, which has been sought for more than a year, and the production cut no figure. There is a strong belief that the vein will disclose itself soon, and that the famous mine will resume its position among the steady producers.

SOURCE OF PRODUCT.

	Fine ounces.
Gold:	
From quartz	160, 143
From placer	1, 618
Total	161, 761
Silver:	
From quartz	1, 536, 696
From lead ores	137, 205
From copper ores	1, 070, 199
Total	2, 744, 100

CALIFORNIA.

By Charles G. Yale.

Direct returns from producers received at the mint of the United States in San Francisco, in answer to inquiries, show that the output of precious metals in California for the calendar year 1904 was as follows:

Gold	$18,994,765
Silver (commercial value)	835,929
Total	19,830,694

This shows an increase over the yield of the previous year of $3,070,786, which is the largest annual increase for a number of years. The increase in gold is $2,752,301 and in silver $318,485 (silver is figured at 50 cents per standard ounce in this chapter).

While this increase in the gold product is, as stated, more than has been the case for some years, it was not unexpected in view of the proportionately larger operations of the quartz mines of the State and the larger number of gold dredgers at work. In fact, all branches of the gold-mining industry are doing better in the matter of product than they have for years.

A table given in this chapter giving the source of the combined gold and silver shows that in 1904 the quartz mines yielded $14,694,516; surface placers, $776,691; drift mines, $997,735; hydraulic mines, $1,175,840, and dredgers, $2,185,912, a total of $19,830,694.

The following will show the proportion of increases with reference to the class of mine:

Classification.	1903.	1904.	Increase.
Quartz	$12,847,626	$14,694,516	$1,846,890
Placer	761,823	776,691	14,868
Drift	581,397	997,735	416,338
Hydraulic	1,064,243	1,175,840	111,597
Dredge	1,504,819	2,185,912	681,093
Total	16,759,908	19,830,694	3,070,786

The auriferous gravels of the State are thus shown to have yielded in 1904, including placer, drift, hydraulic, and dredge mining, $5,136,178. All these are practically forms of placer mining, the methods and appliances only making the difference. It is thus shown that while the quartz mines made a total yield of gold and silver of $14,694,516, the gravel mines altogether only made a combined yield of $5,136,178.

It is noteworthy that while the combined placer, drift, hydraulic, and dredge operations show a total increase for the year of $1,223,896, the quartz mines alone show a corresponding increase of $1,846,890.

The quartz mines alone, therefore, show an increase in yield for the year amounting to $622,994, more than all the gravel mining operations combined, including the dredgers.

This statement should effectually dispose of the prevalent but erroneous idea that the increase in gold product in California is mainly or entirely due to the operations of the dredgers. While the output from this latter source is satisfactory in that it is gradually increasing, it should also be borne in mind that quartz mines are increasing in number, and the larger ones increasing their output annually.

At the same time the increase of $681,093 shown by the dredges is $138,290 more than the combined increase of the placer, drift, and hydraulic mines. But the combined total yield of these three forms of gravel mining is $2,850,266 in 1904 as compared with $2,185,912 from the dredgers. Doubtless in the ensuing year the added dredgers to those already in use will make a total product exceeding the placer, drift, and hydraulic mines of the State.

The increase of gold and silver from the gravel mines in 1904 over 1903 was $1,223,896, as shown by the preceding statements. This is sufficient evidence that the auriferous surface deposits of California are by no means worked out. The total yield from gravel amounted to $5,136,178 last year as compared with $3,912,282 in 1903, and this is true notwithstanding the fact that the existing Federal laws are very detrimental to the hydraulic-mining interests in certain portions of the State, and that this particular branch of gold mining was formerly the most important of these having to do with the working of the auriferous gravels. It is of record that at one time twenty-five years ago, before there were legal restrictions against hydraulic mining, the hydraulic mines were turning out nearly 10 million dollars a year in gold. This could even now be done again were the hydraulic miners permitted to wash as much gravel as their water supply warranted, without the necessity of having to impound and restrain the débris, or tailings. Through having to do this, however, the amount they may wash is limited, and hundreds of mines have been closed down altogether through inability to comply with the Government requirements. In some places the topographical features prevent the construction of restraining dams for the débris except at undue expense. But most of the numerous smaller mines were closed owing to the financial inability of the owners to pay for the impounding works.

The increase in output of surface placers is merely nominal for the year. This branch of mining remains in about the same condition from year to year, the total output depending to some extent on the season's water supply.

Drift mining, according to the returns received, shows quite a marked increase in output in 1904 over 1903. It can not be said, however, that this class of mining is progressing at the rate that the figures might indicate; that is to say, no very large number of extensive operations have been undertaken recently, though the older mines continue to give a good account of themselves. Sacramento County has fallen off materially in its output in this direction, some of the drift mines in the Blue Ravine section having quit work. The main increase has come from Placer County, which is the leading county of the State in drift mining. Sierra County also shows a material increase in output. Some extensive work is being inaugurated in that county.

The hydraulic mines show a satisfactory increase in yield for the year, but the center of this industry has moved from the central to the northwestern counties of the State. Siskiyou now leads, with Trinity as second in point of importance, and Nevada County coming third.

Dredge mining continues to increase in importance not only in output of gold, but in the number of machines at work. In 1902 the dredgers produced $801,295, and in 1903 the yield reached $1,504,819, an increase of $703,524 for the latter year. In 1904 the amount obtained from this source was $2,185,912, or $681,093 more than in the previous year. The center of this industry continues to be in the vicinity of Oroville, Butte County. The dredges there dug out in 1904 the sum of $1,638,809 of the total of $2,185,912. The next place in importance is the Folsom field, of Sacramento County, where $348,990 was obtained by the dredgers last year. Calaveras County dredges produced $88,950, those in Yuba $75,263, and in Trinity $26,000. A small amount came also from one dredge in Siskiyou County.

The Yuba County field, along the Yuba River, between Smartsville and Marysville, will for 1905 show a very much increased output, several very large dredges having been constructed which were not ready for full work in 1904.

The subject of dredging in California receives more detailed attention in a separate article in this report, so only brief reference is made to it at this place.

Quartz mining continues to be the principal branch of gold mining in California, both in importance of gross yield and of annual increase. For the year 1904 the sum of $14,694,516 out of the total gold and silver product of $19,830,694 was derived from the quartz mines, the increase for the year being $1,846,890. There are no marked changes in the progress of this industry to be noted. Much of the increase in yield came from the extension of operations in older and larger mines, rather than from the opening of new ones. Naturally, each year brings a larger or smaller number of new properties to a producing stage, and others again are given up as unprofitable. But the more extensive properties, which are the older ones, reach a more advanced stage of development, and their reduction works are correspondingly enlarged. It is from these sources, therefore, that most of the increase is to be expected. In the older camps of the State quartz mining is now more active than for many years. The five mother-lode counties of Amador, Calaveras, Eldorado, Mariposa, and Tuolumne show a combined yield for the year of $6,403,897, and by far the most of this is from quartz. The leading quartz-mining county of the State in point of production is that of Nevada, with a record for 1904 of $3,139,859.

There is now 1 county in the State with a yield of over three millions a year—Nevada; 1 with over two millions—Amador; and 5 with over one million output for the year—Butte, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Kern, and Shasta.

The following table shows the product of gold and silver as derived from quartz, placer, copper, and lead ores. The placers include surface, hydraulic, dredge, and drift mines. In other tables in this chapter the gold and silver obtained in working copper and lead ores are included in the figures for quartz:

Source.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Copper	$467,844	$466,807	$934,651
Lead	4,000	1,000	5,000
Placer	5,134,401	1,777	5,136,178
Quartz	13,388,520	366,345	13,754,865
Total	18,994,765	835,929	19,830,694

In Alpine County mining operations are on rather a small scale, the total output for the year having only been $4,972, which is an increase of $2,125 from the previous year.

Amador is one of the two counties of the State producing over two millions a year, and the increase of output in 1904 is $450,548, being exceeded only in this respect by Nevada and Shasta counties. This is now the second county in the State in point of annual gold production, having risen from fourth in rank in the previous year. Some of the most imporant mines on the Mother Lode are in Amador, and notably the one with the deepest shaft—the Kennedy, of Jackson. The most important productive mines are the Keystone Consolidated and Bunker Hill Consolidated, at Amador City; Fremont Consolidated, at Drytown; Kennedy, Onedia, and Zeila Companies, at Jackson, and Central and South Eureka Companies, near Sutter Creek.

Butte now ranks third in gold production among the counties of the State, having risen from fifth in rank the previous year. This is due to the increased output from the dredging operations at Oroville. The 38 dredgers in operation in 1904 yielded $1,638,809, though some were only operated part of the year. This is $307,093 more than the dredgers in the same locality produced in 1903. The dredging companies operating at that point are the Boston and California, Boston and Oroville, American Gold, Butte, Central, Cherokee, El Oro, Feather River Exploration Company, Indiana, Lava Bed, Kia Oro, Leggett, Marigold, Oroville Gold, Oroville Dredging and Exploration, Pennsylvania, and Viloro. Some of these companies own three or five machines. During 1905 other dredges have been built and others are now in course of construction. This point is the center of gold-dredging industry in California, as will appear in more extended remarks on the subject at another place in this report. The total increase of the output of this county in 1904 over 1903 is $400,789. Aside from Oroville, more or less mining is being done in this county at Bangor, Berdan, Berry Creek, Brush Creek, Chapparal, Cherokee, Clipper Mills, Coutolenc, Enterprise, Forbestown, Hurleton, Inskip, John Adams, Lovelock, Lumpkin, Magalia, Mooretown, Nimshew, Sterling, West Branch, and Yankee Hill. Most of the values are from the gravels, there being no large and important quartz mine in the county, the largest one yielding less than $40,000 a year.

Calaveras, the fourth in rank in gold production, shows a falling off of $117,610 from the record of the previous year, though the total is $1,854,795. In 1903 Calaveras held second place, being next to

Nevada County. Lessened output from some few of the larger mines has caused the change. The most important producing mines are the Angels, Lightner, and Utica companies, at Angels; Penn Chemical Works, at Campo Seco; Gwin Mine Development Company, at Gwinmine; Royal Consolidated, at Hodson; Calaveras Gold Dredging Company, at Jenny Lind; Melones, at Melones; Nelson, at San Andreas; Sheep Ranch, at Sheepranch. The Gwin was the most productive mine in the county in 1904. It will be noted that there is one dredge at work in the county and others are to follow.

In Del Norte County the hydraulic and surface placer mines made a yield practically the same as in the previous year, the increase being nominal. The mining is all done upon a small scale and is all in gravel.

Eldorado, the twelfth in rank as to output, shows the material increase for the year of $197,690, yet there are few large producers in the county. The sum of $381,487 was from quartz, $39,205 from surface placers, $36,026 from drift, and $18,276 from hydraulic mines. Mining is being carried on at Coloma, Diamond Spring, Eldorado, Fairplay, Garden Valley, Georgetown, Granitehill, Green Valley, Grizzly Flats, Indian Diggins, Jurgens, Josephine, Nashville, Newtown, Omo, Pilothill, Placerville, Pleasant Valley, Rescue, Shingle and Uno.

Fresno shows a reduction in gold for the year of $13,836, but there are very few producers and none of them in large amounts. Humboldt increases its output by $23,552. The mines are all hydraulic and placers, the principal of them being at Orleans. Few mines of productive importnace are boing worked.

Inyo shows a material increase in output of $73,351 for the year, the larger proportion coming from the vicinity of Ballarat, though mining is being carried on at Argus Range Bigpine, Bishop, Darwin, Independence, Keeler, Lonepine, Modoc, Poleta, and Tinemaha, There is considerable interest in the Panamint region and a number of new mines are being opened. Numerous prospectors from the newer Nevada camps have gone into Inyo counties, where some of the older camps are being brought into activity again by new discoveries.

In total gold and silver, Kern County holds fifth rank for 1904. An increase of $440,745 over the previous year shows that the older mines are holding their own and that new ones have become productive. The Yellow Aster, at Randsburg, is one of the the largest producers in the State, being exceeded only by the North Star and Empire mines of Grass Valley, Nevada County. No mine in any of the mother lode counties of the State equals its product in 1904. The Queen Esther, Exposed Treasure, Echo, and some others at Mohave, are also giving a good account of themselves in bullion product, as is the Lida, at Rosamond, and a few smaller mines at Randsburg. Great things are expected from the Amalie district especially from the Zada mine, but the output is small as yet.

The output of Lassen County continues to increase, though there is practically only one operating mine. In 1904, $26,203 more than in 1903 came from this county. Los Angeles has few mines in operation, though some increase in yield is shown for the year. Madera shows a falling off in output of $17,745. The Texas Flat mine, at Coarse Gold, is the principal producer. The other operations are all on a small scale. In Mariposa County, where there is shown a falling off in product of $113,098 for the year, practically all the operations are in quartz. The mines of the Mariposa Commercial and Mining Company, at Mount Bullion, produced nearly three-quarters of the total yield. Mines are being worked at Bagby, Baxter, Bear Valley, Coulterville, Bornitos, Indian Gulch, Jerseydale, Kingsley, Lewis, Mariposa, Mount Bullion, and Whitlock. In Mendocino County a few properties, near Calpella, made a nominal yield for the year. In Monterey the few mines are near Jolon but the entire output for the year is small.

Mono shows a decrease of $82,895 for the year. The county is eighteenth in rank in gold production and eighth in that of silver. The return of the principal mine was given as all gold, but doubtless some $5,000 or $6,000 of this was really silver. The Bodie mines are the largest producers and the Standard Consolidated at that camp yield four-fifths of the total of the county. Outside of Bodie mining is being carried on at Bridgeport, Colville, and Lundy.

Nevada is the "banner" county of the State in gold production, a position it has held for many years. For 1904 the output was $3,139,859, according to the returns received, or $678,560 more than in the previous year. Of this total $2,842,564 came from the quartz mines; $174,652, from drift; $108,453, from hydraulic, and $14,190, from surface placers. Nevada is the only county in the State which produced over three millions in gold and silver in 1904, and the first that has done so for some years. The two largest producing mines in California are at Grass Valley, in this county—the North Star mines and the Empire Mines. The Champion and the Home companies, at Nevada City, are good producers, as are also the Gaston Ridge, at Gaston; the Pennsylvania, at Grass Valley; Oustomah, at Nevada City; Union Blue Gravel, at North Bloomfield, and Badger Hill and Cherokee, at North San Juan. The county of Nevada produced $1,075,231 more gold and silver in 1904 than any other county in the State. The operations of some of the mines, notably those at Grass Valley, are on a very extensive scale and the output is steadily increasing as developments progress.

Placer is No. 9 in gold production, and shows an increase in yield of $215,988 over the previous year. Of the total of $787,675, the sum of $207,659 was obtained from quartz, $371,896 from drift, $113,170 from surface placer mines, and $94,950 from hydraulic. This is the principal drift mining county in the State and it shows the largest record in this particular. The Forest Hill and Iowa Hill divides are the main centers of this class of work, and the most productive of the drift mines is the Hidden Treasure, at Bullion. There are numerous hydraulic mines operating at Gold Run. Mining is carried on in this county at Alta, Auburn, Bath, Blue Canyon, Butchers Ranch, Cisco, Colfax, Dutch Flat, Damascus, Donner, Emigrant Gap, Forest Hill, Gold Run, Iowa Hill, Last Chance, Lincoln, Michigan Bluff, Newcastle, Ophir, Rocklin, Towle, Van Trent, Weimer, Westville, and Yankee Jim. There is one copper mine in operation—the Dairy Farm, at Van Trent. The quartz mines are mainly near Auburn, Cisco, Donner, Newcastle, Ophir, Towle, and Westville.

Plumas County did not produce as much by $53,719 as it did in 1903, and comes as far down as No. 18 in rank of gold production.

Although always considered as largely a gravel county, $166,593 came from quartz out of a total of $270,903. From placers were derived $71,358, from drift $12,201, and from hydraulic mines $20,751. There were formerly large numbers of small hydraulic mines operated in this county, but the miners were too poor in purse to construct the impounding dams required by the Federal laws, and most of these mines are now closed down. The Jamison quartz mine, at Johnsville, is now the largest producer in the county. Most of the other mines are comparatively small producers. The Plumas Eureka, at the same place, for many years a heavy producer, and then turned over to leasers, has been sold to a new company, which expects to bring it back to its old-time standard.

Riverside now produces only a small amount of gold, entirely from quartz mines, and even less than in the previous year.

Sacramento County increases its yield by $83,482 over the year before, the increase coming entirely from dredging operations near Folsom. In fact, $348,990 of the total for the year of $419,362, was derived from the dredging operations. Some of the largest dredges in the State have recently been completed in this county and are now in operation. The drift mines in the Blue Ravine section above Folsom are not doing so well as formerly, and plans are being carried out to dredge some of the ground instead of drifting it, though it is 80 feet to bed rock.

San Bernardino, which ranks No. 10 among the gold-producing counties, shows an increase for the year of $168,457. With the exception of a few placers at Barstow and Needles, all the gold and silver is derived from quartz. The most productive mine is the Bagdad-Chase, at Stedman, which yielded over half a million dollars in 1904. Very extensive operations are being carried on at that point. Other mines are being operated at Barstow, Dale, Manvel, Needles, Upland, and Victorville.

San Diego County shows some falling off in product. Practically all the output is from quartz properties at Banner, Cuyamaca, Descanso, Escondido, Hedges, Julian, Ogilby, and Picacho. The mines at Banner and Julian, the oldest in the county, are not as productive as formerly. The largest producers are the Golden Cross, at Hedges, California King, at Picacho, and Nobles Mines, at Descanso. The Golden Cross (or Free Gold Company), is by no means as productive as formerly, but litigation having ceased it is expected that a much larger yield will be made in 1905.

San Luis Obispo County makes a nominal yield from a few placers at La Panza.

Shasta County shows the material increase in gold and silver production for the year of $455,856, or about one-third more than in 1903. Of the total of $1,431,089 for the year, $1,031,429 was gold and $399,660 silver. This makes Shasta rank No. 1 in silver product and No. 7 in gold. The sum of $1,404,427 of the total of the year was derived from quartz-mining operations. The county is also the largest producer of copper in the State, having yielded 26,438,145 pounds of that metal in 1904, worth $3,439,974. The large smelters of the Mountain Copper and Bully Hill mining companies use great quantities of siliceous ores for flux, thus enabling numerous small quartz operators to work their claim at a profit by selling their ores to the smelters.

The copper-smelting industry has therefore a very marked effect on gold mining in this county. Two new smelters were blown in in 1905. The two largest quartz producers in the county are the Gladstone, at French Gulch, and Midas, at Knob. But more gold was obtained from the use of siliceous quartz as flux at the Mountain Company's smelter than from either of these mines. Of the $399,660 silver yield of the county, $394,590 came from the operation of the two smelters.

Sierra County increases its output by $64,739 for the year, the total being $375,985. Of this, $144,250 was from quartz, $142,745 from drift, $55,599 from hydraulic, and $33,391 from placers. The county is No. 15 in rank of production. The largest producing drift mine in the county is now the White Bear, at Downieville, and the most productive quartz mine is the Sierra Buttes, at Sierra City. The latter is being reopened by new owners, who are erecting a 60-stamp mill. This mine has yielded altogether upward of thirteen millions, but its English owners, coming into poor ore with depth, have sold to a California company which is intending to work the low-grade ores left in the upper levels in the early days of the mine, when such ores could not be handled properly. Outside of the mines named the only producers of moment are the Croesus and Tightner, of Alleghany. Mining is being carried on at Alleghany, Downieville, Forest, Gibsonville, Goodyears Bar, Pike, Port Wine, Scales, Sierra City, St. Louis, and Tablerock.

A number of mines are being opened at present, and the county will doubtless give a better account of itself for the next year.

The county of Siskiyou has a larger product by $280,317 than was the case in 1903. This is now the most prominent hydraulic mining section of the State, the yield from that source in 1904 having been $366,068. The quartz yield is $318,954, drift $11,401, placer $189,592, and dredge $7,900. Two of the larger quartz mines—the Helena, at Callahans, and the Black Bear, at Black Bear—show a materially decreased output, but good ore has been struck in the latter recently. The most productive quartz mine is now the Morrison-Carlock, at Fort Jones; the New York, at the same place, is also a good producer. There is a larger number of mines at work in this county than in any other in the State, but most of these are operated on a small scale. The gravel interests exceed the quartz in point of production in a number of mines. Mining is going on at Black Bear, Callahan, Cecilville, Etna, Forks of Salmon, Fort Jones, Gilta, Gazelle, Greenview, Gottville, Hamburg, Happy Camp, Hawkinsville, Henley, Hilts, Horkbrook, Nolton, Oro Fino, Rollin, Sawyers Bar, Scott River, Seiad, Somes Bar, Walker, and Yreka.

Stanislaus is not a very important mining county and shows a slightly decreased output for the year. Trinity, largely a gravel county, also shows a falling off. There are more operating hydraulic mines in Trinity County than any other in the State, except Siskiyou, and it ranks next to that in output from hydraulic mines. These mines in Trinity yielded $278,418 in 1904; the placers $59,025, dredges $26,000, and drift mines $625. The quartz mines yielded $210,881. The most productive mine in the county is a hydraulic one—the La Grange, near Weaverville. The most productive quartz mine is the Fairview, at Minersville. The old Brown Bear mine, at

Deadwood, for some years the most productive quartz mine in the county, has been worked by leasers for some time, but has now been sold to a company which will again work it on an extensive scale. In this county there are no Federal laws restricting hydraulic mining in any way, and, as a consequence, numbers of these mines are being worked. There are large numbers of Chinese mining in Trinity, both on wages for the companies and their own account. The principal quartz mining centers are at Deadwood, Denny, Dedrick, Minersville, Trinity Center. Gravel mines are also worked at these places, as well as at Big Bear, Burnt Ranch, Carrville, Coleridge, Coffee, Douglas City, Hayfork, Helena, Trinity Center, and Weaverville.

There are but few mines operating in Tulare County, and these are quartz properties at Auckland.

Tuolumne County shows a decrease in output of $169,691 for the year, owing to some of the larger productive mines falling off in their yield. The mines of the county are practically all quartz, $1,563,785 having come from that source in 1904 out of the total of $1,576,870. The county now ranks fifth in gold production, but was third in rank in 1903. This is one of the counties seriously hampered by lack of water power in the fall months last year, when for some two or three months the mines had to close down, not all being fitted with auxiliary steam plants. The largest producing mine in the county in 1904 was the Eagle-Shawmut, at Chinese, this having produced nearly one-third of the whole output of the county. Other producers of note are the Big Casino and Longfellow, at Big Oak Flat; Providence, at Carters; Confidence, at Confidence; Mount Jefferson, at Groveland; Dutch, at Quartz; Rawhide and App, at Rawhide; Black Oak, at Soulsbyville; and Jumper, at Stent.

Ventura County has few mines in operation, and these are at Gorman and Griffin.

Yuba County's increase of $13,657 for the year is due to the operation of dredges along the Yuba River above Marysville. A number of very large dredges have been and are being built at that point, but the two in operation in 1904 were only at work a few months before the close of the year. Very large tracts of dredging land have been purchased in this county between Smartsville and Marysville, and extensive operations are being conducted there. This field is likely to rival the Oroville field in amount of annual output in a few years. The quartz mines now in operation in the county are working only a nominal yield, and the same may be said of the hydraulic mines. Most of the operations in mining, aside from the dredgers, are on a small scale.

It is to be expected that a certain marked increase of both gold and silver may in the future be expected from the mining and reduction of copper ores in California. The copper industry of the State is assuming each year larger proportions as more mines are opened and more smelting plants are blown in. As these plants need siliceous ores for fluxing purposes wherever they are installed, quartz mines are more numerously worked. They are of very great advantage to the poorer quartz miners, who are unable to erect reduction works of their own, but who can mine their own ores and sell them to the copper companies. Thus far Shasta County has had rather the best of the other counties in this matter, and it will doubtless continue to be the leading copper county of the State. But in other counties copper mines are being opened, and smelting plants will doubtless follow. Thus far most of the copper ores from the other counties are shipped to custom smelters. The copper product of California in 1904 was as follows:

County.	Pounds (fine).	Value.
Alameda	94,400	$12,036
Amador	14,000	1,400
Calaveras	2,592,124	414,399
Fresno	2,500	319
Inyo	25,508	3,252
Madera	10,300	1,313
Mariposa	11,500	1,466
Merced	8,900	1,135
Placer	600,000	76,500
San Bernardino	169,477	17,270
Shasta	26,438,145	3,439,974
Stanislaus	7,300	931
Total	29,974,154	3,969,995

In the short table previously given in this chapter as to source of gold and silver from copper ores in 1904, only the counties of Calaveras, Placer, and Shasta were considered, direct returns having been received from the mines in those counties which reduced their own ores. The other counties shipped their ores to the custom smelting works, and, while it was possible to find out how much copper was derived from them, the amount of gold and silver could not be ascertained with any degree of accuracy.

The following table, compiled from statistics prepared at the California State Mining Bureau, will show the output and value of copper in the State for the years named:

OUTPUT AND VALUE OF COPPER IN CALIFORNIA FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Year.	Output.	Value.	Year.	Output.	Value.
	Pounds.			*Pounds.*	
1887	1,600,000	$192,000	1897	13,638,626	$1,540,666
1888	1,570,021	235,303	1898	21,543,229	2,475,168
1889	151,505	18,180	1899	23,915,486	3,990,534
1890	23,347	3,502	1900	29,515,512	4,748,242
1891	3,397,455	424,675	1901	34,931,788	5,501,782
1892	2,980,944	342,808	1902	27,860,162	3,239,975
1893	239,682	21,571	1903	19,113,861	2,520,997
1894	738,594	72,486	1904	29,974,154	3,969,995
1895	225,650	21,901			
1896	1,992,844	199,519	Total	213,412,860	29,519,304

There have been in Shasta County two large copper smelters—those of the Mountain Copper Company and the Bully Hill Mining Company—operating some years. The Afterthought smelter of the Great Western Gold Company, in the same county, began work in the last part of 1904, and the smelter of the Mammoth Copper Company was started in October. This gives Shasta County four large smelters, three of which are purchasers of quartz ores. The Mountain Copper Company is establishing a new smelting plant at Bulls Head Point, on the shore of Suisun Bay, a portion of San Francisco Bay, where they will work not only ore from their Shasta County mine, but custom ores as well. The Selby Smelting Company is about to build a new smelter, to be used exclusively for copper ores, on the shores of the Bay of San Francisco. This will have a capacity of 1,000 tons of ore daily. This company has also purchased the Dairy Farm mine in Placer County, which seems destined to be a producer of importance. In Calaveras County the old Union mine, at Copperopolis, formerly a large producer, is being reopened, and extensive smelting works will shortly be installed. The Penn Chemical Works, at Campo Seco, in the same county, is already producing over two million and a half pounds of copper annually and about $150,000 worth of gold and silver.

There is a small smelter in San Bernardino County, and another one will doubtless be put up in Fresno County. The copper mines around Taylorsville, Plumas County, hitherto nonproductive, will before long have railroad connection, and undoubtedly one or more smelters will be erected in that vicinity. Altogether the copper-mining industry of the State may be considered not only in a flourishing but in a rapidly growing condition.

The following table shows the distribution of the gold and silver product of California by counties in the calendar year 1904:

PRODUCT OF CALIFORNIA, BY COUNTIES, 1904.

RECAPITULATION.

County.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	County.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Alpine	$4,827	$145	$4,972	Plumas	$270,439	$464	$270,903
Amador	2,060,573	4,055	2,064,628	Riverside	7,488	80	7,568
Butte	1,932,552	2,302	1,934,854	Sacramento	419,287	75	419,362
Calaveras	1,789,184	65,611	1,854,795	San Bernardino	595,828	13,025	608,853
Del Norte	7,399	....	7,399	San Diego	334,697	100	334,797
Eldorado	474,994	....	474,994	San Luis Obispo	630	....	630
Fresno	7,809	4	7,813	Shasta	1,031,429	399,660	1,431,089
Humboldt	62,061	....	62,061	Sierra	374,763	1,222	375,985
Inyo	150,474	7,122	157,596	Siskiyou	892,685	1,230	893,915
Kern	1,426,523	151,189	1,577,712	Stanislaus	50,000	265	50,265
Lassen	116,993	1,515	118,508	Trinity	574,814	135	574,949
Los Angeles	12,402	73	12,475	Tulare	1,100	....	1,100
Madera	75,303	25	75,328	Tuolumne	1,563,907	12,963	1,576,870
Mariposa	429,771	2,839	432,610	Ventura	2,700	....	2,700
Mendocino	75	....	75	Yuba	139,528	....	139,528
Monterey	6,941	....	6,941	Undistributed	....	150,000	150,000
Mono	268,930	2,955	271,885				
Nevada	3,130,304	9,555	3,139,859	Total	18,994,765	835,929	19.830,694
Placer	778.355	9,320	787,675				

CALIFORNIA'S SOURCE OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1904.

County.	Quartz.	Placer.	Drift.	Hydraulic.	Dredge.	Total.
Alpine	$4,972					$4,972
Amador	2,045,217	$17,200		$2,211		2,064,628
Butte	38,549	87,012	$122,741	47,743	$1,638,809	1,934,854
Calaveras	1,587,267	33,536	47,370	97,672	88,950	1,854,795
Del Norte		4,200		3,199		7,399
Eldorado	381,487	39,205	36,026	18,276		474,994
Fresno	4,697	3,116				7,813
Humboldt	93	3,529		58,439		62,061
Inyo	157,596					157,596
Kern	1,572,552	2,060	3,100			1,577,712
Lassen	118,508					118,508
Los Angeles	12,425	50				12,475
Madera	75,128	200				75,328
Mariposa	429,304	2,000	1,306			432,610
Mendocino		75				75
Monterey	100	6,841				6,941
Mono	271,885					271,885
Nevada	2,842,564	14,190	174,652	108,453		3,139,859
Placer	207,659	113,170	371,896	94,950		787,675
Plumas	166,593	71,358	12,201	20,751		270,908
Riverside	7,568					7,568
Sacramento		4,800	65,572		348,990	419,362
San Bernardino	592,653	16,200				608,853
San Diego	328,197	6,600				334,797
San Luis Obispo		630				630
Shasta	1,404,427	22,682	3,300	680		1,431,089
Sierra	144,250	33,391	142,745	55,599		375,985
Siskiyou	318,954	189,592	11,401	366,068	7,900	893,915
Stanislaus	50,265					50,265
Trinity	210,881	59,025	625	278,418	26,000	574,949
Tulare	1,100					1,100
Tuolumne	1,563,785	3,685	4,400	5,000		1,576,870
Ventura	2,500	200				2,700
Yuba	3,340	42,144	400	18,381	75,263	139,528
Undistributed	150,000					150,000
Total	14,694,516	776,691	997,735	1,175,840	2,185,912	19,830,694

CALIFORNIA'S COMPARATIVE OUTPUT FOR THE TWO YEARS 1903 AND 1904.

County.	1903.	1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alpine	$2,847	$4,972	$2,125	
Amador	1,614,080	2,064,628	450,548	
Butte	1,534,065	1,934,854	400,789	
Calaveras	1,972,405	1,854,795		$117,610
Del Norte	7,183	7,399	216	
Eldorado	277,304	474,994	197,690	
Fresno	21,649	7,813		13,836
Humboldt	38,509	62,061	23,552	
Inyo	84,245	157,596	73,351	
Kern	1,136,967	1,577,712	440,745	
Lassen	92,305	118,508	26,203	
Los Angeles	8,696	12,475	3,779	
Madera	93,073	75,328		17,745
Mariposa	545,708	432,610		113,098
Mendocino		75	75	
Monterey	8,920	6,941		1,979
Mono	354,780	271,885		82,895
Nevada	2,461,299	3,139,859	678,560	
Orange	150			150
Placer	571,687	787,675	215,988	
Plumas	324,622	270,903		53,719
Riverside	13,589	7,568		6,021
Sacramento	335,880	419,362	83,482	
San Bernardino	440,396	608,853	168,457	
San Diego	372,960	334,797		38,163
San Luis Obispo	1,840	630		1,210
Shasta	975,233	1,431,089	455,856	
Sierra	311,246	375,985	64,739	
Siskiyou	613,598	893,915	280,317	
Stanislaus	53,125	50,265		2,860
Trinity	608,813	574,949		33,864
Tulare	9,215	1,100		8,115
Tuolumne	1,746,561	1,576,870		169,691
Ventura	1,087	2,700	1,613	
Yuba	125,871	139,528	13,657	
Undistributed		150,000	150,000	
Total	16,759,908	19,830,694	3,731,742	660,956

COUNTIES, BY RANK OF PRODUCTION, FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1904.

County.	Gold.	County.	Silver.	County.	Gold and silver.
1. Nevada	$3,130,304	1. Shasta	$399,660	1. Nevada	$3,139,859
2. Amador	2,060,573	2. Kern	151,189	2. Amador	2,064,628
3. Butte	1,932,552	3. Calaveras	65,611	3. Butte	1,934,854
4. Calaveras	1,789,184	4. San Bernardino.	13,025	4. Calaveras	1,854,795
5. Tuolumne	1,563,907	5. Tuolumne	12,963	5. Kern	1,577,712
6. Kern	1,426,523	6. Nevada	9,555	6. Tuolumne	1,576,870
7. Shasta	1,031,429	7. Placer	9,820	7. Shasta	1,431,089
8. Siskiyou	892,685	8. Inyo	7,122	8. Siskiyou	893,915
9. Placer	778,355	9. Amador	4,055	9. Placer	787,675
10. San Bernardino	595,828	10. Mono	2,955	10. San Bernardino	608,853
11. Trinity	574,814	11. Mariposa	2,839	11. Trinity	574,949
12. Eldorado	474,994	12. Butte	2,302	12. Eldorado	474,994
13. Mariposa	429,771	13. Lassen	1,515	13. Mariposa	432,610
14. Sacramento	419,287	14. Siskiyou	1,230	14. Sacramento	419,362
15. Sierra	374,763	15. Sierra	1,222	15. Sierra	375,985
16. San Diego	334,697	16. Plumas	464	16. San Diego	334,797
17. Mono	268,930	17. Stanislaus	265	17. Mono	271,885
18. Plumas	270,439	18. Alpine	145	18. Plumas	270,903
19. Inyo	150,474	19. Trinity	135	19. Inyo	157,596
20. Yuba	139,528	20. San Diego	100	20. Yuba	139,528
21. Lassen	116,993	21. Riverside	80	21. Lassen	118,508
22. Madera	75,303	22. Sacramento	75	22. Madera	75,328
23. Humboldt	62,061	23. Los Angeles	73	23. Humboldt	62,061
24. Stanislaus	50,000	24. Madera	25	24. Stanislaus	50,265
25. Los Angeles	12,402	25. Fresno	4	25. Los Angeles	12,475
26. Fresno	7,809	Undistributed	150,000	26. Fresno	7,813
27. Riverside	7,488			27. Riverside	7,568
28. Del Norte	7,399			28. Del Norte	7,399
29. Monterey	6,941			29. Monterey	6,941
30. Alpine	4,827			30. Alpine	4,972
31. Ventura	2,700			31. Ventura	2,700
32. Tulare	1,100			32. Tulare	1,100
33. San Luis Obispo	630			33. San Luis Obispo	630
34. Mendocino	75			34. Mendocino	75
				Undistributed	150,000
Total	18,994,765	Total	835,929	Total	19,830,694

The State mineralogist of California reports the yield and value of the mineral substances of California for 1904 as follows, as per returns received at the State mining bureau, San Francisco, in answer to inquiries sent to producers:

TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCT OF CALIFORNIA FOR 1904.

Classification.	Quantity.	Value.
Asbestos ... tons	10	$162
Asphalt ... do	56,187	672,910
Bismuth ... do	20	2,400
Bituminous rock ... do	45,280	175,680
Borax (crude) ... do	45,647	698,810
Cement ... barrels	969,538	1,539,807
Chrome ... tons	123	1,845
Clay:		
Brick ... thousand	281,750	1,994,740
Pottery ... tons	84,149	81,952
Coal ... do	79,062	376,494
Copper ... pounds	29,974,154	3,969,995
Fuller's earth ... tons	500	9,500
Glass sand ... do	10,004	12,276
Gold		19,109,600
Granite ... cubic feet	520,687	467,472
Infusorial earth ... tons	6,950	112,282
Gypsum ... do	8,350	56,592
Lead ... pounds	124,000	5,270
Lithia mica ... tons	641	25,000
Lime ... barrels	579,451	571,749
Limestone ... tons	40,207	87,207
Macadam ... do	532,690	414,668
Manganese ... do	60	900
Magnesite (crude) ... do	2,850	9,298
Marble ... cubic feet	55,401	94,208
Mica ... tons	50	3,000

TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCT OF CALIFORNIA FOR 1904—Continued.

Classification.	Quantity.	Value.
Mineral paint .... do....	270	$1,985
Mineral water .... gallons..	2,430,320	496,946
Natural gas .... thousand cubic feet..	144,437	91,035
Paving blocks .... thousand..	3,977	161,752
Petroleum .... barrels..	29,736,003	8,317,809
Platinum	....	1,849
Pyrites .... tons..	15,043	62,992
Quicksilver .... flasks..	28,876	1,086,323
Rubble .... tons..	1,764,208	1,227,209
Salt .... do....	95,968	187,300
Sandstone .... cubic feet..	363,487	567,181
Serpentine .... do....	200	2,310
Soda .... tons..	12,000	18,000
Silver (commercial value)	....	873,525
Slate .... squares..	6,000	50,000
Soapstone .... tons..	228	2,315
Tourmaline	....	65,000
Other gems	....	71,000
Total value	....	43,778,348

In the previous year the total product was valued at $37,759,040, so that the increase for 1904 is $6,019,308.

COLORADO.

By Frank M. Downer,

Superintendent United States mint, Denver, Colo.

The State of Colorado produced $52,422,616 worth of precious and other metals during the calendar year 1904. The value of each metal is shown in the following table, the gold and silver being computed at the coining rate for each, and the lead, copper, and zinc at the average price for the year:

Metal.	Fine ounces.	Value.
Gold, at $20.67 per ounce	1,180,147	$24,395,806
Silver, at $1.29 per ounce	14,331,600	18,529,746
Lead, at $0.04375 per pound		4,645,130
Copper, at $0.125 per pound		1,287,624
Zinc, at $0.0439 per pound		3,564,310
Total		52,422,616

The increases over production of the previous year were: Gold, $1,690,090; silver, $1,384,762; copper, $207,605. Decrease: Lead, $102,329.

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

The metalliferous mines throughout the State are in a prosperous condition. An exceptional number of discoveries were made during the last quarter of the year. Placer mining is carried on in a few counties, where the latest improved machinery and mechanical devices are used to work large auriferous deposits.

Labor disturbances retarded operations for a few months in the counties of Teller and San Miguel, but industrial peace now reigns supreme.

SMELTERS.

There are twelve smelters in the State, two of which are specially adapted to zinc ores; also eight pyritic plants. New matte plants were erected at Grand Junction and Pearl, the former having a daily capacity of 300 to 500 tons and the latter 100 tons.

Besides the mineral of local production, ore from the British possessions on the north, from South American countries, and from the Black Hills in South Dakota are transported to have their contents reduced and refined.

The various plants are smelting a larger tonnage than usual, due to the increased production and lower freight and smelter charges.

ZINC SITUATION.

Ores containing a large percentage of zinc, to which it has been a detriment heretofore, are now being handled to advantage, due to metallurgical advances in the separation of complex ores. More zinc-concentrating plants are needed throughout the State, as there are millions of tons of a product that can not be handled without them.

The crude zinc ore as it comes from the mines averages about 25 per cent, and the concentrates shipped to the smelters from 40 to 45 per cent.

MACHINERY AND DRILLS.

Numerous machines of advanced construction have lately been introduced, such as ore washers, drills, screens, and tables.

In some of the mines the electric locomotive has supplanted the trammer and horse; mechanical loaders are doing the work of the muckers; aerial tramways have replaced the ore hauler, the result of which is to materially reduce the cost of production.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

The Denver, Northwestern and Pacific Railway has been constructed through the main range of the mountains to a point 70 miles west of Denver. It will rejuvenate the camps of Rollinsville and Middle Park. Large mineral regions and coal deposits will be opened up.

The Colorado and Northwestern Railroad has built an extension in Boulder County to the mining towns of Eldora, Netherland, Sunset, and Sulphide.

TELLER COUNTY.

The feature of the year was the number of rich strikes made, many of them in virgin ground, made possible by the lowering of the general water level of the district by the drainage adit.

The production was 650,000 tons. There are 1 dozen mills working that handled 550,000 tons, the balance going to the smelters. Practically all the mills are partly using improved cyanide processes, though the United States Reduction and Refining Company and Economic employ the chlorination process on high-grade ores.

Treatment and transportation charges vary from $5.75 to $11 per ton, according to grade of ore. All ores under $30 value go to the mills and over that amount to the smelters.

There are five active samplers in the district, their charges being from 60 to 75 cents per ton. Samplers sell to mills or smelters according to grade of ore.

The washing and sorting of ore is one of economic importance and has only until recently been appreciated by the companies. Though silicious, the ores of the district are not adaptable to concentration.

A new topographic map of the Cripple Creek district has been made by the United States Geological Survey, which is a summary of facts bearing upon the development work, and is of much importance to the miners.

NEW DRAINAGE ADIT.

The El Paso drainage adit has an approximate length of 6,000 feet from portal to breast. It started from Cripple Creek gulch at a point

1 mile below the El Paso mine and tapped the shaft at 600 feet vertical depth, and was continued northeasterly until it cut the water courses under the top and east sides of Beacon Hill. A maximum flow of 6,900 gallons per minute was secured and continues at the rate of 5,000 gallons per minute. The tunnel has drained about 100 feet of water from a large majority of the mines, and will drain them to a further depth of 120 feet, although there are three or four mines on the east side which have secured no relief from water on account of the tunnel.

The mine operators are now planning to drive a new adit, 16,000 feet in length, which will cut the water courses and furnish drainage to a depth of 740 feet below present adit, the estimated cost being $400,000. It will start 2 miles down the gulch below present tunnel and roughly parallel the old one. An executive committee of five mine owners has the project in charge. They hope to pass a bill through the legislature providing for a form of court procedure for the establishment of drainage districts in wet mining camps and the construction of drainage works at the expense of properties to be benefited.

THE MINES.

Portland.—Development work is as follows: An average of 400 feet is made per week, from 1,200 to 2,000 feet a month; 1904 development 3½ miles, a total of 30 miles of workings in the mine with deepest vertical depth of 1,300 feet. New discoveries were made in about every level of the mine during the year. The Portland mill treats 280 tons of ore per day of an average value of $27.50 per ton.

There are 650 men employed in mine and mill.

Elkton.—During the year 4,000 feet of development was done, principally on the eighth level. A new discovery is known as the West vein, which has basalt filling. It lies about 60 feet west of and is parallel with the main vein. Ore bodies average 4 feet in width of a $35 grade.

C. K. and N.—Working on new ore shoots at vertical depth of 700 feet. Over a half million gross value was taken out during the year.

Acacia.—A dozen leasers are working the property in five shafts. New discoveries were made on Morning Star and Burns lodes.

Strong.—Extensive development on the ninth and tenth levels, and took out over 20,000 net tons of mineral. The management is experimenting by draining the shaft into a winze as a sump to pump from.

El Paso.—A new ore body was found at 600 feet depth. It is a blind lead, averages 3 feet in width, has been driven 400 feet, upraised 105 feet, and still in ore. Values average 2 ounces.

Vindicator.—Has opened up two new shoots of 6-ounce ore in ninth level and in the tenth level a new vein was found a few months ago.

Golden Cycle.—Has unwatered below ninth level making large bodies of ore available. The main vein is from 20 to 30 feet wide, practically all of shipping grade. There are eight pay veins opened up in the mine.

Homestake.—Management is shooting out one side of Ironclad Hill, width 2,000 feet, the mineral running from $4 to $4.50 per ton, which is run through a 200-ton cyanide mill. A new 1,000-ton daily capacity mill has just been erected. A shaft is being sunk on a dike 20 feet wide that runs from $15 to $18. The shaft is 10 feet square, in which 5-ton skips will be run. This is the first shaft in the district of this style, it being the same kind as used in the large copper mines of Michigan.

Work M. & M. Company.—Operated by lessees and has one of the largest veins opened during the year, being of a 2-ounce grade.

Gold Sovereign.—Has an ore shoot 90 feet in length, very wide, and averaging about 1 ounce per ton.

Joe Dandy.—Made one of the largest strikes at the close of the year, in the sixth level. The same shoot has been opened up in the four upper levels, values running from $60 to $120.

Findlay Con. Mining Company.—Large bodies of ore opened up from the 800 to 1,200 feet levels.

Peggy G. M. Company.—Discovered an ore shoot 4 inches wide and 70 feet long, running exceedingly high.

W. P. H.—Shipped ore during the year of a gross value of $571,184.23, the value per ton being over $80. Less than 1,000 feet of development work was done.

Stratton Independence.—Worked by a number of leasers who did well opening up and shipping new ore bodies.

LAKE COUNTY.

The mining industry of Lake County is in a very prosperous condition, shipments of ore for 1904 aggregating 800,000 tons. Over 4,000 men are employed.

The intelligent use of diamond drills has disclosed many ore bodies and greatly extended the mineral area. One of these discoveries is estimated to have opened mining territory containing values approximating as much as the camp is credited with producing during the last decade, and revealed mineral lands to the south and west equal to almost the past productive area.

The mineral resources of this section embrace about every variety of ore—such as sulphide, oxidized iron, silicious, carbonate, zinc, and manganese—which are found in various formations, principally lime and porphyry.

ROCK HILL.

Rock Hill became prominent by the finding of lead carbonates in the Reindeer, and the result of the strike has started many new shafts.

The ore encountered is in the line and has been developed on its northeast and southwest trend for a distance of 700 feet, and is 200 feet wide. The stopes are 10 to 60 feet high and the mineral averages about $20 per ton net.

During the month of December a vein of sand carbonate was encountered in the Bessie Wilgus, and it is now thought that the property may equal the Reindeer in the extent of the deposit. The Wilgus shaft was sunk 500 feet, with 135 feet of drifting, in 90 days, which establishes one of the development records in the district.

The United Mine and Development Company sunk two drill holes, one on the Mike, 700 feet, and the other on the Little Sister, 1,025 feet, finding the Leadville formation and benches of mineral. The company is sinking a 700-foot shaft on Lower Rock Hill, 300 feet east of the Mike drill hole. The formation to be passed through will be: Wash, 48 feet; lake bedding, 400 feet; black porphyry and blue lime at 682 feet.

DOWNTOWN DISTRICT.

The Midas Mining and Leasing Company has sunk the Coronada, Penrose, Midas, and Sixth street shafts, at an expense of $1,000,000, through the parting quartzite to the lower ore horizons or second contact, proving an ore body 45 feet thick, extending through 30 acres at a depth of 800 feet under the streets of the city of Leadville. The mines are wet, and pumps at the Penrose have handled as high as 1,100 gallons per minute.

The Bon Air workings have been extended through several properties. In the Wood fraction a body of silver ore was discovered and a large tonnage shipped, but the development of the ore body has only begun.

The Empire Tunnel Company, of Georgetown, controls the Cloud City, and has shipped considerable tonnage of a good grade of iron and high-grade manganese that is used as fluxing material. The company is now sinking the Cloud City shaft to catch the Midas ore chute.

THE GOLD BELT.

The discovery of ore in the Sunday and the development of ore channels in the Ollie Reed and New Monarch mark important events of the year in this belt. The Ollie Reed is heavily shipping, and the New Monarch is sinking a 2,000-foot shaft.

IRON HILL.

The Moyer is the principal mine of the Iron Silver Company and produced an average of 11,000 tons a month of low-grade sulphide, carrying a good percentage of zinc. This is the largest tonnage producer in the State, the output being 130,000 tons for the year. The ore averages $8 in value and is handled at a profit of $4 per ton.

The A. Y. and Minnie mine and mill produces and treats 120 tons of ore a day and is owned by the Western Mining Company. This corporation has another mill operated by the A. M. W. Company that treats 160 tons per day from other mines.

YAK TUNNEL.

The Yak Tunnel, an example of engineering skill, is 3 miles in length and opens up for development the entire region from California gulch to a vertical depth of 1,300 feet under the Ibex. Tramming is done with an electric locomotive, hauling as many as 60 cars a trip, and 3 miles of trolley wire have been strung in the tunnel and its branches. The ore shipments from the tunnel during the past year have averaged between 3,000 and 6,000 tons per month, but this output will probably be doubled. The concentrating plant at the mouth of the tunnel is being constructed at a cost of $200,000 and is nearing completion. It is the largest mill in the district and will treat low-grade sulphides and zinc ores.

PLACER MINING.

The Saguache Placer Mining Company, operating at Twin Lakes, will put in a new dredge and work California Gulch from Georgia Gulch to Malta this summer. Prospecting ground gave reported returns of 25 cents per cubic yard.

The Twin Lakes Placer Mining Company works a large acreage and has obtained good returns.

GUNNISON COUNTY.

The mineral resources of this section have only been partially developed. There are large deposits of iron, slate, granite, marble, fire clay, limestone, sandstone, with many acres underlaid with coking, bituminous, and anthracite coals.

In the Pitkin district, the Maid of Athens and Citizens make regular shipments. In the former property a large ore shoot was lately discovered, and in the latter prospecting is being done with the use of diamond drills.

The gold belt west of Pitkin and north of Ohio City is the scene of considerable activity. The Raymond, Golden Islet, Gold Links, and Adams properties look well. Their oxide ore is an iron-stained, porous quartz and the sulphide an iron-lead, carrying values in gold.

The strike of the veins is northerly and southerly, with dip to the west. The Golden Islet has erected an $8,000 concentrator.

TIN CUP DISTRICT.

In the Tin Cup district development is being done in the Blistered Horn tunnel, Gold Cup, West Gold Hill tunnel, Woods and Lakeview groups with satisfactory results. Large bodies of shipping and milling ore are exposed. The Woods Company has erected a 100-ton cyanide plant, and the West Gold Hill Company, a 50-ton plant.

The Akron tunnel at White Pine is in over 3,000 feet, and has cut the North Star and May Mazeppa veins.

At Bowerman the Camp Bird has opened up a large vein of mineral.

The Gold Cross has erected a 10-stamp amalgamation plant to handle a part of the output.

The Maple Leaf, near Sillsville, has 4 feet of shipping and milling ore showing in the bottom of a 300-foot shaft. The mineral in character is calaverite. A new plant of machinery is being installed.

The Brittle, Pay-Well, Jim Blaine, and Pandora, at Sherrod, look well for the amount of development done.

In the Crystal district the North Pole has shipped 1,000 tons and is driving a new tunnel. The Augusta has run a 3,000-foot crosscut and encountered a large body of mineral, which has been drifted on 1,500 feet.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

The year's shipments from this district amounted to 15,665 tons, of which fully 75 per cent was concentrates. Careful estimates place the decrease at 25 per cent on account of the labor troubles and strikes.

No new discoveries of importance have been made. As fast as possible development work has been carried on and the ore measures exposed, insuring continued running of the mills for the next year.

The capacity of the mills in the district is 1,350 tons daily.

One tunnel has been driven 1,060 feet during the year that will cut the vein in a short time, 850 feet below the present workings.

There is no noticeable change in the values of the ore encountered as to depth. The deepest workings, 1,825 feet, bear this out.

Very little crude ore is shipped from the large mines in comparison to the amount mined.

AMALGAMATION AND CONCENTRATION.

The manner of reduction is first amalgamation, then concentration, the concentrates being shipped to the smelters. The tailings consist of slimes and sands, the slimes being concentrated on canvas, and sands cyanided.

On one large producer construction is under way for the installation of agitation and filtration. Experiments have proven that savings of an additional 10 per cent on total values can be made at small expense.

About 1,000 men are employed, most of them on company account.

About July 1 the great Smuggler mine adopted the leasing system with very satisfactory results, both to the lessees and owners.

About 400 tons of crude product is handled per day over the tram lines to the large mills at Pandora. The leasers hire their own men, break the ore, and the company trams and reduces the product.

OPHIR DISTRICT.

Some new discoveries have been made in this district. The Yellow Mines Company has done a large amount of development, opening up ore reserves.

The two large producers at Ames worked considerable forces of men almost continuously during the year.

A tunnel is being pushed to intersect the large ore chute at great depth on the Butterfly Terrible.

OURAY COUNTY.

Owing to the unsettled condition of labor the production in this district shows a decrease, but the troubles are now adjusted and everything working smoothly. The shipments amounted to a little over 6,000 tons of crude ore and concentrates. This decrease is accounted for in part by the increased output of the mills and reduction plants in the district, particularly the larger producers.

DEVELOPMENT.

New and continued ore bodies at great depth have been opened up by tunnels, and the pushing ahead of the present working levels keeps the ore reserves far ahead of extraction. The greatest depth, 2,500 feet, shows that the ore bodies continue and increase in strength.

The decrease in silver is more than offset by the increase in gold values.

NEW MILLS.

A new mill, 40 stamps, has been completed on the Barstow, with surface tram from the tunnel connecting, to handle the new and increased ore bodies. About 40 per cent of the values are caught on the plates and balance concentrates. A 10-stamp mill has been erected on the Treasure with satisfactory results.

The Camp Bird has enlarged its capacity by adding 20 stamps and 2 Huntington mills.

DRAINAGE TUNNEL.

A great drainage tunnel is under way to drain the mines of the district. When completed it will be 2 miles in length and cut the veins nearly 1,000 feet deeper than the present workings.

The total capacity of the mills and plants is about 800 tons per day. Mines and mills employ about 1,000 men under the company system.

The Ouray Pyritic smelter only ran about six weeks during the year, most of the tonnage product going to the smelters at Durango and Pueblo.

MINERAL COUNTY.

The production of Mineral County for 1904 exceeds any previous year in its history. During 1904 there were shipped 90,878 tons of ore, values being in gold, silver, lead, and zinc.

The increase was 17,000 tons over 1903, due to improved methods employed in handling the output. These improvements are most notable on the United Mines, Del Monte, New York, Last Chance, and Solomon.

DEVELOPMENT.

All the producing mines show a healthy development, with an increase in values as they gain depth, particularly gold values, with a slight decrease in silver. The increase in gold is about five to one over the loss in silver. This holds good in the deepest workings, 1,500 feet.

Twenty-four thousand six hundred and forty tons of concentrates were shipped in 1904. The Humphrey mill is of 300 tons capacity, and Solomon 60 tons. They produce a very clean product, separating the lead from the zinc, using jigs and tables. As high as 62 per cent zinc with only 1.5 per cent lead per shipment has been made. The reduction by this process costs about 85 cents per ton.

Many dumps and stopes are being worked at a profit. Special success has been gained by the Crane dry washer.

But one new district has been opened up—the Spar. Owing to the expense of handling, large bodies of low-grade ore can not be mined at a profit.

Most of the product is shipped to the smelters at Pueblo.

SYSTEM OF WORK.

Both the company and leasing systems are employed profitably, the Commodore, Solomon, and Ethel being under the company system, while the Bachelor, Last Chance, New York, Del Monte, Happy Thought, and Monte Carlo are the principal properties worked under lease.

A new aerial tramway has been erect on the Mollie S.

NATURAL POWER.

Great improvements have been made in the utilizing and economizing of natural power for the mines and mills.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

Only one of importance is noted—the Captive Inca. On this property a three-compartment shaft has been sunk 500 feet and cross cut driven to the Amethyst vein. This vein has been developed some 2 miles farther to the north, proving continuity in values and strength.

SAN JUAN COUNTY.

The total tonnage shipped from the various districts for 1904 amounted to 66,288, the values being in gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc, and tungsten. There has been a substantial increase over 1903, due to improved facilities for handling the output, extension of trams to the mills and reduction works, as well as economic handling of the properties.

The proportion of concentrates to crude ore is about 7 to 1. The larger producers shipped over 44,000 tons. Amalgam and bullion amounting to $571,000 has been saved by the mills. Each producer has been actively employed in development and has sufficient ore blocked out to keep the mills going for years. All the smaller properties have been pushing development with remarkable results as to increase in values of property.

The Old Hundred has built new tramway and installed a large Rand compressor.

The Ruby Basin mill is being increased from 50 to 500 tons capacity per day.

The Gold King mill has increased its capacity 30 per cent.

The Silver Ledge has established electric magnetic separators to separate the zinc from the lead, and has demonstrated the commercial value by an increase in net returns of about 40 per cent, shipping a high grade zinc concentrate that was dead loss and expense previously.

The Green Mountain Company has almost completed a 300-ton mill.

A new tramway is being pushed as rapidly as possible to replace the one burned on the Silver Lake.

SYSTEM OF WORK.

The system is almost exclusively by company, but one mine adopting the leasing system. About 1,400 men are employed in the district.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

The increase over 1903 has been fully 20 per cent. Over $420,000 worth of machinery has been installed and put into operation in the district in 1904, and the increased assessed valuation of the mines amounts to over $100,000.

A great natural-power plant has been perfected in the district, furnishing 8,000 horsepower. When completed it will reduce the present cost of power to the mines and mills very materially.

PITKIN COUNTY.

The Mineral Farm Company has opened up a body of silver ore in the fifteenth level, about 20 feet wide, that runs 30 ounces silver and 15 per cent lead.

Five companies are operating through the Cowenhoven tunnel, which is over 2 miles in length.

The Percy La Salle M. & P. Company operate through the Newman tunnel. Shipments average 125 tons per day, carrying 25 ounces silver and 12 per cent lead.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has run several prospect tunnels near Cooper Camp, and found large bodies of iron. The showing in one tunnel is 90 feet of solid iron ore.

A zinc concentrator of 50 tons capacity has been erected by the Bimetallic and Aspen Company at Lenado.

In the Smuggler mine fire has been burning for several years on a body of shale carrying a large per cent of carbon. An exhaust fan has been put in to take away the smoke and gas. It furnishes 60,000 cubic feet of air a minute and is run by a 100-horsepower electric motor.

A 1,500-foot drift is being run from the bottom of the A. J. incline to make connection with the deep shaft of the Homestake.

A deposit of marble is being developed on west Castle Creek. One variety of it resembles granite.

CHAFFEE COUNTY.

In the Chalk Creek district the Mary Murphy drove 2,425 feet of levels, opening up large bodies of low grade in the lower workings. About 5,000 dry tons were milled and shipped.

The Latchaw and Mercur-Mercury companies are doing extensive development in the Cottonwood district.

The advanced price of silver has stimulated operations in the Monarch district. The Fairplay lately cut a 4-foot vein in a 500-foot tunnel that runs $25 per ton in silver and lead. The Garfield shipped about 5,000 tons of a $15 grade and is driving a new tunnel. The Madonna has many miles of workings and encountered several new shoots of ore running $20.

The Vivandiere shaft in the Turret district has been sunk 600 feet and ore is being extracted from the lower level. A 50-ton concentrator has been built. The M. & W. made a new strike early in the year and has followed the shoot from grass roots to a depth of 150 feet.

The Sedalia Company has erected a 150-ton leaching plant to handle the copper ores.

The Washington, in the Granite district, made important discoveries and regular shipments to Leadville, the principal values being gold and lead.

The Ethel Company lately made a discovery of high-grade graphite near Salida.

An experimental rubber plant has been erected at Salida to handle the native rubber weed, which grows best in the mountain valleys at an elevation of from 7,000 to 9,000 feet.

SUMMIT COUNTY.

The Gold Pan Mining Company owns 1,700 acres of rich territory, and washed several acres of 75 feet to bed rock during the season. The company expended a large sum in the installation of a modern plant, which is the most complete in the State.

The American Gold Dredging Company uses both dredge-boat and hydraulic giants in operating.

The Reliance Gold Dredging Company is constructing a $75,000 gold dredge, which will be completed for next season.

The Summit Banner Placer Mining Company and the Mekka Placer are each installing plants for the season of 1905.

The Masonton G. M. & M. Company has completed a 20-ton cyanide plant to treat new ore bodies.

The Old Union M. & M. Company has under construction a 100-ton zinc concentrator to handle the ores from the Union and Wellington mines.

The Colorado and Wyoming Development Company, operating the Wellington and other properties on Mineral Hill, has discovered a 10-foot vein of zinc-lead ore in a 700-foot crosscut, which has been driven on 600 feet and upraised on 350 feet. Shipments of 800 tons per month have been made for the last half of the year, returns averaging 28 per cent zinc and 12 per cent lead.

PARK COUNTY.

Development work done in the London mine consisted of 1,400 feet of tunnel and 300 feet of upraising, which resulted in cutting the main vein at 300 feet greater depth. The pay streak averages 1 foot of ore lying between walls of porphyry. Shipments averaged 350 tons per month of a $50 grade, values principally in gold.

At the Parid property, systematic development is being done. The shipping ore runs from $50 to $175 per ton and the mill ore $10; the lower grade will run through the company's 20-stamp mill.

Two fair-sized veins of mill ore were encountered in the Hocking Mining Company's holdings, in Mosquito Gulch. One thousand feet of development was done and 1,000 tons of ore shipped of a $20 grade.

A 25-ton cyanide plant has been erected at the head of Montgomery Gulch to treat the low grades in that vicinity.

The Snowstorm Placer Company controls 4,000 acres of ground and employed a force of 50 men.

BOULDER COUNTY.

The county of Boulder is noted for its diversified interests and has held a conspicuous place in the history of this Commonwealth. Besides mines of precious metals, the largest tungsten-yielding camp in the world is located near Nederland. Shipments of crude tungsten ores and concentrates for the year aggregate about 370 tons, valued at $125,000, which is nearly two-thirds of the entire production in the Union. The ores are associated with porphyry and are found in fissures in the granite. For many years the mineral was thought to be worthless, as it carries little or no precious-metal values. There are three concentrators running on the ore, which contains from 3 to 15 per cent metallic tungsten. A product ranging from 50 to 65 per cent is made. Tungsten is used as an alloy in hardening steel.

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY.

The reductions in treatment charges recently made by the smelters have resulted in an increased tonnage. A record was made lately by sending out 21 cars of ore in one day from Idaho Springs.

Work was resumed during the summer in the Newhouse tunnel for the purpose of driving the bore to cut the veins of the Saratoga mine in Gilpin County. The tunnel has been driven about 2¾ miles, and when the Saratoga territory is reached large ore bodies are expected to be encountered, which could not be worked to advantage heretofore on account of water.

The Central tunnel is in over 4,000 feet and the Shafter vein has been struck. A tram has been constructed from the tunnel to connect with the Hudson mill, a distance of one-half mile.

The Lucania tunnel, on Fall River, being run to intersect the veins of Bellevue Mountain, has reached a point 1,500 feet from the portal.

Several new mills were erected, among which the Ward is the first plant in the district where the ores will be treated by cyanide.

The Sun and Moon produces the largest tonnage in the county, the shipments running as high as 3,000 tons per month.

The main tunnel on the Wilcox group has been driven 4,000 feet, and during its course has cut a network of veins, some of which were blind leads. The company has installed a $40,000 electric plant.

GILPIN COUNTY.

This county is known as the home of the stamp mill, on account of the bulk of the ores produced being susceptible to amalgamation. There are 20 mills having 780 stamps, with an average daily capacity of 1,000 tons.

Several properties have lately been opened, a few of which have been placed on the shipping list, and as a result ore shipments from the county made a gain of 10 per cent during the last half of the year.

The Old Town Mining and Milling Company has shipped about 100 tons per day. The shaft has been completed to the 1,500-foot point and a complete electric plant installed. Large ore reserves are reported in sight.

The Kansas-Borroughs Consolidated Company is working into properties entirely on the leasing system, and shipments average from 25 to 50 tons per diem.

The Running Lode property, east of Black Hawk, is in good condition, both as to tonnage produced and returns.

Conspicuous improvement has been made in the showing in the Gregory-Bobtail, where large shipments are being made. The company is running an 80-stamp mill, and a 20-drill compressor has lately been installed.

DOLORES COUNTY.

The Dunton district is the only one showing any progress, 90 per cent of the county's output coming from there. Some new discoveries have been made and development on the producing mines systematically kept ahead of the ore extraction.

LA PLATA COUNTY.

But little progress has been made during the year, the May Day being the only shipper of moment. Some 1,600 feet of development has been accomplished and vein and values held out as depth was gained. The vein matter consists of quartz and talc, the high grade being shipped to smelter and values of low grade saved by the Crane process. One thousand five hundred tons was the output for the year. A new gravity tram 2,000 feet long is in operation.

TOTAL PRODUCTION OF COLORADO, 1904.

County.	Gold.	Silver, coining value.	Lead.	Copper.
Boulder	$409,520	$68,214	$2,674	$3,226
Chaffee	61,229	81,892	28,513	32,842
Clear Creek	644,558	1,047,347	173,314	50,110
Costilla	40			
Custer	51,389	104,222	5,496	1,833
Delta	45	2		
Dolores	52,737	129,618	7,907	3,111
Douglas	178			
Eagle	29,038	32,509	16,328	4,001
El Paso	105			
Fremont	1,557	9		
Garfield	95	5		
Gilpin	1,398,716	381,143	37,550	79,868
Grand	12	17		114
Gunnison	33,957	137,909	8,705	2,029
Hinsdale	8,460	55,648	45,529	1,648
Jefferson		2		48
Lake	1,277,500	9,099,614	2,001,210	593,090
La Plata	126,386	36,885	51	171
Larimer	141		2,841	
Mesa	35			
Mineral	221,831	1,995,861	583,862	161
Montrose	222	603		872
Montezuma	732	3		
Ouray	2,155,185	357,083	89,405	52.461
Park	193,600	59,411	33,128	715
Pitkin	1,307	2,554,303	826,105	1,195
Rio Grande	2,983	2,426		
Routt	22,164	110		
Saguache	4,492	72,350	30,578	6,053
San Juan	1,391,408	1,236,200	406,378	423,215
San Miguel	1,530,036	803,881	249,581	29,915
Summit	204,763	215,530	95,296	902
Teller	14,499,529	55,790		
County unknown	71,856	1,159	684	44
Total	24,395,806	18,529,746	4,645,130	1,287,624

SOURCE OF PRODUCTION.

	Fine ounces
Gold:	
Placer bullion	24,193
From chlorination mills	446,685
From cyanide mills	53,933
From dry and copper ores	504,631
From lead and wet ores	150,705
Total	1,180,147
Silver:	
From quartz	3,152,952
From lead and copper ores	11,178,648
Total	14,331,600

STATEMENT OF BULLION OPERATED ON AT THE UNITED STATES MINT AT DENVER, COLO., DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

County.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Boulder	$47,541.42	$246.92	$47,788.34
Clear Creek	28,587.52	305.89	28,893.41
Chaffee	21,307.32	88.68	21,396.00
Dolores	6,505.90	85.11	6,591.01
Douglas	98.37	....	98.37
Eagle	2,244.39	9.58	2,253.97
Fremont	1,206.35	1.00	1,207.35
Gilpin	271,966.54	1,696.44	278,662.98
Gunnison	847.90	6.26	854.16
Garfield	95.46	2.22	97.68
Lake	11,572.43	75.58	11,648.01
La Plata	20,423.14	100.25	20,523.39
Montrose	121.10	1.16	122.26
Montezuma	686.69	.89	687.58
Mineral	84.64	....	84.64
Ouray	1,768,574.29	21,622.23	1,790,196.52
Park	10,991.77	59.51	11,051.28
Pitkin	418.61	2.62	421.23
Routt	20,647.91	28.95	20,676.86
San Juan	236,710.41	428.15	237,138.56
San Miguel	1,040,087.71	13,961.68	1,054,049.39
Summit	75,557.03	619.22	76,176.25
Teller	9,114,798.27	1,269.18	9,116,067.45
County unknown	267,142.76	2,165.64	269,308.40
Smelter deposits	1,265,889.99	772.02	1,266,662.01
Total	14,214,107.92	43,549.18	14,257,657.10

FOREIGN TO COLORADO.

State or Territory.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Alaska	$9,227.40	$29.65	$9,257.05
Arizona	412,117.10	4,496.69	416,613.79
British Columbia	342.11	4.85	346.96
California	1,426.55	8.18	1,434.73
Idaho	1,449.04	17.74	1,466.78
Mexico	3,041.97	20.26	3,062.23
Montana	1,734.30	10.15	1,744.45
Nevada	533.92	5.82	539.74
New Mexico	163,358.54	690.60	164,049.14
Oregon	3,438.41	30.27	3,468.68
South Africa	204.77	.76	205.53
Utah	67,975.27	596.99	68,572.26
Wyoming	5,844.03	15.51	5,859,54
Total	670,693.41	5,927.47	676,620.88

MISCELLANEOUS.

Description.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Jewelry	$31,011.43	$237.75	$31,249.18
United States coin	220.02	....	220.02
Redeposits	2,352.36	35.72	2,388.08
Total	33,583.81	273.47	33,857.28

RECAPITULATION.

Source.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Colorado	$14,214,107.92	$43,549.18	$14,257,657.10
Foreign to Colorado	670,693.41	5,927.47	676,620.88
Miscellaneous	33,583.81	273.47	33,857.28
Grand total	14,918,385.14	49,750.12	14,968,135.26

IDAHO.

By JOSEPH PINKHAM,

Assayer in charge, United States assay office at Boise, Idaho.

Idaho, in 1904, added $15,818,252 to the wealth of the world in gold, silver, lead, and copper, in proportions given in the annexed tables.

There is a small decrease in the output of gold compared with the previous year, caused by the light fall of snow in the mountains and consequent scarcity of water in the placer-mining districts, where operations were suspended about two months ealier than usual.

Comparatively there are only a few gold-bearing quartz mines in the State sufficiently developed to make them paying properties. This is because of the lack of the necessary capital for the proper exploration of the many promising prospects in the various localities, and also necessary and convenient transportation.

Idaho contains more undeveloped mining territory than any other State or Territory, with one and possibly two exceptions, and it is a question of only a short time until ample capital will be attracted to it.

More extensive development work is now being prosecuted at Atlanta, in Elmore County; Big Creek, in Boise County, and Thunder Mountain and Buffalo Hump, in Idaho County, where several additional mills are being erected for the reduction of the large bodies of ore which have been exposed. Following the improved methods and better understanding of the cyanide process, this treatment of base ores has become the leading feature of the camps where it is practical, and will add much to the production of the State by avoiding the necessity of smelting ore which can not be shipped for the lack of transportation facilities.

The amount of silver coming from the placer mines is, of course, very limited. The major portion of this metal is obtained from galena or lead-silver mines. There is but one mine in the State—the Trade Dollar, in Owyhee County—in which the silver product prodominates.

Lead is the prominent feature of the mining industry of the State, which, with its by-product, silver, yields over 75 per cent of the production. This is the one branch of the industry which apparently has not suffered for the necessary capital for development. It has had the advantage of being located where railway transportation was convenient and ample, and the ore bodies are very extensive, thus readily giving confidence in the character of the investment.

SOURCES OF THE DEPOSITS AT THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, BOISE, IDAHO, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

County and State.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Standard ounces.		*Standard ounces.*		
Ada	148.502	$2,762.83	43.65	$50.79	$2,813.62
Bannock	118.003	2,195.40	20.00	23.27	2,218.67
Bingham	237.282	4,414.55	22.81	26.54	4,441.09
Blaine	520.317	9,680.32	325.88	378.62	10,058.94
Boise	11,904.399	221,477.19	3,136.50	3,649.75	225,126.94
Canyon	331.723	6,171.59	33.72	39.24	6,210.83
Cassia	50.500	939.53	15.00	17.45	956.98
Custer	1,099.456	20,454.99	724.97	843.60	21,298.59
Elmore	3,849.599	71,620.45	2,118.93	2,465.67	74,086.12
Idaho	5,904.242	109,846.36	3,059.71	3,560.39	113,406.75
Lemhi	9,664.452	179,803.76	1,285.45	1,495.79	181,299.55
Lincoln	211.380	3,932.65	50.55	58.82	3,991.47
Oneida	561.866	10,453.32	64.11	74.60	10,527.92
Owyhee	83.624	1,555.80	81.88	95.28	1,651.08
Shoshone	2,483.167	46,198.46	704.16	819.39	47,017.85
Washington	943.281	17,549.41	63.18	73.52	17,622.93
Total	38,111.793	709,056.61	11,750.00	13,672.72	722,729.33
Montana	1,482.090	27,573.77	462.12	537.75	28,111.52
Oregon	17,658.449	328,529.28	6,296.89	7,327.29	335,856.57
Utah	27.082	503.85	5.25	6.11	509.96
Washington	184.623	3,434.85	46.36	53.94	3,488.79
Total	57,464.087	1,069,098.36	18,560.62	21,597.81	1,090,696.17

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCED IN IDAHO DEPOSITED AT GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1904.

Institution.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Mints:	*Standard ozs.*		*Standard ozs.*	
Denver	74.843	$1,392.48	33.38	$38.84
Philadelphia	1,777.518	33,070.10	260.52	303.15
San Francisco	210.383	3,914.10	43.74	50.90
Assay offices:				
Boise	38,111.798	709,056.61	11,750.00	13,672.73
Helena	2,838.363	52,806.75	724.60	843.17
New York	148.398	2,760.89	68.67	79.90
Seattle	4,455.041	82,884.49	1,380.81	1,606.76
Total	47,616.339	885,885.37	14,261.72	16,595.45

TOTAL PRODUCT OF IDAHO DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

Metal.		Quantity.	Value.
Gold	ounces	72,742	$1,508,711
Silver	do	7,810,200	4,529,916
Lead	pounds	226,587,405	9,063,496
Copper	do	5,769 087	721,129
Total			15,818,252

DISTRIBUTION OF THE GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCT OF IDAHO FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904 AS TO SOURCES OF PRODUCTION.

Classification.	Quantity.
	Fine ounces.
Gold:	
Quartz	46,278
Placer	26,464
Silver:	
Quartz	863,027
Silver-lead ores	6,947,173

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN IDAHO, BY COUNTIES, DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

County.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Coining value.
	Fine ounces.		*Fine ounces.*	
Ada	325	$6,718	56	$72
Bannock	254	5,250	52	67
Bingham	420	8,682	67	87
Blaine	888	18,356	490,556	634,254
Boise	13,313	275,204	4,027	5,206
Canyon	400	8,269	52	67
Cassia	92	1,902	33	43
Custer	6,101	126,119	216,536	279,966
Elmore	4,513	93,292	2,557	3,306
Idaho	8,782	181,540	4,179	5,403
Kootenai	94	1,946	920	1,189
Lemhi	10,258	212,052	47,757	61,746
Lincoln	375	7,752	108	139
Oneida	582	12,031	106	137
Owyhee	21,296	440,227	800,057	1,034,418
Shoshone	4,088	84,506	6,105,517	7,894,001
Washington	961	19,865	38,950	50,359
Undistributed	....	....	98,670	127,576
Total	72,742	1,503,711	7,810,200	10,098,036

MONTANA.

By B. H Tatem,

Assayer in charge United States assay office, Helena, Mont.

The conditions attendant upon the production of precious metals in Montana during 1904 were uniformly favorable and attended by more than average success. But few important discoveries of new ore deposits are noteworthy, and such as occurred were large low-grade bodies, carrying gold and suitable for cyanide treatment in the extraction of the contained values. No new reduction works of magnitude were erected during the year, but extensive improvements were made in plants previously in operation and in the modification of engineering practice in mining and in the methods for the treatment of ore.

The aggregate value of precious metals won by the mills, smelters, and other reduction works from the ore mined and treated, together with the gold obtained from placers, shows a marked increase over the yield of the preceding year. The quantity and value of each is shown below, the gold and silver being computed at the coinage rate and the copper and lead at the average market price for the year:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold .... fine ounces..	246,605.374	$5,097,785.50
Silver (coining rate) .... do....	14,608,089.91	18,887,227.36
Copper, at $12.823 per cwt .... fine pounds..	283,945,330.00	36,410,309.67
Lead, at $4.309 per cwt .... do....	4,537,598.00	195,525.10
Total........	....	60,590,847.63

The above shows a gain of about 17 per cent in the value of the production over the preceding year. In 1903 the entire output shown by corresponding statistics was $50,276,355. The principal increases have been as follows: In gold, $507,270; in silver, $1,789,525, and in copper, $8,209,618. On the other hand, the amount of lead produced shows a decrease of $191,920.

This increase in the amount of gold arose principally in ores reduced by the cyanide process. An increase is also to be noted from the tonnage shipped to and treated at the custom smelters. The increase in silver resulted from the greatest reduction of the Butte ores ever accomplished. Smelting ores from other districts also show a gain in silver nearly equal to that noted from the copper ores of Butte.

The amounts of gold and silver taken from placers and derived from milling, cyaniding, copper, lead, and smelting ores during 1904 were as follows:

Origin.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Coining value.	
	Fine ounces.		*Fine ounces.*		
Placer dust	23,150.584	$478,565.03	6,418.85	$8,299.12	$486,864.15
Mill bullion	43,210.167	893,233.43	1,172,902.10	1,516,479.48	2,409,712.91
Cyanide bullion	71,349.551	1,474,926.12	95,174.52	123,053.92	1,597,980.04
In copper ores	63,507.426	1,312,815.01	9,497,745.38	12,279,913.22	13,592,728.23
In lead ores	3,060.184	63,259.62	261,898.17	338,615.83	401,875.45
In dry ores and concentrates classed as smelting ores	42,327.462	874,986.29	3,578,950.89	4,620,865.79	5,495,852.08
Total	246,605.374	5,097,785.50	14,608,089.91	18,887,227.36	23,985,012.86

As has been frequently noted in reviews of the production for Montana in recent years, the most important features of the output of gold and silver were furnished by the mining of the copper ores in the Butte district and in the results achieved by the development and perfection of the cyanide process. For many years the fluctuations in the amounts of gold and silver won from the copper ores were most important, but since the advent of the cyanide process into the mining industry of Montana, whereby gold is successfully extracted from tailings and low-grade ores, the annual returns from this source have increased yearly, until they now reach the large value shown above, and so are of the greatest influence on the entire yield of gold.

The winning of copper, however, continues to be the noteworthy feature of the mining industry in Montana. More than 84 per cent of the total values won from Montana's mines in 1904 consisted of the gold, silver, and copper contained in the ores mined at Butte. The effect of this mining of copper ore at that point is enormous and far-reaching. Many thousand men are given most remunerative employment in the direct and actual mining and reduction of these ores, and many thousand more persons are indirectly benefited in the furnishing of necessary supplies to such employees and their families. This, however, is of small importance in comparison with the influence exerted on the commercial life and industrial progress of the United States. Although the cities of Butte, Anaconda, and Greatfalls, in Montana, owe their maintenance largely to the mines at Butte, it is because of the copper furnished to the markets and industries of the world by the Butte mines that the price therefor has been greatly cheapened. This has in turn lessened the cost of electrical installations for power, while industrial enterprises generally have been undertaken in all parts of the country more energetically and more profitably. Almost one-fourth of the world's entire output of copper in 1904 came from Butte.

The production of lead in Montana in 1904 continued of comparative small importance. However, large deposits of the metal in the State are known to be commercially profitable, and it is believed that the past year witnesses the lowest point in this industry. The principal districts are those of Cascade, Meagher, and Flathead counties.

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY.

The yield of precious metals from this county in 1904 was as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold..........fine ounces..	2,055.662	$42,494.30
Silver (coining rate)..........do......	34,639.71	44,786.69
Copper..........fine pounds..	63,815.00	8,183.00
Lead..........do......	84,844.00	3,655.93
Total..........	....	99,119.92

The figures show considerable decrease from the production of the preceding year in the quantity of each metal during 1904.

For many years the largest operator in this county was the Hecla Consolidated Mining Company, whose smelting works, mills, and mining properties were at and near Glendale. Recently but little of its old-time activity has been shown by this company, but as a result of operations in 1904 it is probable that they will undertake the opening and development of ground belonging to them and as yet unopened.

At Bannock but little placer mining by dredges was done in 1904. For many years large values were thus obtained from the channel of Grasshopper Creek, but the ground suitable for such operations has been exhausted and the plants have been taken to other fields. Dredging, however, was done on Horse Prairie Creek, near Grant post-office.

At the silver mining camp of Argenta little or no mining occurred in 1904.

BROADWATER COUNTY.

During the year 1904 the output of metals of this county was as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold..........fine ounces..	6,194.488	$128,051.43
Silver (coining rate)..........do....	56,391.58	72,910.32
Lead..........fine pounds..	388,698.00	16,749.00
Total..........	....	217,710.75

The above indicates that the production in 1904 continued about the same as that of 1903. However, all the mining districts of the county received increased attention from operators, and much development and many improvements were undertaken during the year, to be completed as soon as possible.

The above production comes from all sections of the county, the districts yielding same having been those at and near Winston, Raderburg, Hassel, and Diamond City.

In the Winston district the East Pacific mine was for a long time a heavy shipper of high grade ore, carrying gold, silver, and lead. Because of the exhaustion of this class of ore the property was temporarily idle, but a reorganization of the company is being undertaken, after which a concentrator will be installed to treat the large dumps of ore. This was not sufficiently high grade for direct shipment to the smelter. Reserves of this ore also remain unbroken in the mine, which are to be mined and afterwards concentrated at the new plant.

New activity was also shown at the H. & H. mine during 1904. After a long idleness this property was unwatered and the exploration of the old workings begun with a view to further development and working.

Above Hassel and in the Park district at the camp of Mason a syndicate erected a concentrator to handle the ore at that point. The plant will be ready for operations during 1905 and should add materially to the output from Broadwater County.

Near Radersburg and Diamond City new quartz veins are being opened and worked profitably in addition to the mining done at these points for many years past in both quartz and placer.

CASCADE AND CHOUTEAU COUNTIES.

The precious metal contents won from ores mined in these counties during 1904 were as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold......fine ounces..	7,647.104	$158,079.67
Silver (coining rate)......do....	249,380.80	322,431.74
Lead......fine pounds..	1,472,155.00	63,435.16
Total......	......	543,946.57

These figures show an improvement in the amount produced in Cascade County during the year. The values are won from the mines at Barker and Neihart, several of which appear to be in the most satisfactory conditions generally.

The city of Great Falls is the county seat of Cascade County. Near it are located the famous rapids of the Missouri River, from which the city was named. On the banks of these is the smelter and refinery of the Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company. The enormous water power available as yet has been but partially developed and utilized for the reduction of the great tonnage mined by this company at its Butte properties. The distance from the mines to the smelter is 178 miles. This is daily traversed by heavy freight trains loaded with crude ores for reduction and conversion into copper bars at this plant. The railroad extends over the main range of the Rocky Mountains and is all the way in a mountainous country, where heavy grades and long tunnels are frequent. The expense of this long haul is more than offset by the low cost of treatment made possible by the water power available. This copper smelter is in every way modern in its methods and well equipped for the work required of it.

Mining in Chouteau County resulted in the winning of placer gold from the region of Gold Butte and near the international boundary; also from newly discovered and opened deposits of ore that are amenable to cyanide treatment in the Little Rocky Mountains near the southeast corner of the county. Capital has been freely offered for the development of these properties and it is likely that this region will develop into one of the most important districts of its kind in the State.

DEER LODGE COUNTY.

Below are shown the quantities and values of the gold and silver taken from the ores mined in this county during 1904:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold........fine ounces..	9,947.483	$205,632.72
Silver (coining rate)........do....	9,180.30	11,869.48
Total........	....	217,502.20

These figures show an increase over the yield of the preceding year, which arose from the development at and working of the Southern Cross Mine, the milling of the ore taken from the Cable Mine, and from the placer mining of gold from French Gulch and elsewhere.

The Southern Cross Mine is located 17 miles from Anaconda, and during 1904 the ore therefrom was hauled to the Washoe smelter for treatment. During the year large holdings of the stock in the company changed hands, and the new owners have commenced the erection of a 60-ton concentrator to handle its product instead of sending same to Anaconda, as at present.

The Washoe smelter at Anaconda is the largest and most modern reduction plant for copper ores in the world. In 1904 an average of 5,000 tons of ore was treated daily. This was received from the mines of the Anaconda, Parrot, Colorado, and other companies at Butte.

These works consist of the sampling plant, concentrator, blast furnaces, roasting plant, reverberatory plant, converter plant, and the electrolytic refinery in the valley to the north.

The concentrator is equipped with a sampling mill, built on the Taylor & Brunton plan. Here is also located the upper power house. The large engines drive the great concentrator as well as generate electricity for the works and for the city of Anaconda. This concentrating mill covers more than 6 acres of ground and is built in independent halves of four units each. Each of the eight units is alike in arrangement and equipment and the methods followed in each are identical.

The mill is situated on a hillside. The ore is brought from the mines in large steel ore cars across a trestle to the bins. For each of the units the corresponding bin holds 1,250 tons. The ore may be considered as progressing downward through different sections of each unit. These sections may be designated in order as the crusher section, the middlings section, the regrinding section, and the concentrates section. All coarse concentrates from the first sections go to separate bins at the back of the mill below the ore bins. The fine concentrates go first to the concentrates section and finally to the McDougal calciners.

The blast furnaces are seven in number, each of large size and furnished with enormous forehearths, into which the slag spouts pour a constant stream of matte and slag, the latter flowing off in a steady stream along a launder. The forehearths are reservoirs for matte, from which it is drawn off into 11-ton pots for the converters. The resulting slag is very clean, averaging about three-tenths of 1 per cent copper. The matte varies from 40 to 45 per cent copper. These blast furnaces treat the coarse concentrates, the coarse first-class ore, the briquets from slime and tailings, and the slag and matte chips from the reverberatories and converters.

The reverberatory plant consists of 14 furnaces, set back to back in two rows and housed in steel buildings, well built and well ventilated. Here matte is also made, but without any forced draft, except that of the main flue. In this plant is to be noted the most modern smelting practice at the minimum of cost. All material to be treated at these furnaces is loaded into hopper-bottom cars, then handled by compressed-air locomotives, and discharged into the hoppers above the furnaces. Under all improved conditions of work in the reverberatories over the old plant the aggregate cost of coal, labor, and repairs has been reduced $1,000 per day. The copper content of the slag produced is 0.4 per cent, and of the matte 47.44 per cent.

The matte from the blast and reverberatory furnaces is taken in its molten state to the converter and poured direct into the same. The process of converting is similar to the "bessemerizing" of iron to steel. The sulphur contained furnishes the chief product of combustion combined with a powerful air blast. The iron contained in the matte combines with the silica of the converter lining and forms a slag, which floats on top of the molten copper and is skimmed off. This process makes the converter plant the most brilliant, the most active, and the most dangerous place at the works.

The converter building is modeled on the modern plan of an open-work, clear-story structure, with 100-ton traveling electric cranes that readily handle the slag and matte pots. The converted copper is carried molten across the building and poured into casting furnaces where it is "poled." This is an old process for reducing small quantities of oxides yet present, and it is accomplished by plunging green poles into the molten copper. The copper is then poured into "cakes" and cooled. These anodes were formerly refined at the large electrolytic refinery in the valley, but the metal is now shipped east for such treatment. The anode copper, as shipped from the Washoe works, will run about 99.6 in copper, and carries some gold and considerable silver. Thus the result of the operations on the ore during the several stages of treatment has resulted in an almost perfect fire concentration of the values.

There are many details of interest and value in these incomparable reduction works that can not be covered in any single article. Among these no feature is more obvious than the giant stack 50 feet in diameter at the base and 300 feet high. This is situated 2,300 feet southwest of the works on a hill 427 feet above the plant. Thus a great volume of smoke composed largely of sulphur compounds is continually being driven off into the atmosphere at this great height. The great stack carries off all the fumes from the blast and reverberatory furnaces and also from the calciners and converters, each of which starts from the building from which it takes its name and unites in a main flue at a point near the general offices of the works.

Other features of magnitude at the Washoe plant include the use of compressed air in furnaces and for surface traction, the saving and re-treating of the flue dust, the saving of steam fuel by the harnessing of the reverberatories to the Sterling boilers, and the high degree of the purity of the anode copper. Nowhere is there a more complete aggregation of men, machinery, and system engaged in the reduction of ores, and it is inconceivable that any such system will better serve its day and generation than the Washoe plant.

FERGUS COUNTY.

The values won from the ore of this county were obtained by the cyanide process and consisted of gold and silver of the following quantity and value:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold....fine ounces..	56,737.624	$1,172,870.78
Silver (coining rate)....do....	2,058.66	2,661.70
Total....	....	1,175,582.48

From the above it may be noted that Fergus County is the second largest producer of gold in the State and that nearly all the contained values are comprised in this metal. This yield originates from the large deposits of low-grade ore that have been under attack in this county for a number of years with excellent results. The output shown is a comparatively small increase over that of the previous year. This indicates but little change in conditions, although there is reason to believe that in 1905 properties heretofore not worked extensively will be brought forward and equipped for successful and complete operations. The only method of treatment employed in this county for the extraction of the precious metals is that known as the cyanide process, and involves crushing, leaching of pulp with potassium cyanide, and the recovery of values from the solution by precipitation and refining of precipitates.

FLATHEAD AND GRANITE COUNTIES.

The returns during 1904 of precious metals by the mines of these counties were as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold....fine ounces..	4,858.983	$100,444.09
Silver (coining rate)....do....	1,402,922.70	1,813,879.86
Lead....fine pounds..	747,869.00	32,225.68
Total....	....	1,946,549.63

In Flathead County nearly all the values originate in the Cabinet Mountains, to which the town of Libby is the natural gateway. The output consisted entirely of concentrates made from the silver-lead ores mined and milled by the Rustler Mining and Milling Company and from placer gold from various gulches.

The yield from Granite County consisted of doré bullion made by the Granite Bi-Metallic Consolidated Mining Company and Good Hope Mining Company at Phillipsburg from ore mined and treated at the properties belonging to those companies. The yield from the silver ores of the Phillipsburg district shows a decreased output from that of 1903, but the variation is only a natural fluctuation that may occur at any time where properties continue working for long periods. The other district of Granite County where mining was carried on in 1904 is that near Garnet, a small mining camp in the northern part of the county. There the most extensive operations were conducted under the ownership and management of Dr. Peter S. Mussigbrod. Among shippers from this camp were also the Nancy Hanks mine and several small properties.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The amounts included in the production of this county in 1904 were as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold .... fine ounces..	8,113.805	$167,716.90
Silver (coining rate) .... do....	166,635.08	215,447.32
Copper .... fine pounds..	161,100.00	20,657.85
Lead .... do....	727,200.00	31,335.05
Total	....	435,157.12

The principal producer of gold ore during the year was the Big Indian mine, in the northern part of the county near the city of Helena. The mill of this company operated on low-grade free-milling ores mined from ground belonging to a company headed by Mr. Allen C. Mason. The output was nearly all gold bullion, with only small values consisting of silver.

Much activity was shown in the mines around Elkhorn, Basin, and Wickes. The output of these was principally in silver-lead ores that were shipped direct to the East Helena smelter for reduction.

At Basin the concentrator and smelter erected at the Katy mine some years ago was operated at full capacity on copper ores hauled to this point from Butte for concentration and treatment.

LEWIS AND CLARKE COUNTY.

The yield of gold, silver, copper, and lead from ores mined in this county during 1904 was as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold .... fine ounces..	30,696.219	$634,547.16
Silver (coining rate) .... do....	172,805.83	223,425.72
Copper .... fine pounds..	17,067.00	2,188.50
Lead .... do....	67,688.00	2,916.68
Total	....	863,078.06

The increase in the amount of gold over the output for the preceding year was more than 8,000 ounces and of silver nearly 30,000 ounces. The entire product originated principally in the district of which Marysville is the center, a small amount coming also from the east side of the Missouri River in the vicinity of York.

At Marysville the Montana Mining Company (Limited), operating the Drum Lummon mine, were engaged principally in the treatment of tailings belonging to them and stored along Silver Creek. At Gould the Standard Ore Company completed the erection of a 30-stamp mill and operated same steadily throughout the year on ores taken under lease from the Jay Gould mine. At the Bald Butte mine large development was done during the year and with profitable results. The 40-stamp mill belonging to this company was started at the beginning of July and continued the remainder of the year on ores mined by them. At Belmont the Penobscot Mining Company produced values steadily throughout the year, treating their ores as usual by stamp milling and leaching with cyanide solution.

MADISON COUNTY.

Description.		Quantity.	Value.
Gold	fine ounces	41,241.281	$852,582.94
Silver (coining rate)	do	149,058.81	192,722.50
Copper	fine pounds	15,815	2,027.96
Lead	do	540,682	23,297.99
Total			1,070,581.39

The above is a material increase for each metal over the production for the preceding year.

Since the discovery of gold more than forty years ago in Alder Gulch, which is situated in this county, Madison County, has led in the production of gold nearly every year until 1903, when Fergus County secured the lead and maintained it in 1904. That the county held this position for so long a period was due to the placers. These latter are becoming exhausted, and the future will witness changed conditions as the opening and working of the quartz properties are carried on.

The ore bodies found in this county present a variety of physical features, and the metals in different combinations. Gold, however, is universally present. The methods of treatment are also dissimilar, the principal ones being stamp milling, cyaniding, concentrating, and smelting.

The Rochester district was the scene of a large production and much energy during 1904. The principal producer was the Watseca mine. This property is equipped with a cyanide plant and concentrating mill and its large output consisted of bullion and concentrates.

What is known as the Norris district includes the town of that name, situated at the terminus of a branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The mining region lies south and west of this point in the vicinity of Richmond Flats. The leading property there is the Montana-Revenue mine. In the past considerable tonnages of ore have been taken from this mine and sent to the smelters for sale and treatment, but as the entire output is amenable to cyanide treatment a new mill of 75 tons capacity was erected in 1904. There are other properties opened and being worked in this district the ore from which is now sent to the smelters for treatment.

At Pony the Boss Tweed and Clipper groups were under lease in 1904 to the Elling Estate and W. W. Morris, who shipped high-grade ore from some of the rich shoots in these properties and also concentrates made at the Strawberry mill from lower grade ores. A large number of small properties and claims were worked during the year in this vicinity.

Probably the most satisfactory work done in Madison County during the year was at the Toledo mine near Sheridan. Their property was equipped with a new 150-ton mill to concentrate the ore. Electrical power is supplied to the mill by a 640-horse power plant run by water a mile distant. The concentrator is equipped with five Wilfley and five Overstrom tables. Near the Toledo mine are the properties of the Montana and St. Paul Mining Company, where a search is being made for the extension of the ore bodies of the Toledo. At the old Leiter mine a 50-ton cyanide plant has been erected and is treating the tailings from the ore formerly worked at the mill. In addition to the foregoing there are a number of claims in this district which have produced ore in 1904.

The mining operations at Ruby were conducted by the Conroy Placer Mining Company, which handles placer ground by means of specially designed dredges. This company owns 4 miles of Alder Gulch and expects to have a long period of operation ahead for the dredges belonging to them.

The old placer camp of Virginia City, from which the placer mines of Alder Gulch have been worked since their discovery, is taking on a new life and is now becoming prominent as a quartz district. The largest operations in 1904 were at the Kearsarge mine. The company owning the poperty equipped it with a 60-stamp mill, since which time efforts have been directed to secure the cheapest extraction of the ore known to be in their claims. At the Dakota mine and the properties controlled by the Damours Mining Company much activity was displayed.

Other active properties in Madison County during the year 1904 were the Green-Campbell and Lester groups, near Silver Star, and the Iron Rod mine, near Iron Rod.

SILVER BOW COUNTY.

The distinctive feature of the production in this county for many years has been the enormous amount of copper produced, together with the large amounts of gold and silver credited to Silver Bow County. These originate entirely at Butte, where conditions and operations continued with little or no change during 1904 from those experienced in previous years. The quantities and values of these metals in 1904 were as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold.......fine ounces..	63,617.922	$1,315,099.16
Silver (coining rate).......do....	10,484,654.19	13,555,916.58
Copper.......fine pounds..	283,070,422.00	36,298,120.21
Total.......	....	51,169,135.90

The influence that affected the production in Meagher, Missoula, Powell, Park, and Ravalli counties showed little or no change in 1904 from conditions existing in the years immediately preceding.

These statistical tables of the Montana production during the year 1904, that appear in connection with this review, showing the quantity and value of the production of the State, its origin by counties and classes, together with the final disposition of the ores and bullion for treatment or sale, have been compiled from confidential returns furnished by the producers of their output. The totals thus obtained are verified by the statistics of the United States mints and assay offices and by the summaries furnished from the records of the smelters and refineries:

Production of Gold and Silver in Montana during the Calendar Year 1904.

County, etc.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Coining value.	
	Fine ounces.		*Fine ounces.*		
Beaverhead	2,055.662	$42,494.30	34,639.71	$44,786.69	$87,280.99
Broadwater	6,194.488	128,051.43	56,391.58	72,910.32	200,961.75
Cascade and Choteau	7,647.104	158,079.67	249,380.80	322,431.74	480,511.41
Deerlodge	9,947.483	205,632.72	9,180.30	11,869.48	217,502.20
Fergus	56,737.624	1,172,870.78	2,058.66	2,661.70	1,175,532.48
Flathead and Granite	4,858.983	100,444.09	1,402,922.70	1,813,879.86	1,914,323.95
Jefferson	8,113.305	167,716.90	166,635.03	215,447.32	383,164.22
Lewis and Clarke	30,696.219	634,547.16	172,805.83	223,425.72	857,972.88
Madison	41,241.281	852,532.94	149,058.81	192,722.50	1,045,255.44
Meagher	333.590	6,895.92	3,011.97	3,894.26	10,790.18
Missoula	3,001.658	62,049.78	3,126.59	4,042.46	66,092.24
Park, Powell, and Ravalli	7,054.523	145,829.94	11,966.34	15,471.63	161,301.57
Silverbow	63,617.922	1,315,099.16	10,484,654.19	13,555,916.53	14,871,015.69
Returns from custom smelters, mints, and assay offices, impossible to classify by counties, also material in metal stocks and transportation at close of year	5,105.582	105,540.71	1,862,257.40	2,407,767.15	2,513,307.86
Total	246,605.374	5,097,785.50	14,608,089.91	18,887,227.36	23,985,012.86

Deposits at the United States Assay Office, Helena, Mont., during the Calendar Year 1904.

County, etc.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
	Standard ounces.	Value.	Standard ounces.	Commercial value.	
Beaverhead	535.065	$9,954.69	141.02	$70.57	$10,025.26
Broadwater	669.320	12,452.43	89.53	44.89	12,497.32
Cascade	26.343	490.10	1.48	.75	490.85
Choteau	2,574.218	47,892.42	1,573.86	786.95	48,679.37
Deerlodge	2,830.537	52,661.12	200.33	100.33	52,761.45
Fergus	62,486.249	1,162,534.75	2,065.18	1,032.80	1,163,567.55
Flathead	416.373	7,746.47	20.12	10.06	7,756.53
Granite	1,990.314	37,029.08	454.99	227.62	37,256.70
Jefferson	2,487.005	46,269.80	377.81	189.08	46,458.88
Lewis and Clarke	17,318.895	322,211.86	10,184.93	5,092.99	327,304.85
Madison	19,632.816	365,261.60	4,145.43	2,073.03	367,334.63
Meagher	170.655	3,174.98	13.30	6.67	3,181.65
Missoula	2,779.620	51,713.84	140.65	70.45	51,784.29
Park	2,580.854	48,015.89	584.60	292.36	48,308.25
Powell	1,136.473	21,143.69	144.55	72.38	21,216.07
Ravalli	1,049.920	19,533.37	111.22	55.66	19,589.03
Silverbow	829.440	15,431.46	176.46	88.29	15,519.75
Total Montana	119,514.097	2,223,517.55	20,425.46	10,214.88	2,233,732.43
Alaska	1,325.697	24,664.13	196.81	98.41	24,762.54
Idaho	2,838.363	52,806.66	724.60	362.55	53,169.21
Nevada	2,043.635	38,021.12	811.30	405.72	38,426.84
Oregon	24.741	460.30	15.10	7.55	467.85
Washington	988.781	18,395.93	424.56	212.34	18,608.27
Australia	23.006	428.02	2.06	1.03	429.05
British Columbia	8,157.437	151,766.29	3,685.47	1,842.90	153,609.19
Northwest Territory	22.574	419.98	2.12	1.06	421.04
Jewelry	128.812	2,396.52	31.65	15.88	2,412.40
Redeposits	280.451	5,217.69	145.73	72.86	5,290.55
Grand total	135,347.594	2,518,094.19	26,464.86	13,235.18	2,531,329.37

Bullion of Montana Production Deposited at the United States Assay Office, Helena, Mont., during the Calendar Year 1904.

Origin.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
	Standard ounces.	Value.	Standard ounces.	Commercial value.	
Placer gold	25,167.315	$468,228.92	3,798.72	$1,900.64	$470,129.56
Mill bullion	94,346.782	1,755,288.63	16,626.74	8,314.24	1,763,602.87
Total	119,514.097	2,223,517.55	20,425.46	10,214.88	2,233,732.43

Production of Copper and Lead in Montana, by Counties, during the Calendar Year, 1904.

County, etc.	Copper.	Lead.	County, etc.	Copper.	Lead.
	Fine pounds.	*Fine pounds.*		*Fine pounds.*	*Fine pounds.*
Beaverhead	63,815	84,844	Silverbow	283,070,422	....
Broadwater	....	388,698	Custom smelters in addition to the above not possible to classify by counties	587,111	501,262
Cascade	....	1,472,155			
Flathead	....	747,869			
Jefferson	161,100	727,200			
Lewis and Clarke	17,067	67,688			
Madison	15,815	540,682			
Powell	30,000	7,200	Total	283,945,330	4,537,598

Disposition of the Gold and Silver of Montana Production during the Calendar Year 1904.

Disposition.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Coining value.	
	Fine ounces.		*Fine ounces.*		
Deposited at the United States mints and assay offices	113,213.374	$2,340,327.59	34,871.90	$45,086.91	$2,385,414.50
Shipped to custom smelters and refineries by producers	133,392.000	2,757,457.91	14,573,218.00	18,842,140.45	21,599,598.36
Total	246,605.374	5,097,785.50	14,608,089.90	18,887,227.36	23,985,012.86

Bullion of Montana Production Deposited at the United States Mints and Assay Offices during the Calendar Year 1904.

Institution.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
	Standard ounces.	Value.	Standard ounces.	Coining Value.	
Mints:					
Denver, Colo	93.218	$1,734.29	20.30	$23.62	$1,757.91
Philadelphia, Pa	195.028	3,628.43	165.40	192.47	3,820.90
San Francisco, Cal	47.540	884.46	8.41	9.79	894.25
Assay offices					
Boise, Idaho	1,482.090	27,573.77	462.12	537.74	28,111.51
Helena, Mont	119,514.097	2,223,517.55	20,425.46	23,767.81	2,247,285.36
New York, N. Y	3,497.416	65,068.20	17,354.98	20,194.88	85,263.08
St. Louis, Mo	963.248	17,920.89	309.89	360.60	18,281.49
Total	125,792.637	2,340,327.59	38,746.56	45,086.91	2,385,414.50

ORIGIN, BY PERCENTAGES, OF THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN MONTANA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

Origin.	Gold.	Silver.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Placer dust	9.39	0.04
Mill bullion	17.52	8.02
Cyanide bullion	28.93	.65
In copper ores	25.75	65.03
In lead ores	1.24	1.79
In dry ores	17.17	24.47
Total	100.00	100.00

PRODUCTION OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, AND LEAD IN THE STATE OF MONTANA FROM THE YEAR 1862 TO 1904 (INCLUSIVE).

Year.	Gold.	Silver.[a]	Copper.	Lead.	Total.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
						Per cent.
1862 to 1881 (inclusive)[b]	$200,000,000	$11,000,000			$211,000,000	
1882	2,550,000	4,370,000	$1,539,860		8,459,860	
1883	1,800,000	6,000,000	3,452,960	$226,424	11,479,384	+37½
1884	2,170,000	7,000,000	5,386,500	246,326	14,802,826	+31
1885	3,400,000	11,500,000	6,779,800	274,350	21,954,150	+50
1886	4,422,000	13,849,000	5,761,200	494,132	24,526,332	+12
1887	5,978,536	17,817,548	8,853,750	607,662	33,257,496	+33½
1888	4,200,253	15,790,736	15,103,946	569,160	35,664,095	+ 7½
1889	3,500,000	19,393,939	13,334,970	456,975	36,685,884	+ 3
1890	3,300,000	20,363,636	16,656,437	675,392	40,995,465	+11½
1891	2,890,000	20,139,394	14,377,336	1,229,027	38,635,757	+ 5½
1892	2,891,386	22,432,323	19,105,464	990,035	45,419,208	+18
1893	3,576,000	21,858,780	16,630,958	964,089	43,029,827	+ 5
1894	3,651,410	16,575,458	17,233,718	730,551	38,191,137	+11
1895	4,327,040	22,886,992	21,114,869	754,360	49,083,261	+28½
1896	4,380,671	20,324,877	25,356,541	670,010	50,732,099	+ 3½
1897	4,496,431	21,730,710	26,798,915	928,619	53,954,675	+ 6
1898	5,247,918	19,159,482	26,102,616	809,056	51,319,067	− 5
1899	4,819,157	21,786,835	40,941,906	909,410	68,457,308	+33
1900	4,736,225	18,482,211	39,827,135	701,156	63,746,727	− 7
1901	4,802,717	18,334,448	36,751,837	498,622	60,387,619	− 5
1902	4,400,095	17,622,285	24,606,038	332,749	46,961,167	+22
1903	4,590,516	17,097,702	28,200,692	387,445	50,276,355	+ 7
1904	5,097,786	18,887,227	36,410,310	195,525	60,590,848	+17
Total	291,228,136	404,408,578	450,327,758	13,651,075	1,159,610,547	

[a] Coining value.

[b] No annual compilations were made prior to 1881.

NEVADA.

By R. K. Colcord,

Assayer in charge of the United States mint, Carson City, Nev.

The value of Nevada's gold, silver, lead, and copper for the year 1904 amounted to $6,054,844, as shown by the following table:

Metal.	Fine ounces.	Value.
Gold	208,390	$4,307,800
Silver	2,695,100	1,563,158
Lead		154,782
Copper		29,104
Total		6,054,844

These figures show a substantial increase in the gold product over that of the previous year. This increase can be attributed almost wholly to the new camp of Goldfield, in Esmeralda County, mention of the discovery of which I made in my report of a year ago. Lincoln County, too, has increased considerably, due to the resumption of work and the increased activity in a number of mines.

The silver decrease is greatest in Nye County. This is from the fact that for some months previous to the opening of the railroad from Sodaville to Tonopah, in August, 1904, the small shippers were greatly hampered by lack of freighting facilities, a large number of teams engaged in freighting having been taken off to engage in railroad construction. The large shippers contracted their output, anticipating a reduction in the prevailing high freight rates upon the advent of the railroad. For a month or six weeks after the completion of the railroad, washouts were of such frequent occurrence that the road handled practically nothing in the way of ore shipments. The original Tonopah Company—the camp's main producer—has, since railroad facilities were available, been shipping their low-grade ores from the dumps, and letting the high-grade ore remain blocked out in the mines.

The camp of Tonopah should in the next year show a much greater output. New bodies of ore are being opened up, and, with increased railroad facilities, there is no reason why the output should not be at least doubled.

Notwithstanding the fact that I have made a more extended inquiry by circulars and by personal letters to all of the mining camps of the State, in order to ascertain the actual amount of bullion produced, than has been done heretofore, I am unable to report as great an increase as the conditions would seem to justify, or as we had reason to expect, over that of the previous year. I am positive that my figures are substantially correct, and if they are under the mark it can be accounted for only in one way, viz: Ores shipped out of the State for reduction and credited to the State in which they were reduced. In this case I must confess an inability to trace the product; and it would be a difficult and expensive task for anyone to do so.

GOLDFIELD.

The prediction made in my report of 1903 regarding the newly found camp of Goldfield has been fully verified. Up to the beginning of 1904 but one mine in the camp had shipped ore; now high-grade ore is being shipped from 11 different locations, chiefly from shallow workings, although 3 of them are taking ore out from below the 200-foot level. There is every reason to believe that the output from this remarkable camp in 1905 will be a wonderful increase over that of this year.

Notwithstanding the comparative recent discovery of Goldfield it has already attracted the attention of the mining men of the entire country, owing to the wonderful richness of the ores found at or near the surface, also the equally wonderful purity of the gold. We have had deposited at this mint gold bullion 0.9915 fine, or of a value of $20.498 per ounce. This is just as it comes from the mines.

At the present time there are no mills or reduction works in the camp, and yet the owners and leasers of the district have received in actual cash about $2,000,000 from the proceeds of ore shipped out of the State for reduction, with an equal amount contained in the ore mined and stored on the surface.

I have no doubt but that a brief description of the geology of this district will be of general interest in this report. I can do no better than to include the report of Prof. J. E. Spurr, of the United States Geological Survey, as published in the Goldfield Review of December 29, 1904, as being the most complete and accurate of any of the many mining engineers who have written up the camp:

PROFESSOR SPURR ON GOLDFIELD.

The new camp of Goldfield, in Nevada, was revisited in November, 1904, by J. E. Spurr, of the United States Geological Survey. This district lies about 23½ miles south of Tonopah, and was located late in the spring of 1903. Shortly after the discovery of gold in this district it was visited by Mr. Spurr. A little work was then in progress on what is now known as Columbia Mountain, but up to that time no good strikes had been made. In January and February, 1904, however, rich finds were made in certain spots south of Columbia Mountain. The district has now an approximate population of 6,000. The towns of Goldfield and Columbia have sprung up, and a number of smaller adjacent camps have been established. It is estimated that up to the present time about $2,000,000 worth of ore has been shipped from the district. Most of these shipments have been made in the last five months.

The district is bounded on the west in part by a lava-capped mesa, the erosion of which has laid bare the underlying gold-bearing rock.

The auriferous region is characterized by numerous low, irregular ridges standing out from the lower and more nearly level surface.

These ridges owe their origin to hard reefs of quartz, which form their crests. Their resistance to erosion has left them protruding thus above the general elevation, and in these quartz reefs the auriferous deposits are found.

Columbia Mountain is the most prominent of these ridges, and some notes on its geology were made public by Mr. Spurr last year in Bulletin 225, published by the United States Geological Survey. Near the south end of the ridge the rock is largely alaskite (an igneous rock consisting of quartz and feldspar), which is sometimes of granite structure and sometimes very fine grained, even resembling quartzite.

White mica or muscovite is sometimes present, and pure quartz veins or dikes, of similar origin, also occur. These alaskite rocks are intrusive into a dark siliceous rock (jasperoid) which is probably the result of the silification of an original limestone. We may suspect that this limestone was Paleozoic, and that the alaskite is also of ancient geological age. On the north end of the mountain the rock is a very much altered rhyolite; in this rhyolite are broad masses of white to purplish and reddish cherry quartz, which extend irregularly in a northerly direction. This quartz is simply a highly silicified rhyolite. The silicified areas have ill-defined walls, and the highly mineralized portions which they inclose are very irregular.

On his last visit Mr. Spurr took notes over an extended area and made interesting additions to his knowledge of the geology of the district. The area of known ore bodies has spread since last year so far beyond Columbia Mountain that values are now found over an area about 6 miles square. The most productive area measures 2 to 2½ miles in either direction. The chief mines at the present time are the Jumbo, the Combination, the January, and the Florence, all grouped together about a half mile south of the southeast end of Columbia Mountain. Some 3 miles northeast of Columbia Mountain is the Diamondfield group, including the Vernal, the Quartzite, and Black Butte, from which shipments have also been made. Other ore deposits have been developed in various parts of the field.

The rocks in that part of the field visited by Mr. Spurr on his last trip (the region of Columbia Mountain, Diamondfield, and the Jumbo group of mines) were found to be almost entirely volcanic and consisting of rhyolites, rhyolite tuffs, andesites, and basalts, all probably of Tertiary age. The alaskite and jasperoid of Columbia Mountain are hardly represented in the surrounding district, although at the Tonopah Club mine a patch of probable jasperoid (silicified shaly limestone), in this case constituting the ore, was seen. The predominant rocks are abundant rhyolites and andesites, while basalt is rare.

One andesite examined microscopically from near the Tonopah Club is a hornblende andesite resembling the early andesite at Tonopah. A patch of basalt from near the Florence is an augite basalt, like the basalt of Siebert Mountain, at Tonopah. The rhyolite resembles the rhyolite of the Gold Mountain district, which lies about 4 miles south of Tonopah, on the road between Tonopah and Goldfield, and this Gold Mountain rhyolite, again, resembles closely some of the phases of the earlier (dacitic) rhyolite at Tonopah. The relative age of the rocks at Goldfield has not been determined, but it probably corresponds to that of similar rocks at Tonopah.

At Goldfield the ores occur in both rhyolites and andesites, showing that mineralization occurred subsequent to the eruption of both lavas. At Gold Mountain the deposition of the ores evidently followed the eruption of the rhyolites, and at Tonopah the eruption of the earlier (dacitic) rhyolites was succeeded by a period of mineralization which produced irregular veins that frequently carry a larger proportion of gold than the locally more important veins formed after the eruption of the early andesite. There is, therefore, the possibility that the Goldfield deposits are identical in origin with the latter series of veins at Tonopah. Indeed, there are at Tonopah, in one place at least, mineralized quartz reefs of rhyolite tuffs that have the same peculiar characteristics as the tuffs of the Goldfield reefs, and assays of these Tonopah deposits, as was shown to Mr. Spurr two years ago, have shown a moderate amount of gold and no silver.

At Goldfield there are no definite veins. The outcrops of the quartz bodies are irregular, straggling, branching, and apt to disappear suddenly. Neither were any definite systems observed, though further study might reveal them. There seems, however, to be a tendency to elongation in a northerly direction. The outcrops may even be nearly circular or crescentic, and frequently they are roughly lenticular and intermittent. The quartz itself is gray and jaspery; it is almost entirely due to the silicification of the volcanic rock in which it occurs. Practically no ordinary crystalline vein quartz was observed. All indications show that this silicification (and the accompanying mineralization) is the work of hot springs, and that these irregular reefs represent the horizontal sections of columns of rocks traversed by rising columns of hot water. Had the rocks been strongly fractured we should have had veins, like those of the early andesite at Tonopah, which were also probably due to hot-spring action; but at Goldfield the lack of such a fracture system resulted in this curious and rather unusual type of deposit. It follows that the quartz reefs will probably, as a rule, extend deeper vertically than horizontally and have, roughly, the nature of columns of pipes.

Although showing disseminated pyrite, the greater part of one of these jaspery quartz reefs contains little or no gold. Microscopic investigation has shown in one case that in such quartz the iron of the pyrite is probably mainly indigenous—that is, that the iron sulphide has been formed by the action of sulphur contained in the hot spring waters upon the iron silicates contained in the hornblende and gold, as the pyrite has the same origin as the barren pyrite near the ore bodies in the country rock at Tonopah. Within some of these barren reefs of silicified biotite. This explains the absence of volcanic rock at Goldfield; however, prospectors have sometimes discovered portions containing gold, even in large quantities. Such portions are usually lenticular or irregular, like the main quartz reefs, and they are not easily distinguishable from the barren quartz except by panning or assaying; but it seems probable that these shoots are the real ore deposits and that the mass of the reefs constitutes merely a siliceous jacket or casing, such as is shown to surrounding ore bodies in some other parts of the world. While this siliceous casing may be 25 or 30 feet wide, the auriferous portion may be only 1 or 2 feet, and the form and extent of this portion become evident only after the ore has been extracted. It is then seen to have a definite channel-like shape, often more regular than that of the whole outcropping reef, though it has usually a limited extent in the direction of its greatest elongation. It seems probable that these pay shoots represent the main channels of hot-water circulation, while the siliceous casings are the result of the water soaking through the adjacent rock.

The ores are often of very high grade. As an extreme example may be noted a shipment of 14¼ tons from the Kendall claim, which, when worked in a stamp mill, yielded $45,783 net, while the tailings still contained about $1,000 to the ton. From the McKane-Bowes lease on the Jumbo, $600,000 was taken out in five months from a space of 100 feet horizontally and 200 feet vertically on the shoot. One small shipment of 917 pounds of ore from this lease gave gross returns of $4,766. The whole production of the camp has been from ore which may be roughly estimated as averaging $200 to $300 per ton or more. The values are all in gold; silver is usually practically absent, although the shipping ore from the Combination mine contains from 1 to 3 ounces.

It is important to consider the origin of the rich ore in order to make prophecies for the future. Most of that which up to the present time has been extracted has been oxidized ore. The ores are mixed sulphides, usually pyrite, and oxides clear up to the surface. The oxidized material, which follows cracks and seams and is usually several times (sometimes several hundred times) as rich as the unoxidized portion. The irregular spongy nature of the free-gold particles in such oxidized material completes the proof that this gold has been dissolved and redeposited in a concentrated form during the process of oxidation. Iron sulphate derived from oxidation of the pyrites is the probable agent. A peculiar yellow coating, pointed out to Mr. Spurr as the best sign of values in the oxidized ores, was shown by Doctor Hillebrand to be a basic ferric-alkali sulphate, containing both sodium and potassium, perhaps jarosite. Other sulphates, such as alum and gypsum, are abundant. These oxidized ores are prepared for shipment by screening, the fine being shipped and the coarse quartz rejected.

As the water level at Goldfield is unusually high for this desert country (water having been encountered in several shafts at from 150 to 200 feet), it is plain that this oxidized ore is only a temporary supply. In the Combination and the Florence, however, sulphide ores of very high grade have been found below the oxidized zone. In these mines a dark gray copper-bearing mineral, which is very rich, is most intimately connected with the gold. A specimen from the Combination analyzed by Doctor Hillebrand proves to be a sulpho-salt of copper, antimony, and arsenic, which so far as qualitative composition goes, may be tetrahedrite. Tellurium is also present in this ore, and the same element has been reported elsewhere in the district. Therefore, the sulphide ores also may be very rich. Moreover, while the difference between the oxidized and the unoxidized portions of the ores within the zone of oxidation is in general so great, certain shoots occur, as in the January and Jumbo, where the unoxidized quartz in this zone is of extremely high grade. Such ore appears to be mostly pyrite, but in view of the fact that tellurium is found in the district, it is very possible that gold telluride may be present. It therefore appears probable that the rich oxidized ores owe their richness not primarily to concentration during oxidation (though this process has certainly been very important), but to the existence of shoots of rich, antecedent (sulphide) ore.

Concerning the origin of these sulphides, it is probable that some, so far as can now be seen, are purely primary, while others have been formed subsequently to the main silicification of the reef, as in the Combination mine. Here the rich auriferous sulphides have formed in a broken zone (breccia-zone) in the silicified barren reef, and occur as seams and often as coatings on the pebbles in the breccia. The question arises, however, as to whether the subsequent mineralization was the result of descending or ascending waters. Concerning this the evidence is not conclusive, but there is no sufficient evidence that these rich ores have been concentrated from the lean antecedent quartz mass. The presence of elements like arsenic, antimony, and tellurium in the subsequent sulphide ore suggests a deep-seated origin.

Besides the elements mentioned above, bismuth occurs in the ore. In the January it occurs in the oxidized ores in the form of silvery scales, which is, as determined by Doctor Hillebrand, bismuth, perhaps the oxide bismite. In the Combination long needle-like crystals have been found, which, according to the manager, Mr. Collins, gave the chemical tests for bismuth sulphide, bismuthinite. The silvery mineral above noted is sometimes found in the January arranged in long reed-like forms, and these are probably pseudomorphs after the sulphide. In the January this silvery mineral is usually, but not always, an indication of rich ore. Barite is a common mineral in all these deposits but is not abundant.

The indications are, therefore, not unfavorable to the continuance of high-grade, or at least good-grade, ores down to considerable depths. There is, however, as has been already demonstrated by exploitation, no continuous regularity to the ore shoots, whether sulphide or oxidized. They are curving, irregular, and often lenticular, but it may happen that below a shoot which has come to an end another shoot may be found occupying a slightly different relative position, or even overlapping the first. Similarly, the main quartz masses as a whole can be expected to show little regularity in depth; they may increase in size, or diminish, or even disappear, at least temporarily.

NEAR-BY DISCOVERIES.

A number of discoveries to the south and east of Goldfield, among which may be named the Bullfrog, Kawich, Beatty, Diamondfield, and Ryolite, have been made. Most flattering reports of these new camps have been made, but up to the present time no ore has been shipped.

TONOPAH.

While the reports from this great mining district show a slight falling off, there has been no cessation of development work during the year, and as depth is attained new ore bodies are being discovered in many of the properties. There is no longer any question as to the permanency of the camp. Every improvement in and about the camp is of a permanent and substantial character; and with better transportation facilities (which the broad-gauging of the Tonopah Railroad will afford), more reduction works, and an increase in the water supply, Tonopah will be a big bullion shipper for many years to come.

THE COMSTOCK.

New and improved pumping plants are being installed for handling the water below the Sutro Tunnel. The unwatering of these mines will open a vast extent of unexplored ground, and there is a reasonable probability of finding ore bodies similar in extent and quality to the old-time bonanzas.

SOURCE OF PRODUCT.

The gold was all from quartz lode veins. Of the silver, 431,216 ounces was from silver-lead ores, and 2,263,884 ounces from quartz ores.

NEW MEXICO.

By F. A. Jones, C. E., E. M., LL. D.,

Field assistant of United States Geological Survey, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

New Mexico experienced a considerable revival in the mining industry during the latter quarter of 1904. This activity has pervaded most every mining district in the Territory, and the year 1905 will witness gains in nearly all the metallic products over that of 1904.

Owing to the proximity of the New Mexican coal fields to the great mining centers of Arizona and the Republic of Mexico, the coal output is being augmented by a healthy growth each year, and is one of the Territory's greatest sources of mineral wealth. The coal area of New Mexico exceeds by far that of any State or Territory in the Union.

Grant County is the only county thus far to produce iron ore commercially; the deposits there are being worked by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Large bodies of Bessemer ore exist in eastern Socorro and western Lincoln counties and have been but little explored; yet enough of them are known that they are destined in the near future to play an important part in the productive wealth of the Territory. The Magdalena district, once so famous as a producer of lead carbonates, has suddenly attracted the attention of the mining world in the production of zinc ore (smithsonite). The output during 1904 is regarded as something phenomenal, reaching 18,000,000 pounds of metallic zinc.

The following table shows the value of the metallic product for the year 1904:

Metal.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold.....fine ounces..	18,475.90	$381,930
Silver (at $0.57843).....do....	214,553.00	124,103
Copper (at 13 cents per pound).....pounds..	4,972,170.00	646,382
Lead (at $4.30 per hundredweight).....do....	3,122,872.00	134,283
Zinc (at $5 per hundredweight).....do....	17,991,780.00	899,589
Total.....	.....	2,186,287

The distribution of production by counties is given in the following tables:

LODE MINES.

County.	Ore mined.	Ore sold or treated.	Gold.		Silver.	
			Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Short tons.	*Short tons.*	*Fine oz.*		*Fine oz.*	
Colfax	700	380	176.00	$3,638	67	$39
Donna Ana	7,070	5,580	....	....	24,101	18,941
Grant	52,494	47,082	2,919.81	60,347	74,793	43,262
Lincoln	3,990	820	411.01	8,496	2,576	1,490
Luna	2,817	1,572	82.00	1,695	8,549	4,944
Otero	1,364	170	75.91	1,569	164	95
Rio Arriba	467	10	2.42	50	52	30
Sandoval	408	46	42.86	886	1,035	599
San Miguel	270	95	21.77	450	450	260
Santa Fe	466	170	62.50	1,292	....	....
Sierra	2,681	1,295	2,496.99	51,617	17,055	9,865
Socorro	47,250	45,065	4,910.35	101,506	85,471	49,439
Taos	585	100	46.44	960	240	139
Valencia	75	....	....	....	....	....
Total	120,137	102,335	11,247.56	232,506	214,553	124,108

County.	Copper.		Lead.		Zinc.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	
Colfax	....	....	....	....	....	....
Donna Ana	40,000	$5,200	1,581,488	$68,004	....	....
Grant	4,428,508	575,706	179,142	7,703	....	....
Lincoln	....	....	2,261	97	....	....
Luna	16,000	2,080	671,772	28,886	....	....
Otero	14,400	1,872	....	....	....	....
Rio Arriba	846	110	....	....	....	....
Sandoval	....	....	....	....	....	....
San Miguel	24,900	3,237	....	....	....	....
Santa Fe	2,308	300	....	....	....	....
Sierra	16,700	2,171	....	....	....	....
Soccoro	425,508	55,316	688,209	29,598	17,991,780	$899,589
Taos	3,000	390	....	....	....	....
Valencia	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	4,972,170	646,382	3,122,872	184,283	17,991,780	899,589

PLACER GOLD.

County.	Quantity.	Value.	County.	Quantity.	Value.
	Fine ozs.			*Fine ozs.*	
Colfax	4,384.65	$90,639	Santa Fe	200.08	$4,135
Grant	390.90	8,081	Sierra	1,111.61	22,979
Lincoln	972.33	20,100	Socorro	8.03	166
Otero	50.79	1,050	Taos	40.00	827
Rio Arriba	21.00	434			
Sandoval	49.00	1,013	Total	7,228.34	149,424

SOURCE OF PRODUCT.

Metal.	Quantity.
	Fine ounces.
Gold:	
From placers	7,228.34
From lodes—	
Quartz (dry ores)	6,860.00
Copper ores	4,137.30
Lead ores	250.26
Total	18,475.90
Silver:	
From quartz (dry ores)	75,684.00
From copper ores	79,369.00
From lead ores	59,547.00
Total	214,600.00

There were 59,695 tons of ore milled, producing 5,767 tons of concentrates, valued at $376,300. Of the mill tailings there were 10,111 tons treated by cyanide, recovering $81,152 in gold and silver.

During the year 1904 there were 28 milling plants in operation. No smelter was working during the year.

It is observed by referring to the statistics of production for the years 1901-2 and 1903 that the county of Bernalillo has passed through a rapid decline in producing gold and silver, passing from the greatest producer in 1901 to absolutely nothing in 1904. The cause of this falling off is not difficult to explain, since the county lost its principal mining territory in the creation of Sandoval County, which acquired the whole of its territory from that of Bernalillo.

The Sandia Mountains, lying immediately east of Albuquerque in Bernalillo County, do not seem to be so strongly mineralized as most of the New Mexican mountain ranges, and no metallic minerals of any consequence have yet been found therein.

Aside from beds of refractory clay, mineral paints, building stones, and a seam of graphite, Bernalillo County will likely remain off the list of producing counties in the precious and commercial metals indefinitely.

COLFAX COUNTY.

Colfax County still retains its time-honored place as the greatest producer in placer gold. The production from this county in 1904 was 60 per cent of the placer output and nearly 24 per cent of the entire production of the Territory.

The placer area of Colfax County extends about the slopes and gulches leading from Elizabeth Peak (Baldy Mountain). Through disintegration of the numerous quartz ledges, veins, and veinlets, all of which are more or less gold bearing, and the values thereof being concentrated in the arroyos and gulches, has determined the existence, origin, and area of the placer gravels.

Hydraulicking is conducted each season at the Lowry placers, immediately east of Elizabethtown. Just below the town the big dredge of the Ore Dredging Company continues to operate in the most successful manner in the Moreno River. Ground sluicing is carried on in Willow Gulch, Ute Creek, and the Ponil. These auriferous deposits are so extensive that much virgin ground remains that will require a great many years before their final exhaustion of values.

The lode mines about Baldy Mountain, with but few exceptions, have never been worked at a profit. The ores usually are quite refractory and generally low grade.

DONNA ANA COUNTY.

The Organ Mountains is practically the only place in which mining is conducted in Donna Ana County. The Stephenson-Bennett lead property was operated during the whole of 1904. An 80-ton concentrator was completed in the spring of that year. With this one exception but little activity was manifested in the district; not until January, 1905, did a change come for a greater activity. The Memphis and Torpedo copper mines lay idle during 1904, but have since January, 1905, been worked on a lease.

Across on the east side of the range at Black Mountain the values seem to be in gold. At this point the Mormon Mining and Milling Company has just completed and put in operation a 10-stamp mill on what is known as the Mormon mine. It is believed that a gold camp of considerable merit will eventually be developed at Black Mountain.

GRANT COUNTY.

This county has always been considered the banner county in the Territory's metallic production; it, however, during the year 1904, is outclassed nearly double by Socorro County, when not taking into consideration the iron mines between Fierro and Hanover.

This decline has been due to the destruction of the Silver City Reduction Works by fire in 1901. But since the plant has recently been rebuilt by the Comanche Mining and Smelting Company, and was blown in about the first of the year 1905, a general revival is noticeable in the near-by mining camps. This same company is constructing a narrow-gauge railway from its smelter to its mines at Pinos Altos, some 18 miles distant. The construction of this road will enable the low-grade sulphide ores of Pinos Altos to be worked at a profit. Much activity is manifested in the Burro Mountains. This district, aside from its valuable mines of turquoise, is strictly copper. The Burro Mountains Copper Company is the largest operator there, and have a 100-ton concentrating plant in operation at the St. Louis mine; this plant was completed during the summer of 1904.

Most of the districts in Grant County have declined in production during the past year, but the year 1905 will likely see a decided increase, especially in copper. A rich find in high-grade gold and silver ore was made about May 1, 1905, by Peter June, near old Camp Fleming; it is too early yet to say what the outcome of the discovery may prove to be.

The Shamrock smelter, located at the Silver Cell mine, near Pinos Altos, was idle during 1904. It is thought that this plant may be removed to Silver City in the near future and operations resumed.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Everything seemed to be at a standstill in Lincoln County during 1904, and its gold and silver production is more than 75 per cent below that of 1903.

Some activity is becoming manifest in and about Nogal. Lode mining at Whiteoaks has been practically suspended and the principal gold of the district came from a gulch below the mines on Baxter Mountain. This gold was recovered by sluicing and panning.

At the Jicarillas the only production was from the placers. The gold is in a very finely divided state, and evidently comes from the disintegration of the ribbon-quartz veins, which checker the granite basement in every conceivable direction.

At Parsons, near the Bonito Creek, the old Parson mine is being operated, a large mill having recently been erected; the capacity of the plant and the process used in the gold extraction is not known. The Parson mine is a very large low-grade gold proposition.

LUNA COUNTY.

This county made slight gain in silver in 1904, but fell off more than 50 per cent in its lead production during the same year.

The Florida and Tres Hermanas districts seem to attract the most attention at the present time, and give promise of opening up some good silver, lead, and copper properties.

Some zinc deposits have recently been discovered in the Floridas.

A new 50-ton lead smelting stack was, for the first time, blown in in January, 1905, at Deming, the county seat of Luna County.

OTERO COUNTY.

Only one mining district exists in Otero County at the present time. The camp is practically a gold-copper region, although there exists large deposits of a high-grade iron ore. This iron ore has been shipped extensively at times to the El Paso smelter for flux, but it is susceptible of making high-grade steel.

In the placers belonging to the Electric Mining and Milling Company crystals of zircon have recently been noticed. It is possible that this product may be found in large enough quantity to have some commercial value.

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY.

During 1903 the Bromide and Headstone districts were quite active in prospecting, but during 1904 this activity diminished until nothing much more than annual assessments were done. The ore is very low grade and refractory; hence the difficulty in mining with limited means.

Work on the Dillon tunnel at the old Bromide mine progressed throughout the season, and it is hoped that this cross-cut tunnel may encounter the main object for which it is planned.

The Tampa mine near Tusas Peak is among the best developed properties; its sulphide copper ores carry high values in platinum. This is the only occurrence of high platinum values in New Mexican ores so far as is known.

The hydraulic plant constructed by J. P. Gill during 1903, near Hopewell, at the Lower Flats, was not operated during the succeeding year, due to the continued drought; there should, however, be a production for 1905.

SANDOVAL COUNTY.

Since the closing down of the plant at the Albemarle mine, in the Cochiti district, during 1902, but little has been done. The big plant has been dismantled and mostly removed. Cochiti district during the year 1901 held first honors as a producing gold camp.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

At Cowles on the Rio Pecos, the Hamilton group is being developed; a small production was reported from there for the year 1904. Gold, silver, and copper seem to be the characteristic types of metals. The region is practically unknown.

An experimental plant of about 20 tons capacity was erected during 1904, near Las Vegas, by the Blake Mining, Milling and Development

Company, in order to discover some probable method that would render the large bodies of low-grade copper ores in that section to be worked at a profit. The process used is that of leaching the copper values by sulphuric acid; the ore being a sandstone and silicious conglomerate is well adapted to that process. It is now only a short time before these large low-grade copper ores will be profitably worked.

SANTA FE COUNTY.

This county, the cradle of the discovery of gold in the Rocky Mountain region, has never been so quiet as during 1904. Since the San Pedro copper plant closed down in 1902 the county has passed from the top list of producers well down to the foot of the scale. Dolores, at the base of the Ortiz Mountain, was the place where gold was first discovered in the Rocky Mountains. This was in the year 1828, and known as the "Old Placers." It was at this point that the celebrated inventor, Thomas A. Edison, erected a specially devised electrical plant for recovering the values from the auriferous sands and gravels. The process, however, proved a failure. A few miles immediately to the south of Dolores the "New Placers" were discovered. These grounds embrace the Tuerto Mountains, and were discovered in the year 1839, eleven years later than the discovery at Dolores. It is believed that mining in Santa Fe County will revive after the course of a few more years.

SIERRA COUNTY.

A decided increase in the gold and silver production of Sierra County for 1904 is observed over that of the preceding year.

Much greater activity in the gold region about Hillsboro is noticed than has been the case for the past several years. The heavy rains during October, 1904, seemed to revivify the old camp, and much intelligent work is being done. The placers in the immediate vicinity of Slap Jack Hill are being worked more vigorously by the Mexicans than has been the case for many years.

The new placers in the Caballo Mountains, known as the Pittsburg district, operated quite steadily throughout the year 1904; the gold production from these diggings was approximately $900 per month. The principal part of the gold of the district comes from what is known as the Silva and Trujille gulches; the former gulch is the place where the first discovery was made, in the latter part of November, 1903. Encarnacion Silva, a Mexican, was the discoverer.

Practically nothing is doing in the once famous silver camp of Kingston, and other camps farther to the north. The Lake Valley mines, at Lake Valley, are working only in a small way. Some activity is manifested at present in the north end of the Caballo Mountains, at the property of the Southwestern Lead Company.

SOCORRO COUNTY.

This county has made gains in her metallic production, excepting in lead and copper. The rise in the output of zinc has been phenomenal, the value of which is over 41 per cent of the entire metallic product (excepting that of iron) of the Territory.

It is believed by the writer that the Kelly and Graphic mines in the Magdalena district, when properly developed, will rival in magnitude any similar zinc carbonate (smithsonite) deposits in the world. Hereafter New Mexico will be an important factor in the zinc-producing States of the country. The Ernestine Mining Company, at Mogollon, operated its plant at the Last Chance mine most of the season of 1904. The process employed was crushing in cyanide solution and precipitating the values by zinc shavings. The Mogollon Gold and Copper Company operated about seven months during 1904, closing down indefinitely about the middle of December of that year.

The Rosedale plant has been running quite steadily since the fall of 1903. It is one of the best and steadiest gold producers in New Mexico. The process employed is wet crushing and amalgamation over plates; the tailings are cyanided. This mine and the Last Chance at Mogollon are the only two properties of any consequence that use cyanide for extracting values in the Territory.

About the middle of June of the present year, 1905, a prospector by the name of P. C. Bell reported a new find of gold-bearing quartz at the south end of the San Mateo Mountains, south of Rosedale about 40 miles. From inquiries made this new field may be of much importance.

In eastern Socorro County, at Estey City, mining seems rather quiet; the smelter at that point has never been blown in since its completion, nearly three years ago. Socorro County as a whole has a bright future before it in mining.

TAOS COUNTY.

Red River appears to be the most active camp in the county, since the Fraser Mountain Copper Company suspended operations and passed into the hands of the receiver.

The ores of the Red River district are all very silicious and refractory; the deposits seem large on the whole, but usually are of very low grade. Splendid facilities for operating the mines and machinery of the district may be had in utilizing the torrential stream of Red River for cheap power, which would greatly reduce operating expenses. Along the lower Rio Hondo and Rio Seco some little gold is recovered from the bars and gravels of the stream in a crude way by Mexicans. The Glen-Woody Mining Company, on the Rio Grande, never operated its new plant at all, since the management found later that the quartzite dike contained little or no gold whatever. This is only one example of many, where ill-advised steps are taken prior to a rigid examination into the merits of the proposition.

Not far from Glen-Woody Camp, at the Copper Mountain district, considerable development was carried on during 1905; a few tons of ore were shipped out for experimental treatment. This district seems to be idle at the present time.

VALENCIA COUNTY.

This county has nothing special to recommend it as a mining county excepting some copper prospects in the Zuni Mountains, at Copperton, and similar prospects on the opposite or east side of the Rio Grande, in the region of Abo Pass, at the south end of the Manzano Mountains. These districts are new and but little is known of their mineral resources.

OREGON.

By FREDERICK A. WING,

Assayer in charge United States assay office, Seattle, Wash.

The production of gold, silver, and copper in Oregon for the year ended December 31, 1904, was as follows:

Metal.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold....fine ounces..	63,368.322	$1,309,939.47
Silver (coining value)....do....	133,157.72	172,163.51
Copper (at $12.823 per cwt.)....fine pounds..	277,738.00	35,614.34
Total....	....	1,517,717.32

PRODUCTION OF PRECIOUS METALS IN THE STATE OF OREGON FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904, COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1903.

Metal.	1903.		1904.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold....fine ounces..	65,446.82	$1,352,905.84	63,368.322	$1,309,939.47
Silver (coining value)....do....	125,598.63	162,390.15	133,157.72	172,163.51
Copper....fine pounds..	....	....	277,738	35,614.34
Total....	....	1,515,295.99	....	1,517,717.32
Net increase....	....	....	....	2,421.33

The outlook the first of the year seemed very promising for the mining industry of Oregon, and a substantial increase in its production was confidently looked for. Expectations were not realized. On the contrary, there was a falling off in both the eastern and southwestern portions of the State, for while some new mines were put in commission they were not large producers and failed to offset the losses incident to the nonoperation of some of the larger and more noteworthy properties. This condition was caused partly through the delay in the completion of the extensive changes in such mines as those of the Oregon Securities Company, the Belcher, the Snow Creek, and others, who were changing, adding to, or installing new plants, and the failure to operate extensively such well-known mines as the Cornucopia, Virtue, Flagstaff, Sanger, Red Boy, the lateness in starting operations in the Mountain View, and the short runs made by the Alamo, Golconda, Bonanza, Gem, etc. Then, again, the placers were short of water a portion of the year. This curtailed operations and reduced the output from this source. Late in August the E. & E. started its mill and shipped some high-grade crude ore. During the year many small properties in the Greenhorn and Cracker Creek districts marketed ore or concentrates at the Sumpter smelter, but there was not tonnage enough from new producers to equalize matters, and a net loss in gold and silver was inevitable. It is a significant fact, however, that all through the year there was greater activity in some of the mining sections of the State, notably the Cornucopia, Greenhorn, and Bohemia, than for a number of years, substantial improvements being made in nearly every camp. The gold produced came mostly from Baker, Josephine, Jackson, Lane, and Grant counties; the silver from Baker, Grant, and Josephine. Nearly all the copper was extracted from the mines in the Waldo mining district in Josephine County, principally from the Queen of Bronze mine. All the copper ore mined in this district was treated by the local smelter at Takilma. A small amount of copper was produced by the mines in Baker and Grant counties and was sent to the smelter at Sumpter for treatment. The smelter at Takilma was put in operation during the year. It has a daily capacity of 125 tons and was built to handle the copper ores of the Waldo district. The method of treatment is simply making copper matte with a pyritic smelter. The new smelter at Sumpter, owned by the Oregon Smelting and Refining Company, which has been under construction for the past year and a half, was blown in during the month of July. Since commencing operations this smelter has handled the bulk of the Baker and Grant county ores.

BAKER COUNTY.

Baker County quartz mines contributed most of the gold and silver and a small part of the copper produced within the State for the year, principally from the Cracker Creek district, although the mines in the Greenhorn, Bailsey-Elkhorn, Cable Cove, Mormon Basin, Bonanza, Virtue, Granite, and other districts helped with smaller contributions. A creditable amount of gold came from the placers in the Pine Creek, Bonanza, Bridgeport, Auburn, Pocahontas, Rye Valley, Durkee, Baker, Connor Creek, Weatherby, Sparta, and Greenhorn districts. In the Virtue district, the Virtue Consolidated mines (Virtue and Collateral mines), large producers in the past, were consolidated with the Little Pittsburg, Last Chance, and Eureka groups of quartz mines, and the Borman and Virginia placers in the southern part of the county. These properties did not produce, consolidation and the installation of machinery for future operations on the consolidated properties being the work of the past year. The California Mountain Consolidated mines (formerly Turnagain Arm), in the Cable Cove district, put in chlorination works during the year, making a very complete plant. The Imperial mine, also in this district, was operated with good results. The experimental mill, erected by Superintendent John Arthur, proved successful in saving Cable Cove values—something which none of the others have done.

It is operated on the theory of coarse concentration, the product being sent to the Sumpter smelter. The management contemplates the addition of a similar plant of 75 tons capacity next season. Owing to disagreements among the owners, the Heisy & Van Patten placers at Bridgeport, usually producers, were not operated in 1904. The Golden Wizard mine failed to produce, being handicapped by a flow of water in the shaft and for other reasons. A 10-stamp mill was completed at the Snow Creek mines in the Greenhorn district; this property shipped to the Sumpter smelter and to the Seattle and Boise assay offices during the year. Considerable development work was done in this district, in Baker County, during the year. Among those developed that have not yet reached the producing stage were the Little Salmon, Don Juan, Banzette, Gold Coin, and many others. The Keystone and Riverdale groups, nonproducers, were also developed.

Early in February, 1904, the 10-stamp mill at the Maxwell mine in the Rock Creek district was destroyed by a snow slide. The mill was rebuilt during the year and 2,650 feet of wire tram laid. These improvements and repairs were not completed until late in the year, consequently there was no production. This mine will be operated continuously in 1905. J. K. Romig, manager of the Sanger Gold mines, states that these properties did not produce, but arrangements were being made to put in a power plant on Eagle Creek to furnish power for the Sanger and other mines in the Sanger district. Owing to litigation the properties of the Iron Dyke Copper Company in the Iron Dyke district were not operated.

Many improvements were made on the Golconda mine in the Cracker Creek district. The ore chute on the 300 and 400 foot levels was opened and considerable drifting done on the 250-foot level. Shipments were made to the smelter during the last four months of the year.

The principal producers for the year in the Cracker Creek district and in Baker County were the North Pole, Columbia and Tabor Fraction, Eureka and Excelsior, and Golconda mines. The Tabor Fraction ores were treated at the Columbia mine under contract. These properties adjoin, and the ore was handled through the shaft of the Columbia. The Victor mine, which abuts on the Eureka and Excelsior and the Tabor Fraction, was extensively developed during the year and, under the management of Mr. A. P. Smith, bids fair to be a good producer for the coming year.

The United Elkhorn mines (Baisley-Elkhorn mines) were supplied with an additional Bryan mill and operated during the latter part of the year with two Bryan mills and six concentrators. The Highland mine was furnished with a small plant of 60 tons capacity—jigs, crusher, and tables—late in the season and shipped some crude ore to the Sumpter smelter. Following are the known producing mines in this county for the year 1904:

Placer mines.—Pine Creek placers and Oregon-Tennessee Gold Mining Company, near Hereford; Flick Bar Mining Company, Clark Creek Mining Company, and New French Flagstaff Mining Company, Baker district; Columbia placers, Bonanza district; Wah Kee Company and Bridgeport placers, near Bridgeport; French Gulch placers, Auburn district; Never Sweat placer mine, Pocahontas district; Rye Valley placers, at Rye Valley; Manning Creek placers and Durkee placers, near Durkee; Huntington Mining Company, at Connor Creek; Chicken Creek placers and Post Hole placer, near Weatherby; Sparta placers, at Sparta. Scarcity of water curtailed the placer operations in some districts.

Quartz mines.—Eastern Oregon Mining Company (North Pole mine) operated 30 stamps the full year, Bourne Gold Mining Company (Eureka and Excelsior), Mountain View mine, Golconda, and Columbia and Tabor Fraction mines, in the Cracker Creek district; Oregon Mines Exploration Company (Snow Creek mine), Listen Lake, Virginia, Royal White, and Man of War mines, in the Greenhorn district;

United Elkhorn mines (Baisley-Elkhorn mines), Baisley-Elkhorn, district; Imperial Gold Mining Company (Imperial and others) and California Mountain Consolidated Mines Company, Cable Cove district; Commercial Mining Company (Hattie B and Rainbow mines) and Summit mine, in the Mormon Basin district; Fish Hook mine and Gem Consolidated Quartz mines, near Sparta; Joe Bush, mine in the Pedro district; Connor Creek mine, at Connor Creek; Long Creek and Morning Star mines, Granite district; St. Paul Mining Company and Gold Ridge mine, near Durkee; Kormo and Bonanza mines, Bonanza district; Oregon Free Gold Mining Company (Little Bess mine), Lost Basin district; Highland mine and Chloride Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, near Haines; Cornucopia mine, Cornucopia district; Monta Consolidated Gold Mining Company (Emma mine) and Virtue mine, in the Virtue district.

GRANT COUNTY.

This county stood fifth as a gold contributor during the year. Its principal mining districts are Grant, Quartzburg, Susanville, Greenhorn, and John Day. While Grant County did not equal her former production during the year 1904, extensive development work was carried on and improvements made in the mines in most of the districts above mentioned. The Hidden Treasure Mining Company added another battery at the I. X. L. mine in the Greenhorn district, making 4 in all, with a 40-ton cyanide plant for the tailings, and claim a saving of 50 to 55 per cent on the plates and 80 per cent of the remaining values through its new cyaniding process.

Development was executed on the following mines in the district: Red Lion, Big Johnnie, Black Hawk, Providence, May Flower, Tiger, and Belcher; the Belcher was also supplied with a 20-stamp mill, but too late for results for the year. The Mormon Boy mine, owned by Mr. W. E. Grace, of Baker City, was improved and developed, but did not ship any ore. In the Ibex district the Ibex mine was the most extensively developed of any, and it is expected to be ranked as a producer in 1905.

Among the nonproducing mines in the Susanville district developed during the year were the Viola, Moulton, Compton, Chattanooga, and Nashville.

Much local interest attaches to the Standard Mining Company's Standard mine in the Quartzburg district. It is spoken of as the "many-metalled mine," on account of the remarkable combination of cobalt, nickel, gold, and copper, all in paying quantities. This property consists of 20 claims on both sides of Dixie Creek. The principal workings are on the east side of the creek, on Copper Mountain. Much developing was done. A few samples of assays were shown by the management, and were as follows: The cobalt amounted to 6¾ per cent, valued at $82.42 a ton; gold, $81.60; nickel, $7.50; total, $171.52. Ordinary assays gave values ranging from $9.46 to $485.75. Six shipments to the Sumpter smelter, the final severest test to which ores are ever submitted, averaged $49.10. The average assay returns made by C. F. Raht, Sumpter, were $116.24; Joe Ruse, Prairie City, 23 in number, $56.47; Paul Barnnel, $87.34; Montana Metallurgical Works, 12 samples, $62.30. Koenigliches Blaufarbue Werk, Germany, bought 2 shipments of about equal value, paying for them on this basis: Gold

4.5 ounces, copper 3 per cent, nickel 1.5 per cent, cobalt 11 per cent; total value, $403.50. Sixteen tons were sent to Denver late in the season for experimental purposes, principally to determine some suitable method for successfully handling this ore.

A mill of 60 tons capacity, consisting of 3 sets of Sturtevant rolls, a big crusher, and 3 tables was installed on the Blue Bird mine in the Granite district; too late, however, for 1904 production. The known contributors for the year were:

Placers.—Windlass Gulch Mining Company, Quartz Gulch mine, and Marysville mine, near Canyon City; Poverty Bar, Onion Creek, and Glade mines, and Western Mining and Developing Company (Crane Flat placers), Granite district; Elk Creek placers, and Welch & Briggs mine, at Susanville; Vincent Creek and Olive Creek placers, in the Greenhorn district.

Quartz mines.—Dixie Mining Company and Equity Copper and Gold Mining Company, Quartzburg district; Morning mine, and Hidden Treasure Gold Mining Company (Hidden Treasure and I. X. L. mines), in the Greenhorn district; Badger, Oriole, Monitor, and Gold Bug mines, Susanville district; Blue Bird, May Queen, and Alamo mines, Granite district; Black Butte mines at Beech Creek.

MALHEUR COUNTY.

Malheur district, in the northern part of the county bordering on Baker County, is the principal mining district in the county, both in placer and quartz; it added about $10,000 to the State's output for the year. The principal producing mines were: The Black Eagle Gold Mining Company (quartz) and the Eldorado Ditch and Mining Company (Rich Creek placer), both in Malheur district. The product of these mines was sent to the United States assay office at Boise, Idaho.

WALLOWA COUNTY.

The mines in Wallowa County did not produce during the year, though much prospecting and development was done in the Imnaha district in the western portion of the county. The Oregon Copper Company and the Eureka Mining, Smelting and Power Company each had a force of men employed on its copper properties in this district.

Mr. T. W. Shevlin, manager of the East Side Placer mine No. 1, reported a ditch run and a hydraulic plant installed during the year, and that native copper and platinum was found with the gold dust. The East Side Placer mine No. 2, owned by Mr. J. M. Thompson, of Imnaha, was supplied with a ditch and hydraulic plant. Both these properties are located in the Imnaha district and it is expected will be producers in 1905.

WHEELER COUNTY.

About $10,000 was extracted from the mines in Wheeler County during 1904, all of which came from the hydraulic placers in the Spanish Gulch district. The known producers were: Lime Gulch mine, Sand Gulch Mining Company, Palmyra Trosper mine, and the Hope Gulch Placer Mining Company.

COOS AND CURRY COUNTIES.

The output of these counties for the year amounted to about $12,000 in gold and silver, mostly from placer. The Independence placer mine at Bullards and the Johnson Creek Mining Company, in the Johnson Creek district, were the principal contributors in Coos County.

The Independence is a beach mine, and about 5 ounces of platinum was extracted with the gold. The platinum was sold to Baker & Co., of Newark, N. J. Most of the yield of gold in Curry County came from black sand and beach mines and from deposits in old river beds, which were worked mostly by hydraulicking. The chief mining districts are the Sixes River and Mule Creek. The Crystal group, in the Sixes River district, inoperative for the past two years, underwent the neeessary repairs for operation in 1905. The McKinley group was exploited during the year, and a good grade of copper ore, carrying both gold and silver, exposed. In the Mule Creek district assessment and development work was done on the properties of the Mule Mountain Mining Company, Douglas Bar Mine, Paradise, Red Top; and the Keystone, Box Canyon, and Royal groups, owned by the Billings and Milner, improved by tunneling and crosscutting. The mines from which the Curry County yield came were the Wakeman Beach mine, at Wedderburn; Stewart Beach mine, at Ophir; Battle Bar mine, at Dothan; Mule Creek Mining and Development Company, Walker Bar mine and Upton Gold Placer Mining Company, old river beds in the Mule Creek district, Big Jewel Placer (high bars), Sea Level Mining Company (Madden mines), and the Commander Mine, in the Sixes River mining district.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

The placers of Olalla, Greenmountain, Excelsior, Cow Creek, and Perdue districts yielded most of the output of precious metals credited to Douglas County. The contributors were Red Bell, Byron, and Olalla placers in the Olalla district; Boulder Creek, Indiana, Dwelly, South Extension, Booth, and Miser placer mines, in the Greenmountain; Goodnow mines in the Cow Creek; the Ash mine in the Excelsior district, and the Perdue placers, tributary to Perdue. The Levens Ledge quartz mine at Riddles produced; this property is supplied with a 5-stamp mill. More or less development was done on the Cracker Jack, Hoosier, Mineral King, Scorpion, and the properties of the Oregon-Colorado Mining and Milling Company, all in that portion of the Bohemia mining district lying in Douglas County. The Wiley mine, in the Greenmountain, and the New Discovery, in the Excelsior district, were both developed. During the early part of the year landslides destroyed all the previous year's improvements on the Victory mine, situated about 7 miles west of Glendale. Improvements and repairs were made on the mine during the year to put it in shape to produce in 1905. The Rainbow Mining, Milling and Smelting Company ran a tunnel on the Rainbow mine, in the Drew Creek district, making a total of 4,000 feet of tunneling on the property; a large body of chalcopyrite ore with small gold values is now exposed, it is claimed. In the same district the Rowley group, the property of the United States Mining, Security and Trust Company, was improved with tunnel work, which, it is stated, uncovered a quantity of copper sulphide ore suitable for concentrating. Other properties also in the Drew Creek district upon which development work was executed were Harp, North Star, Copper Crown, and Copper Butte mines, all copper properties.

LANE COUNTY.

Almost the entire gold and silver production of Lane County was extracted from the mines of the Lucky Boy and the Great Northern Mining companies in the Blue River district, situated in the northeastern portion of the county. Several stamps were added to the equipment of the Lucky Boy mine during the year, which has now a total of 40 stamps. The company operated the mill almost the entire season; scarcity of water was the cause of curtailed operations. However, a large amount of bullion and ores was marketed, and the Lucky Boy was by far the largest producer in the county. During the year the construction of a canal and flume was commenced for a 500-horsepower plant to be erected on the McKenzie River, a distance of about 7 miles from the mine; 250 horsepower was connected only; wheels, etc., ready for full capacity. Bohemia, the largest mining district in Lane County, situated in its southern part and extending into Douglas County, was the scene of much mining development, exploitation, improvement, and repairs, although it contributed practically nothing toward the county's yield of precious metals for the year. In this district the Oregon Securities Company remodeled and rebuilt into one 30-stamp mill the three 10-stamp mills, formerly operated separately at the Mussick, Champion, and Helena mines. These properties are now ready to resume operations at any time. The Vesuvius mine was furnished with a 10-stamp mill and 2,000 feet of aerial tram was constructed. The Judson Rock Mining Company employed on an average 10 men during the year for the development and exploitation of its properties. About 1,000 tons of ore, it is claimed, are on the dump, 5 per cent free, the balance smelting ores, carrying gold, silver, lead, and copper. The Riverside Mining and Milling Company reports development work executed and a quantity of ore on the dump. Mr. Herbert Leigh, manager of the North Fairview Mining Company, states, "property being developed preparatory to installing stamp mill, 5 men employed, 1,000 tons of ore on dump—free-milling and lead—carrying high gold values." It was the intention of the Iowa Gold Mining Company, owners of the "Iowa Group," to install a stamp mill on these properties during 1904, but litigation prevented. Other properties in the Bohemia district developed during the year were Royal Flush mine, Great Eastern Mining Company, Eutopian Mining Company, Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, White Swan Gold Mining and Milling Company, and the White Bear, Black Diamond, Dexter, Virtue, Emergency, and Second Choice mines, owned by Knowles & Gettys.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Jackson County was the third largest gold-producing county during the year; most of the yield was extracted from its placer mines. The largest contributors were: The Sterling Mining Company, Champlin Gold Dredging Company, and the Vance Hydraulic mine—the latter operated only one giant. This property was equipped with additional giants during the year and it is the intention of the management to operate three No. 3 giants both day and night during 1905. The placer production of this county came principally from the following sources: Daly Gulch, Hosmer, Otton, Morris, and Mattis mines, near Draper; Schoder mine at Wimer; Sterling, Sturgis, Vance, and Spaulding mines in the Jacksonville district; Carr Brothers' placer, at Rockpoint; The Lansing mine, near Steamboat; Willow Springs mine, Willow Springs district; Iron Mountain placer, Sams Creek district; Sardine Creek mine, Gold Hill district; Pearce mine, Forest Creek district; Pearson placer, and Lone Star mine, Pleasant Creek district; Cook placer, Red Flat mine, Black Gold Channel Mining Company, Lance Brothers' mine, Champlin Gold Dredging Company, and Swacker placer, in the Foote Creek district. Scarcity of water limited the production of some of the foregoing mines, and in some instances former producers of this section were inoperative during the entire season. A 7-mile ditch was constructed during the year for the Vroman placer, in the Sams Valley district. This property had no production for the year, but is now in condition to operate the coming season. The Shorty Hope mine in the Davenport district, and the Buzzard mine in the Pearl district, both report development and improvements, but no production. The known quartz-producing properties were: Little Wonder mine, at Woodville; Swinden mine in Gold Hill district; Oregon Belle mine, Forest Creek district, and the properties of the Pacific American Gold Mining Company, in the Galls Creek district.

JOSEPHINE COUNTY.

The mines in this county were generous in their returns to the prospector and operator, and placed Josephine County second in the list of gold contributors for the year. The placer mines produced more dust than those of any other county in the State, with those of Jackson County a close second. The yield of the quartz mines was second only to that of Baker, the Greenback mine especially being a large producer. It had 40 stamps operating while there was sufficient water supply, and after the 1st of August operated 30 stamps by steam. The mine is located in the Greenback district, and enjoys, with the North Pole mine of Baker County, the distinction of being the largest producers of gold and silver in Oregon during the year 1904. The extensive undertakings of the Condor Water and Power Company at Goldray were important and of great interest on account of their bearing upon the water and power supply for the mines in the surrounding districts in particular and upon those in southern Oregon in general. By damming the Rogue River the Condor Water and Power Company has raised it 20 feet at the point where it has its plant (about 18 miles above Grants Pass). In July it began generating 700 horsepower with the two turbines installed; later increased it to 2,200 horsepower, furnishing the power to the Opp mine, Oregon Bell, Champlin Dredger, and are extending its lines toward the Greenback, Martha, and Granite Hill mines, 45 miles away, which still enable these mines to operate at a lower cost, a desirable condition on account of the low-grade ore predominating. To the Queen of Bronze mine, in the Waldo district, must be credited most of the copper production in Oregon for the year. The ores from this mine are copper, with both gold and silver values. Extensive development was carried on in many of the mining districts in this county in both placer and quartz; in the Browntown district the May Queen was improved with ditches and general repairs; the Sunshine and Combination mines at Davidson developed; also the properties of the Northwest Mines Company in Silver Creek district, and the Sugar Pine, Almeda, Copper Eagle, Cold Springs, and Bull Pine, and the properties of the Golden Wedge Mining and Developing Company, all in the Galice district.

The Briggs Gold Mining Company uncovered a rich pocket on its property in the Sucker Creek district and took out about $20,000 of the yellow metal, of which $3,000 was sent to the United States mint at San Francisco and the balance retained as specimens. Scarcity of water curtailed the operations of many of the placer mines in the county. The Golden Drift Mining Company only had water for giant thirty-nine days from one system of ditches in the hills. This company is putting in a dam across the Rogue River at the Dry Diggins, 3 miles above Granite Pass, and installing a power plant for extensive pumping facilities. The following were known quartz producers during the year: Greenback mine, Greenback district; Gold Bug mine, Mount Reuben district; Eureka mine, Briggs Creek district; Mountain Lion, Applegate district; Pinas, in Josephine district; Hammersley, Jump Off Joe district; Briggs Gold Mining Company, in the Sucker Creek district; Queen of Bronze mine, Waldo district, and the Granite Hills mines, the property of the American Gold Fields Company. The known placers that had yields for the year were: Horsehead mine, in the Williams Creek district; Dotson, Wilson, Flint Lock, Butler, Ray, and Gold King mines, Kerby district; Vindicator mine and Grave Creek placer, Grave Creek district; Big 4 mine, Pickett Creek district; Nugget Slide mine, Canyon Creek district; Steam Beer, Brimstone, and Nugget placers, at Leland; Morse, Caesar Diggins, Nelson Point, High Bar, Owl, Gold Plate, and Klippel placers, Althouse district; Croots and Cobel & Henson mines, Silver Creek district; Howland & Cook mine, Jump Off Joe district; Mountain Slide, and California Bar mines, Sucker Creek district; Wickham, Taylor Creek, Harmon & Green Hydraulic, Royal Group, Galice Consolidated, and Rocky Gulch mines, Galice district; Golden Drift Mining Company (Dry Diggins mines), near Grants Pass; Deep Gravel, Fry Gulch, and Allen Gulch mines, Waldo district; Saunders placer and Ruble Hydraulic mines, Wolf Creek district; Oregon Klondike and Oscar Creek mines, Murphy district; Holland placers, near Holland; Miller & Savage and Davidson mines, at Davidson; Grass Flat, Iron Gulch, Kepphart, and China Diggins placers, at Browntown; Mud Flat mine, Josephine district.

ORIGIN OF THE GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCED IN THE STATE OF OREGON DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

Origin.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Coining value.
	Fine ounces.		*Fine ounces.*	
Placer	16,657.000	$344,330.75	2,500.00	$3,232.32
Quartz	46,421.188	959,611.12	130,136.19	168,256.89
Copper ores	290.134	5,997.60	521.53	674.30
Total	63,368.322	1,309,939.47	133,157.72	172,163.51

BULLION OF OREGON PRODUCTION DEPOSITED AT THE UNITED STATES MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

Institution.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Coining value.
Mints:	*Fine ounces.*		*Fine ounces.*	
Denver	166.500	$3,441.86	54.90	$70.98
Philadelphia	493.015	10,191.52	42.69	55.20
San Francisco	13,072.895	270,240.72	2,487.84	3,216.60
Assay offices:				
Boise	15,892.604	328,529.28	6,667.20	8,620.22
Carson	501.609	10,369.18	325.99	421.48
Helena	22.500	465.12	13.50	17.45
New York	1,191.128	24,622.80	221.30	286.13
Seattle	579.870	11,986.98	105.16	135.96
Total	31,920.121	659,847.46	9,918.58	12,824.02

DISPOSITION OF GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCED IN OREGON DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

Disposition.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Coining value.
	Fine ounces.		*Fine ounces.*	
Deposited at the United States mints and assay offices	31,920.121	$659,847.46	9,918.58	$12,824.02
Shipped to custom smelters and refineries by producers	31,448.201	650,092.01	123,239.14	159,339.49
Total	63,368.322	1,309,939.47	133,157.72	172,163.51

SOUTH APPALACHIAN STATES.

By D. K. Pope,

Assayer in charge of the United States assay office at Charlotte, N. C.

The yield of the South Appalachian States in 1904 in precious metals was $489,800.02, against $331,157.36 in 1903, an increase of $158,642.66, or 44.9 per cent, viz: Gold, fine ounces, 18,503.540; silver, fine ounces, 82,988.21; gold, coin value, $382,502.12; silver, coin value, $107,297.90; total, $489,800.02.

The distribution by States is shown in the following table. Of this amount, $301,074.47 was deposited in the various mints and assay offices of the United States, viz:

Gold	$298,538.86
Silver	2,535.61
Total	301,074.47

This is 78 per cent of the gold production, but only 2.36 per cent of the silver, the remainder going from the section in ores, matte, etc.

Gold and Silver Production.

State.	Gold.		Silver.		Total.
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.	
Alabama	1,416.808	$29,288.04	229.48	$296.70	$29,584.74
Georgia	4,688.936	96,928.93	1,489.76	1,926.16	98,855.09
Maryland	115.061	2,378.53	9.44	12.20	2,390.73
North Carolina	5,994.822	123,924.00	14,797.86	19,132.58	143,056.58
South Carolina	5,891.998	121,798.38	519.46	671.63	122,470.01
Tennessee	209.505	4,330.80	59,248.30	76,603.87	80,934.67
Virginia	186.410	3,853.44	6,693.91	8,654.76	12,508.20
Total	18,503.540	382,502.12	82,988.21	107,297.90	489,800.02

Comparison of 1903 with 1904.

GOLD.

State.	1903.	1904.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
Alabama	$4,894.16	$29,288.04	+$24,393.88
Georgia	66,541.00	96,928.93	+ 30,387 93
Maryland	632.09	2,378.53	+ 1,746.44
North Carolina	105,603.45	123,924.00	+ 18,320.55
South Carolina	107,883.38	121,798.38	+ 13,915.00
Tennessee	57.80	4,330.80	+ 4,273.00
Virginia	4,464.78	3,853.44	− 611.34
Total	290,076.66	382,502.12	+ 92,425.46

COMPARISON OF 1904 WITH 1904—Continued.

SILVER (COINING VALUE).

State.	1903.	1904.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
Alabama	$63.44	$296.70	+ $233.26
Georgia	1,684.11	1,926.16	+ 242.05
Maryland	1.71	12.20	+ 10.49
North Carolina	16,906.66	19,132.58	+ 2,225.92
South Carolina	350.30	671.63	+ 321.33
Tennessee	.54	76,603.87	+76,603.33
Virginia	22,073.94	8,654.76	−13,419.18
Total	41,080.70	107,297.90	+66,217.20

IMMEDIATE SOURCES OF PRODUCTION.

State.	Chlorination works.		Cyanide works.		Dredging, etc.	
	Gold.	Silver (coining value).	Gold.	Silver (coining value).	Gold.	Silver (coining value).
Alabama	....	....	$25,148.37	$238.56	....	....
Georgia	$1,884.41	....	....	....	$1,411.83	$5.33
Maryland	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Carolina	1,162.83	....	7,273.84	151.68	456.32	.84
South Carolina	64,533.82	....	5,186.05	106.01	....	....
Tennessee	....	....	....	....	....	....
Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	67,581.06	....	37,608.26	496.25	1,868.15	6.17

State.	Matte shipments.		Ore shipments.		Placers.	
	Gold.	Silver (coining value).	Gold.	Silver (coining value).	Gold.	Silver (coining value).
Alabama	....	....	$244.45	$2.23	$751.91	$6.60
Georgia	....	....	12,755.16	1,244.23	25,927.06	178.34
Maryland	....	....	190.01	1.18	2,130.49	10.67
North Carolina	....	....	13,007.10	17,516.90	10,429.30	166.11
South Carolina	....	....	13,851.78	309.61	8,949.00	57.11
Tennessee	[a]$4,251.12	[a]$76,602.41	....	....	79.68	1.46
Virginia	....	....	2,192.52	8,594.18	466.70	16.32
Total	4,251.12	76,602.41	42,241.02	27,668.33	48,734.14	436.61

State.	Stamp mills.		Untraceable.		Total.	
	Gold.	Silver (coining value).	Gold.	Silver (coining value).	Gold.	Silver (coining value).
Alabama	$2,523.07	$45.33	$620.24	$3.98	$29,288.04	$296.70
Georgia	54,093.63	468.70	856.84	29.56	96,928.93	1,926.16
Maryland	....	....	58.03	.35	2,378.53	12.20
North Carolina	90,116.53	1,246.20	1,478.06	50.85	123,924.00	19,132.58
South Carolina	28,712.54	170.83	565.19	28.07	121,798.38	671.63
Tennessee	....	....	....	....	4,330.80	76,603.87
Virginia	1,124.25	5.07	69.97	39.19	8,853.44	8,654.76
Total	176,570.02	1,936.13	3,648.35	152.00	382,502.12	107,297.90

[a] Copper matte.

SUMMARY OF IMMEDIATE SOURCES OF PRODUCTION.

Character.	Gold.	Silver (coining value).	Total.
Chlorination works	$67,581.06	....	$67,581.06
Cyanide works	37,608.26	$496.25	38,104.51
Dredging	1,868.15	6.17	1,874.32
Matte shipments	4,251.12	76,602.41	80,853.53
Copper ores	6,262.06	25,414.18	31,676.24
Lead ores	3,645.17	1,401.84	5,047.01
Pyritic, etc., ores	32,333.79	852.31	33,186.10
Placers	48,734.14	436.61	49,170.75
Stamp mills	176,570.02	1,936.13	178,506.15
Untraceable	3,648.35	152.00	3,800.35
Total	382,502.12	107,297.90	489,800.02

The following table shows the classification by origin, compared with 1903, exhibiting at the same time the gains and losses:

GOLD.

Character.	1903.	1904.	Increase + or decrease –.
Chlorination works	$55,991.22	$67,581.06	+$49,198.10
Cyanide works	(a)	37,608.26	....
Dredging	3,887.29	1,868.15	– 2,019.14
Mattes	24,812.86	4,251.12	+ 21,679.28
Shipping ores	(a)	42,241.02	....
Placers	37,767.36	48,734.14	+ 10,966.78
Stamp mills	153,851.96	176,570.02	+ 22,718.06
Untraceable	13,765.97	3,648.35	– 10,117.62
Total	290,076.66	382,502.12	+ 92,425.46

SILVER (COINING VALUE).

Chlorination works	....	....	....
Cyanide works	$11.20	$496.25	+ $485.05
Dredging	12.72	6.17	– 6.55
Mattes	38,737.04	76,602.41	+65,533.70
Shipping ores	(a)	27,668.33	....
Placers	288.80	436.61	+ 147.81
Stamp mills	1,908.47	1,936.13	+ 27.66
Untraceable	122.47	152.00	+ 29.53
Total	41,080.70	107,297.90	+66,217.20

[a] Not separately reported.

A considerable part of this increase is more apparent than real. Heretofore it has been impossible to prove that the enormous smelting operations in Tennessee, at Ducktown, added any precious metals to the world's stock, since the ores were not supposed to carry either gold or silver except in traces, and only a trifling production has been attributed to the State, due to placer work in Monroe County.

The most sanguine investigator conceded no more than $15,000 to $20,000 to this State. But in 1904 a searching investigation elicited the fact that a very much larger amount was thrown into commerce. The details of this matter will be alluded to under the head of that State. A few general statements may appropriately find place here.

There was a very large relative increase in Alabama and Tennessee, considerable increases in Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, a small increase in Maryland, and a considerable loss in Virginia, especially in the silver output.

The Virgillina copper belt in Virginia and North Carolina was worked intermittently except at the Person Consolidated, in Person County, N. C. The Goldhill belt, in Rowan County, N. C., heretofore a considerable producer, was comparatively idle; the lead mines in Davidson County, N. C., and in Lincoln and Wilkes counties, Ga., yielded a very small amount. The copper industry outside of the Virgilina belt and the Ducktown neighborhood was not actively pushed.

The Oakdale smelter in Georgia has been practically discontinued to the great inconvenience of the small producers of ore. The smelter at the Union Copper mine, at Goldhill, N. C., did no work at all. The Norfolk, Va., smelter was restricted in its work by the lack of ore, especially fluxing ores, and by the discontinuance of the company's mining work in North Carolina. The Nellysford establishment in Virginia made no runs.

The Ducktown Sulphur, Copper and Iron Company and the Tennessee Copper Company materially enlarged their operations. The chlorination works at the Miami mine, in Cabarrus County, N. C., came into operation in the summer of 1904, and the like works at the Franklin (Creighton) mine, at Creighton, Ga., was resumed in the summer. The chlorination works at the Haile were run to full capacity.

The cyanide establishment at the Hillabee mine, Yates, Tallapoosa County, Ala., was extensively and successfully operated most of the year. The cyanide works at the Georgia and Mintana, in McDuffie County, Ga., made brief runs, as did also the cyanide works at the Ferguson in York County, S. C.

The new works at the Colossus mine, in Union County, N. C., and at the Southern Homestake mine, in Davidson County, made their first runs in the spring of 1905. The Iola mine cyanide works in Montgomery County produced its first cyanide gold in October, 1904.

Dredge mining was greatly restricted in amount, but 4 new boats in Georgia, 1 in North Carolina, and 1 in Alabama, may put a new face on this industry. A list of the work is shown in the conclusion of this report.

The usual amount of tying up properties by bonds and options was done and with the usual detrimental results. "Process" men were not largely in evidence, and fewer abortive experiments were undertaken.

The mining industry of the section appears to be in a healthy condition and bids fair, from present indications, to be fully maintained during 1905. The numerous cyanide works are admittedly, thus far, experiments.

MARYLAND.

Montgomery County was practically the only producer, and this production was fitful and without promise of larger work in 1905. Details are given below:

County.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
Montgomery	110.947	$2,293.49	8.17	$10.56
Unknown	4.114	85.04	1.27	1.64
Total	115.061	2,378.53	9.44	12.20

VIRGINIA.

The depressed condition of the industry in 1903 in the gold belts proper continued through 1904. In the Virgilina belt the Gold Banks mine was equipped with 5 stamps and put to work in August, 1904. As the mine is reported to have a large body of ore of good grade at command, its campaign in 1905 should materially add to the gold production of the State. Other adjacent properties of good appearance are also being prospected. The Anaconda mine in Buckingham County is a new proposition; it has 300 acres of placer ground.

The High Hills copper mine had not a man at work in December when the mine was visited, and no indications of future work could be observed. This fine property has not been worked with the systematic care it deserves. The status of the mine is indicated on page 111 of the report for 1903, and no change is foreshadowed for 1905.

The Seaboard copper mine, in Halifax County, was actively explored underground, but no definite plans for its metallurgical exploitation has been projected. The Pontiac and the Wall were idle.

Railroad facilities for these mines are still lacking. The general statements for 1903 apply to 1904, and the conditions for 1905 remain unchanged. The next table shows the sources of production.

County.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
Culpeper	4.739	$97.97	0.79	$1.02
Fairfax	2.476	51.18	.30	.41
Fauquier	2.199	45.45	.30	.41
Fluvanna	73.249	1,514.20	5.54	7.16
Goochland	5.580	115.35	.75	.97
Halifax	66.257	1,369.65	6,682.03	8,639.38
Loudoun	2.139	44.22	.82	1.06
Louisa	1.959	40.50	.27	.35
Orange	9.227	190.74	.49	.63
Pittsylvania	2.085	43.10	.65	.84
Spottsylvania	9.838	203.36	.71	.92
Stafford	3.062	63.30	.41	.52
Unknown	3.600	74.42	.85	1.09
Total	186.410	3,853.44	6,693.91	8,654.76

NORTH CAROLINA.

Cabarrus, Catawba, Guilford, Montgomery, Stanly, Rowan, and Union show the greatest gains; McDowell and Mecklenburg show a decrease. Most of the counties have little room for a marked increase or decrease.

The following changes may be noted in the conditions of work: Cyanide works have been erected at the Colossus (Howie) mine, in Union County; at the Southern Homestake, in Randolph, and at the Iola, in Montgomery. At the first two only preliminary and experimental runs have been made; at the Iola there were nearly two months of operations in the autumn. Cyanide works are projected at the Montgomery mine, adjacent to the Iola. The cyanide plant of the Miami was not used in 1904, as the material was more suitable for chlorination work, the apparatus for which the mine also owns.

The smelter at the Union Copper Company's mine was not blown in during the entire year; a large quantity of ore was shipped for treatment.

In the neighborhood of Essex, Halifax County, is the Farley mine dredge, which is reported to have some choice ground. Near Ransom's Bridge, Franklin County, attention is being directed to other placer properties and to the Mann-Arrington mine, which is equipped with 20 stamps, and to the Portis, equipped with 10 stamps.

In the Virgillina belt, in its south continuation into North Carolina, not much work of importance was done. The Blue Wing, in Granville County, made some small shipments of ore of high grade, mostly hornite.

The Person Consolidated (Yancey), in Person, made considerable shipments of high-grade copper concentrates, consisting of hornite and glance, auriferous and argentiferous to a small extent; the uncovering of another body of quite good ore in January, 1905, has made the situation more promising.

At the Holloway, in the same county, hitherto a large producer, only prospecting work was done, and its ability to supply smelting ore for future operations is not yet known.

There appears to be no prospect of an increasing output for 1905, except possibly at the Person Consolidated.

In Guilford County the Fentress, with the near-by Gardner Hill and McCullough, were the only properties operated, so far as reported to us. At the first named a large amount of work was done and considerable shipments of bullion and ore were made till the late summer, when the death of the operator and the incidental legal troubles effectually stopped work. The information has come to us quite recently that the mine has been reorganized as the Guilford Mining Company, and that work will soon be resumed.

Only desultory work was done in Davidson and Randolph counties, except that the Southern Homestake Mining Company opened up its property to supply its 100-ton cyanide plant. The ore is low grade, but extremely abundant; in fact, the mine is an open-cut quarry. Late rumors state that the Silver Valley mine in Davidson is to be reopened.

The Randolph mine at Goldhill, Rowan County, has to a great extent quieted its legal troubles and ore is being raised from the 750-foot level; the future plans are unknown. The Union copper mine remains closed, as does the McMakin.

Other localities of possible interest in Rowan County are the Mead mine, 10 miles southeast from Salisbury, in the hands of Chicago parties; the Salisbury copper mine, controlled by Montana capitalists, and the North Carolina Mining and Milling Company, near Gladstone, operated by Cleveland, Ohio, men.

In Stanley County the Sam Christian, a nugget mine, was operated in a fitful way and some nuggets found; the Parker mine was operated a very brief time. The Barringer had a very eventful and productive history for a year, but on August 11, 1904, a cloudburst in the vicinity caused the flooding of the mine and the death by drowning of eight men; it has not since been reopened.

In Cabarrus County the Miami (Phœnix) was a steady producer from the early summer.

There are two large shafts, respectively 500 and 600 feet deep, but the larger supply of ore is drawn from the 500-foot shaft at the 425-foot level, where the ore body is 8 feet thick.

A very complete 10-stamp mill with back and front discharges is used and the tailings are concentrated on 3 three-story Wilfley tables; the concentrates are roasted in a 50-foot 2-story reverberatory furnace, and are passed thence to the chlorination barrels. The chlorination plant is thoroughly equipped.

Five steel cyanide vats, 15 feet in diameter and 6 feet deep, are embraced in the equipment, for use with the final tailings from the Wilfley tables or for any other material which may be more suitable for such work or for contingencies.

A 200-horsepower engine operates the entire plant, but every piece of operative machinery is directly connected with its own special motor, of which there are more than 30. The whole plant is the most thoroughly equipped establishment in the section.

In Union County the Indian Trail Mining Company (Black mine) worked on a small scale till the end of the summer. The policy for 1905 has not yet been announced. The mine has some reserve ore of good grade underground, but it is refractory.

In the Colossus (Howie or Cureton) mine the underground work is held subordinate to the completion of the 500-ton cyaniding plant, which made its first run in March, 1905. Nothing can be predicted as to the outcome of operations there.

In Montgomery County five mines are at work—the Russell, in the western part of the county; the Allison, near Troy; the Iola, Montgomery, and the Golconda, in the northeast part, near the Moore County line.

The first is as yet merely prospected on the surface and to a slight depth. The Russell was worked in the same desultory way that has marked operations here for some years.

The Iola was vigorously operated during the entire year. The Montgomery lay idle till near the end of the year, when an energetic effort was made to bring it up again into a producing condition. The Golconda was hardly more than prospected.

The belt containing these three mines is 2½ miles south from Candor, on the Aberdeen and Asheboro Railroad. So far as explored, it is 1 mile long with two, and perhaps three, veins; it is in a comparatively flat and sandy country with a thin, sandy soil from 2 to 25 feet deep. Until recent years it was not thought to contain any mineral deposits. The country is an altered slate, now presenting the appearance of a talco-chloritic slate with a tendency to silicification. The vein mattes is a highly silicified and indurated talcose schist. Everything appears to be mineralized except the clear quartz and shows mineral values up to $20 and $25 per ton. In the Iola, which is the typical mine of the belt, the vein rarely falls below the width of 4 feet, and sometimes exceeds 8 feet.

The veins are cut by diorite dikes, which are thought to be the source of the enrichment of the ore bodies, which are occasionally faulted. The course of the veins is north 40° east, and the dip is steeply westward, flattening a little at the 250-foot level, which is now being run.

The characteristics of the Montgomery, one-fourth mile north of the Iola, are substantially the same; the Golconda, one-half mile still farther north, has a wider ore body. The surprising success of the Iola has stimulated search both to the north and to the south of the known belt.

Hitherto the treatment by stamp battery has been the sole mode of recovery; as there is no more than a trace of sulphurets, it has not been feasible to employ any method of concentration. About one-third of the gold has passed into the tailings, which are estimated, on an average, not less than $6 per ton. To meet this loss a cyanide plant was erected in the summer of 1904 and a few brief runs were made in the autumn; its capacity is 40 tons per day, one-third being slimes and two-thirds sands.

The tailings are elevated to a height of 31 feet, a sufficient elevation for the succeeding stages of work to be operated by gravity.

The sands receive four treatments with cyanide of potassium, ranging in strength from 0.2 per cent to 0.005 per cent, and four days' time are needed. The slimes are treated for twenty-four hours only with a cyanide solution of 0.2 per cent. The cost of treatment is 50 cents per ton of tailings. The plant is an exceedingly well-arranged system. The Montgomery mine is awaiting the outcome of this work in expectation of erecting one.

In Gaston County a new dredge is in process of construction to replace the one ruined two years ago; it is to be applied in treating the gravels of the Catawba River.

In Mecklenburg County the Capps, the Grier, and the Surface Hill were operated only a part of the year. The work of "reopening" the Rudisill and the St. Catherine made very little progress, and the prospect for 1905 is uncertain. There are few signs of activity.

In Catawba County the Shuford mine was worked with success the entire year and with a respectable output. A new method of work has been adopted, dispensing with elaborate machinery. The material, of soft earthy nature, resulting from the alterations of the schists, and with seams of quartz running through it, is run through a "Snodgrass disintegrator" with numerous arms revolving about a vertical shaft, by which the earthy matter is thrown into suspension and the contents are run through sluices and over riffles which catch the liberated gold. The present underground work is at the depth of 60 feet.

The production of the South Mountain area has dwindled to small proportions; the monazite industry has practically superseded the washing for gold, except as the latter is incidentally involved. A new dredge has been planned for the placer ground on South Muddy Creek, McDowell County.

In the Blue Ridge section the work has fallen to small proportions, and at present writing there is no appearance of change.

The industry of the State appears to be stable enough to promise a good production for 1905, dependent to a great extent on the success of the recently erected cyanide work.

The statistics are given below:

County.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
Alamance	1.125	$23.26	0.20	$0.27
Anson	2.543	52.56	1.02	1.32
Burke	72.903	1,507.03	17.81	23.03
Cabarrus	720.294	14,889.80	149.84	193.08
Caldwell	2.250	46.52	.31	.41
Catawba	263.077	5,438.29	81.79	105.75
Chatham	4.680	96.74	1.24	1.60
Cherokee	5.987	123.76	.58	.74
Clay	2.801	57.90	.28	.36
Cleveland	8.730	180.47	3.45	4.46
Davidson	53.346	1,102.77	457.03	590.91
Franklin	4.275	88.37	1.44	1.86
Gaston	10.540	217.88	3.65	4.71
Granville	29.512	610.07	919.66	1,189.05
Guilford	621.769	12,853.11	35.70	46.16
Halifax	8.637	178.54	1.18	1.45
Henderson	1.563	32.31	.29	.37
Iredell	7.846	162.20	1.94	2.51
Lincoln	1.694	35.03	.65	.84
Macon	2.250	46.52	.23	.30
McDowell	29.160	602.78	10.91	14.10
Mecklenburg	56.018	1,157.99	19.37	25.04
Montgomery	2,441.045	50,460.88	697.22	901.46
Moore	15.018	310.46	5.44	7.04
Nash	2.138	44.18	.73	.96
Orange	1.125	23.26	.12	.15
Person	8.296	171.50	2,114.97	2,734.51
Polk	9.326	192.78	1.44	1.86
Randolph	19.235	397.62	10.04	12.99
Rowan	201.420	4,163.72	9,940.29	12,852.09
Rutherford	23.459	484.95	2.50	3.24
Stanly	827.873	17,113.65	121.68	157.32
Union	468.129	9,677.08	173.68	224.56
Warren	17.370	359.07	1.83	2.36
Unknown	49.388	1,020.95	19.90	25.73
Total	5,994.822	123,924.00	14,797.86	19,182.58

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The increase of $14,236.33 over 1903 was due in part to the more vigorous exploitation of the placer mines, in part to a large amount of shipping ores, and in part to some cyaniding. This stimulus is likely to be effective through 1905, except possibly as to shipping ores.

The ores shipped were chiefly from York County, in response to a large demand for siliceous flux at the Norfolk Smelting Works.

The Ferguson and the Magnolia, in York County; the Ophir, in Union; the Calais and Douglas, in Abbeville, and the Blackmon and Haile, in Lancaster, were operated the entire year, the latter two very efficiently. Both of the mines are in good condition for a still larger work in 1905.

The Haile is by far the largest producer in the South Appalachian section. The reserves are satisfactory for continued operations. The damage of the destructive fire in January, 1905, was repaired without long delay. The frequent descriptions of this mine in past years in this series of reports obviate the need of a detailed statement here.

The Blackmon mine, in this county, has a very large reserve of a low-grade milling ore.

In Chesterfield County the De Soto (Brewer) was closed down at the end of 1903, but did not "reopen" the mill in 1904, as was expected. Legal difficulties thus far have prevented the resuscitation of the work.

In the meantime this fine property is, so far as worked, in the hands of petty tributers, and is likely to add little to the output of the State for the present.

The cyaniding apparatus at the Ferguson mine has a capacity of 10 tons per day. A 5-stamp battery is used for crushing the ore, and Wilfley tables for concentrating. The tailings, sands, and slimes from the tables are sent to the cyaniding tanks, of which there are 6 for sands and 8 for slimes. The cyanide solution used is 0.2 per cent strong, and a part of the solution after zincking is run through the battery with the ore.

The underground work has reached a depth of 100 feet. Much of the ore is susceptible of being cobbed out for shipping. The concentrates are claimed to carry $100 per ton.

County.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
Abbeville	17.006	$351.55	1.83	$2.36
Anderson	2.475	51.16	.24	.31
Cherokee	169.763	3,509.32	50.74	65.61
Chesterfield	465.967	9,632.39	9.02	11.66
Greenville	5.883	121.62	.57	.73
Greenwood	3.674	75.95	.47	.61
Lancaster	4,226.519	87,369.90	94.01	121.54
Laurens	.565	11.69	.18	.23
Oconee	3.209	66.34	.35	.45
Pickens	7.852	162.32	1.12	1.44
Spartanburg	23.036	476.19	2.96	3.83
Union	135.929	2,809.90	42.93	55.52
York	811.508	16,775.33	312.25	403.73
Unknown	18.612	384.72	2.79	3.61
Total	5,891.998	121,798.38	519.46	671.63

GEORGIA.

The increase in production of this State in 1904 reached the high figures of $30,629.98. Of this amount nearly $17,000 was due to the revived work of the Franklin (recently the Creighton), in Cherokee County, and some $5,000 to a larger amount of work in Lumpkin County. McDuffie and White counties were also large factors in the increase. On the whole, the industry has shown a steady increase and greater stability, which favorable conditions are likely to continue for the present.

The dredge productions dwindled to small proportions. Apparently, a larger amount of work is likely to be accomplished in 1905; the Bunker Hill Gold Mining Company is erecting a dredge on the Chestatee, in Lumpkin County; the Dahlonega Gold Mining and Milling Company, another on the same river at the old Briar Patch mine, of a capacity of 40 cubic yards per hour; still another, lower down the river, is under construction. There is also a dredge on the Etowah River, in Dawson County, which has operated in a small way for several years. A dredge proposition is under way on the Chattahoochee River, near Clarksville. The smelting works at Oakdale remained closed.

The work at the Franklin (lately the Creighton and originally the Franklin and McDonald) has reached something like its old activity in the extent of its production. Further underground explorations have been made and sufficient reserves opened up for the work of 1905.

In Cherokee County the following localities may be noted which are producers to a small extent: The McAfee Land Mining Company, the Brawley, the Kellog, and the Mary Lee; no exact information has reached us of the extent of the work at any of them.

In Hall County the Potosi was abandoned in the summer. A little work was undertaken at the McCluskey.

In White County the only mines regularly worked were the Loud, the Jones, and the St. George. The placer work of the county was prosecuted on a somewhat larger scale.

In most of the upper counties of Georgia where placer work is prosecuted the operations were of the same petty character as in former years.

In McDuffie County the Columbia, the Woodale, the Tatum, the International, and the Georgia and Montana were in operation. At the latter mine is a cyanide plant, in which a few brief runs were made in the autumn of 1904.

The Columbia is entered by an inclined shaft to the depth of 350 feet; the milling plant has 10 stamps with concentrators. A cyanide plant is in process of construction.

Lumpkin County continues still the seat of the greatest mining activity and is the largest producer. The Betz mine, 3 miles from Dahlonega, has a fair supply of brown ore in a large open cut; it is equipped with 10 stamps. Some work has also been done at the once famous Barlow open cut. The Boyd, adjoining the Barlow, has also received some attention.

The Dahlonega Consolidated Gold Mining Company has leased some of its holdings, but on the part immediately under its control it works two giants, and all the ores now milled are obtained by sluice washing.

Some dredging was performed at the Briar Patch mine. The Standard Gold Mining Company has also used the sluice washings mostly.

The Crown Mountain work remains unchanged from 1903, i. e., open-cut sluice mining. The chlorination plants connected with these enterprises remained idle.

The Jumbo mine, 6½ miles northeast from Dahlonega, has been actively prospected; so far as prospected the ore from its numerous veins on its 200-acre tract appears to be ample in quantity and quality; the ore channel is reported to be 700 feet wide. A mill with 10 stamps will be erected in the near future.

The Georgia Gold Mining Company (Royal) in Haralson County, made a respectable output during the year, but was closed down August 11.

County.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
Bartow	12.239	$253.00	1.88	$2.43
Carroll	82.176	1,698.74	14.38	18.60
Cherokee	1,239.249	25,617.54	107.35	138.80
Cobb	23.202	479.63	18.19	23.52
Dawson	60.536	1,251.39	2.67	3.46
Dekalb	3.772	77.97	.90	1.17
Fannin	22.940	474.21	1.08	1.40
Forsyth	16.102	332.86	2.27	2.93
Gilmer	8.313	171.85	1.97	2.55
Greene	4.846	89.84	1.60	2.07
Gwinnett	23.453	484.82	1.88	2.43
Habersham	9.811	202.81	3.20	4.13
Hall	73.913	1,527.93	12.44	16.08
Haralson	239.903	4,959.24	89.30	115.46
Lincoln	132.625	2,741.60	632.99	818.39
Lumpkin	1,800.752	37,224.86	440.80	569.92
McDuffie	447.230	9,245.06	90.50	117.02
Meriwether	18.179	375.80	4.96	6.41
Morgan	3.020	62.44	1.16	1.50
Murray	5.643	116.65	1.68	2.17
Oglethorpe	15.079	311.70	3.93	5.08
Paulding	.878	18.16	.32	.40
Rabun	2.475	51.16	.50	.65
Union	65.577	1,355.60	.77	1.00
White	346.654	7,165.97	49.29	63.73
Wilkes	6.989	144.46	2.23	2.89
Unknown	23.880	493.64	1.52	1.97
Total	4,688.936	96,928.93	1,489.76	1,926.16

ALABAMA.

The large increase in the production of Alabama in 1904 (from $4,957.60 to $29,584.74) is due almost entirely to Tallapoosa County, in which the Hillabee Gold Mining and Milling Company's mines were opened late in 1903.

The operations in Cleburne, Clay, Randolph, and the southern part of Tallapoosa County were almost entirely of a placer character. The Dutch Bend (Romanoff) mine was opened in October, 1905; it is equipped with 20 stamps and a chlorination plant.

The Hillabee Gold Mine (Hog Mountain) is 18 miles northeast from Alexander City and only 1 mile south of the Clay County line. The tract of 800 acres is very hilly or mountainous and precipitous, and is everywhere cut by deep ravines or gulches, which allow the veins to be exploited by adits. There are 6 veins, on which there are 12 openings for work and very long adits, one of 300 feet. The ore bodies run northeast and southwest, and dip 45° east; the walls of the vein are diorite, but the hanging and foot walls are not quite alike. The ore bodies are in places 8 feet thick, carrying quartz with only a trace of sulphurets. The assays are good; 1,500 tons per month are worked, and 70 hands are employed. The machinery consists of a crusher, from which the material is lifted by an elevator and sized, and subsequently crushed down in a Davis crusher to one-fourth to one-eighth inch, thence into leaching vats, which will accommodate 850 tons. The vats can be charged three times per month. The strength of the cyanide solution approximates .15 per cent. The claim is that 85 per cent of the gold is extracted.

The assays of the ore made at this office were satisfactory, and, as large bodies of ore are at command, the prosperity of the mine seems to be assured for a long period.

The State of Alabama is likely to make a considerable figure in the production of gold for some time.

County.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
Clay	3.330	$68.84	0.22	$0.29
Cleburne	23.852	493.08	5.27	6.82
Randolph	80.057	1,654.92	21.66	28.00
Tallapoosa	1,285.763	26,579.09	198.01	256.01
Unknown	23.806	492.11	4.32	5.58
Total	1,416.808	29,288.04	229.48	296.70

TENNESSEE.

Hitherto only the production of Monroe County and its vicinity has been recorded. There has for some years been a strong presumption that the ores of the Ducktown, Polk County neighborhood, must have sent some gold and silver into commerce, but inquiries have been met by negative answers, both from the operators and the large companies treating the mattes—"a mere trace of gold and silver contents," was the invariable answer; but a more rigid and exact and extended inquiry in 1904 elicited the fact that the mattes and the black copper carried an amply sufficient amount to justify recovery by electrolytic methods, and further the fact that there was such recovery.

The two companies—the Ducktown Sulphur, Copper and Iron Company (Limited) and the Tennessee Copper Company—treated approximately 400,000 tons of ore in 1904.

The yield for Monroe County and vicinity was substantially the same as in 1903, and the nature of the work was the same. Respecting the larger yield of the two large Ducktown companies, a few statements may not be out of place in a merely statistical compilation.

These two companies divide the entire work between them, the Tennessee Copper Company doing nearly three-fourths. At least half a dozen mines are operated. The Ducktown basin is in the southeast corner of the State, and only about 2 miles from both the North Carolina and Georgia lines. There appear to be three zones of veins in this basin; the ore bodies are lenticular, both in length and in depth; some of these lenticles reach a length of 600 feet and are 75 feet wide (the Burra-Burra) to 100 feet wide (the Polk County mine); in one case the reported width is 400 feet; the Mary mine is worked to the depth of 375 feet. The ore appears to be practically inexhaustible for many years. The Tennessee Company, in its 1903 report, estimated its reserve at the close of that year at 2,775,000 tons, and the work of 1904 did not diminish that figure. The ore is a pyrrhotite, containing, approximately, 2.75 per cent copper, 25 per cent sulphur, 35 per cent metallic iron, and 2 to 3 per cent of zinc.

For many years the "roasting and reduction" process was employed. For the sake of the general prosperity wrought by the smelting companies, the "smoke nuisance" was tolerated, varied by an occasional lawsuit. The increasingly low tenor of the ore in copper necessitated the employment of large plants and a greatly increased tonnage. The use of "roast sheds" for roasting the sulphurets threw out such a vast amount of sulphurous fumes as to destroy vegetation for miles around, and largely increased the area of complaint and legal troubles. Finally the authorities of Georgia took up the matter in the Federal courts in protection to its own citizens, and pressed the companies sharply. As a compromise, the companies at length revolutionized their operations and used "pyritic," or "raw smelting." The nuisance, for the time at least, abated. Incidentally, the smelters considerably reduced the cost of producing fine copper.

The Ducktown Sulphur, Copper and Iron Company being unprovided with a refinery, merely smelts to a high-grade matte, which is then turned over to the Tennessee Company for further treatment. The latter company has a complete plant for Bessemerizing the matte to pig copper, and a refinery for making ingots. The pig copper is sent to various electrolytic works, to England, and to Italy. The capacity of each company is likely to be increased.

There are large possibilities of improvement in methods, for a larger amount of valuable material is thrown into the atmosphere and into the slag than is recovered in the shape of copper. The utilization yearly of 100,000 tons and more of wasted sulphur, which is now under investigation, will make this section the seat of an enormous and varied industry.

The bearing of these remarks on the statistical side of this report lies in this, that there are possibilities of saving $100,000 and even more of precious metals which are contained in these low-grade ores, or, better, in the copper matte and black or pig copper, which at the present time can be cheaply and largely recovered in "electrolytic refining."

The State of Tennessee may ultimately be known as one of the largest producers of precious metals in the South Appalachian States.

It may be added that the Ducktown belt in at least two of its zones reappears just over the line in Fannin County, Ga. The two mines best known are the Mobile and the Twenties. The former is now under investigation by Chicago parties.

The following table exhibits our estimate of the amount of gold and silver produced:

County.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
Monroe	3.855	$79.68	1.13	$1.46
Polk	205.650	4,251.12	59,247.17	76,602.41
Total	209.505	4,330.80	59,248.30	76,603.87

SOUTH DAKOTA.

By FRANKLIN R. CARPENTER, Ph. D., F. G. S. A.,
Mining and metallurgical engineer.

The following is the output for the year ended December 31, 1904:

Metal.	Fine ounces.	Value.
Gold	339,814	$7,024,579
Silver	186,997	108,458
Total		7,133,037

Only a small area, located in the southwestern part of this State, is gold bearing. This area is known as the Black Hills uplift. It consists of a nucleus of granites, slates, and schists of Archean or, perhaps more properly, Algonkian age, surrounded by the later formations, which everywhere dip outward from the central area. In the northern area are found later eruptive rocks, probably intruded about the close of the Cretaceous age, and closely connected with the mineralization of the later deposits, i. e., the "siliceous" ores. The rocks of the inner or metamorphic area of schists, slates, and granites stand vertical, while the later rocks overlie these, the Cambrian quartzites resting upon their upturned edges. The ore bodies or mines therefore fall naturally into two divisions—first, those in the vertical slates, and second, those in the later horizontal deposits.

The great free-milling deposits like the Homestake are in the vertical slates or Archean rocks, while the siliceous or refractory ores of the Golden Reward type are found in the later or horizontal rocks.

It will be seen that a given area may have both types of ore bodies. In the upper flat rocks may occur the Golden Reward type, while the underlying slates may have the vertical or free-milling type. These two types are entirely unconnected.

The Homestake and in general the Algonkian deposits were in place, and ore bearing, before the later rocks which now constitute the flat deposits were deposited upon them. In the opinion of the writer the slate deposits were mainly mineralized in pre-Cambrian time, and the flat deposits were mineralized after the intrusion of the porphyries, or in Cretaceous, or post-Cretaceous time.

The most important, at least the largest, and most permanent deposits are those ore bodies found in the Algonkian or metamorphic rocks, and the most important of all these ore bodies is the Homestake mine itself.

Algonkian deposits.—These consist of mineralized slates. The Homestake body, which here includes the De Smet, Deadwood-Terra, Highland, and Homestake claims, has a trend parallel to the outcrop of the slates or about south 32° east. There are other ore bodies not so perfectly defined—for instance, the Old Abe and Caledonia—which appear to have a different trend and to unite with the Homestake ore body, either upon pitch or strike, the Old Abe ore body joining it under the eastern part of the town-site of Lead. The main ore body dips to the east. Not all the material between the "walls" of the vein is rich enough to pay, but at present all is milled, as it is cheaper to do so when once broken than to attempt sorting.

The ore body is quite narrow at the northern end but widens rapidly toward the southern end. At the Highland shaft it is perhaps 150 feet wide, but at the Star shaft it exceeds 400 feet in width. It is generally believed that it is not so rich in the deeper workings of this wide part of the vein as it was farther north, also that the gold is finer and more difficult to amalgamate. This difficulty is, however, more than overcome by the facility with which it can be treated by cyanide. It is reliably reported, however, that latterly ore of a very high grade has been found in the deepest workings, now 1,300 feet deep. The Homestake mine is as nearly an inexhaustible deposit as any yet found and no falling off in its output need be expected for many years to come.

The mining at depth of an ore body of this size is, as well may be imagined, one of great difficulty. For many years the "square set" was employed in supporting the excavated ground. This called for vast quantities of timber, enough to build a good-sized town, every year. Long ago, Mr. Grier realized that some other method must soon be employed, as timber for such purposes was rapidly being exhausted. Within the last three years he has developed and put into use a system of breaking and filling with rock from the surface the stopes, which were once timbered, thereby effecting an immense saving annually and guaranteeing a practically indefinite life to the mine.

Probably no other gold mine in the country mines so far ahead as the Homestake. I am informed that twenty years' ore supply is already blocked out and ready to break, and that at all times at least a million tons of ore is broken ready for the mills. This means that eight or nine months' supply for the mills is at all times ready to draw upon. All ore is broken without regard to its value and sent to the mills. That is, there is no sorting done. After the ore is once broken it costs but little to mill it. The additional cost is for hoisting and milling, which is less than 50 cents a ton. Anything above this is profit.

The greatest advance, however, is in the ore treatment. Formerly no attempt was made to save anything beyond what was caught by free-milling upon copper plates pure and simple. Everything not so saved was sent down to the creek. During the life of the Deadwood and Delaware smelter attempts were made to concentrate the sulphides and to sell the same to the smelter for iron flux. This was successful, but not very profitable. A greater saving was effected by the addition of electroplated silver plates, as has been fully discussed in my former reports. Still there were values escaping which it was desirable to retain, and the development of the cyanide process and its application to the needs of the Homestake was accomplished. So perfect has the process become that the sands from the mills are treated at a cost of not more than 25 cents per ton, and the cyanide mills are among the largest in the world.

One of the many important discoveries made by Mr. Grier during his long management of this property was that better results were obtained by very cold water than by warm water in the amalgamation of the free gold. Formerly it was the practice to heat the battery water. Mill men were under the impression that better amalgamation was had, but this very heating also intensified other chemical actions that were harmful, such as the oxidation of sulphides and the formation of sulphates, which gave rise to a coating upon the surface of the amalgam, greatly interfering with good results. He therefore keeps the water at or near the freezing point, which point he finds to give the best results, as at this point there is far less chemical action than at higher points. This practice of cooling or freezing the water has resulted in the saving of many thousands of dollars to the company, and might have been made the subject of a patent, but, with characteristic generosity, Mr. Grier gave it to the world.

The Homestake Mining Company is entitled to the credit of many things new in milling, but perhaps nothing of more importance than this cooling of the water where sulphide-bearing ores are milled.

THE CLOVER LEAF.

This was formerly known as the Uncle Sam mine, and has had a varied history. Like the Homestake it occurs in the Algonkian slates and is free milling; but here the resemblance ceases, as the Clover Leaf is more nearly analogous to the saddle reefs of Bendigo, Australia. The ore consists of white quartz, showing pyrite and galena. Some of it is quite high in coarse gold, which is almost free from silver. It is a very wet mine and expensive to work, and has been repeatedly "lost" through unexpected influxes of water. The original owners took out quite a quantity of gold with a hand mortar and with a 1-stamp mill. Later, a large company was organized and a 60-stamp mill built, which was out of proportion to the size of the mine. After several years of varying success and failure it was closed down. In 1899 it was sold to the Clover Leaf Company, the principal stock being held by a French syndicate, who have shown extraordinary pluck and activity in opening and developing the property. Like the former owners they are much troubled by water, but the mine still holds its phenominal richness in gold.

In comparing this mine to the so-called saddle reefs at Bendigo, it is not meant that the axis of the ford is approximately horizontal as there, for the anticlinal ford forming this mine dips strongly to the southeast, the ore body in general following its crest.

THE COLUMBUS.

This mine is really in the strike of the Homestake deposits and lies to the north; but the ore body, upon the authority of the manager, Mr. Rossiter, dips to the north. The ore body is similar in nearly all respects to the Homestake and shows the same extraordinary width of ore. The mine is handicapped by an insufficient water supply for milling purposes.

SLATE DEPOSITS OF RUBY BASIN AND BALD MOUNTAIN.

Lying beneath the Cambrian rocks of these sections is the continuation of the slate area, containing the Homestake deposit. In these slates there are known veins of the Homestake type, possibly found in connection with the Tornado fault. The ore body is first observed in the Golden Reward Company's ground, but extends southward into the ground of the Horseshoe Company. It exceeds 200 feet in width and has been prospected by means of a diamond drill to a depth of more than 700 feet. Ore bodies of a lower gold tenor have been and are being now very profitably worked, and long after the overlying silicious ores are exhausted this ore body may be developed and carry forward the mining in the section through which it passes almost indefinitely.

In the opinion of many it is the most important deposit found in the Hills, next to the Homestake; but this opinion is not based upon sufficient examination and prospecting to justify such extreme views, although the writer has no doubt of its great value. The working of a vein that has its apex beneath several hundred feet of later deposits presents engineering problems of great interest, though perhaps of no great difficulty.

ORO-HONDO.

This company has a large and costly shaft upon the supposed strike of the Homestake vein, to the south, upon Whitewood. It is a costly method of prospecting, and so far has led to nothing. Owing to the rapid dip of the Homestake ore body, its southerly extension probably will not be found, but there is no reason why other ore bodies should not be encountered by such shafts. The Oro-Hondo shaft is said to be located, from actual survey, upon the strike of the Homestake ore body itself. but so far it has not been reported as found.

OTHER SLATE DEPOSITS.

The above are taken only as typical, and by no means as a complete list of the slate deposits, which occur with more or less interruption throughout the entire hills and in all three counties. It is to these slate deposits that attention must be turned if the Black Hills production is to be maintained, for the flat or siliceous deposits are measurable and will be exhausted at no very distant day, but these deposits are of immeasurable extent and will not be worked out in hundreds of years.

Future development.—The sole obstacle to the development of these ore bodies now is the want of water. This has arisen largely through the opposition of the agricultural interests rather than through any lack of water itself, as the hills are well supplied with living streams. The objection to the defiling of certain streams also by reason of fish culture is, in the opinion of the writer, absurd in extreme, and may prevent the opening of a million dollar mine for the preservation of a hundred dollars worth of fish. Like most of the mining fraternity, he believes that the mining industry should be the paramount interest in the hills, for without it they are of little or no value. The mills must dump their tailings into these streams. hence the building of the large dam at Belle Fourche for agricultural or irrigation purposes is believed by the writer to be against the best interests of the hills. It can be, and is, a great mining center, but is not and can not be made a great agricultural section. The scarcity of water can be in a measure overcome by storage and reusing, as in South Africa, but practically all the water of two large creek systems, Whitewood and Spearfish creeks, is owned and controlled at their sources by the Homestake Company. The Spearfish Creek may not, owing to agricultural interests, be defiled with tailings, so that mills below the Homestake holdings may not be built without impounding the tailings. The same is true of all other creeks save the Whitewood, and here the water can not be used until after it passes the Homestake mills, when it can be stored, settled, and reused as in South Africa, but to what extent it is difficult to say, as the water begins to sink after striking the limestone formation 3 miles below the Homestake.

There is no doubt, whatever, that milling facilities may be greatly extended in this direction, but with the added cost of transportation and water storage and settling dams, all of which cost must be borne by the very low grade ores. For this reason, the writer regrets any further appropriation of water for irrigation or farming purposes, believing the same to be prejudicial, not only to gold mining but to the development of other forms of mining, notably tin mining, which, without water in vast quantities will never be developed, and the possibility of a tin industry certainly exists here.

FLAT DEPOSITS.

These deposits have been fully described in former reports. Formerly such ores were treated entirely by smelting or chlorination. The chlorination process lost the silver, and the smelting process was very costly, owing to the ores consisting mainly of silica and calling for large quantities of basic flux, which in the Hills was always barren. Both of these processes have been superseded by cyanide, which has received a development in the Hills not elsewhere equaled in America. It discovery and application came in time to save the silicious ore-mining industry.

The most wonderful application to the treatment of very low-grade ores was first made at the Wasp No. 2 mine, where refractory ores, i. e., ores that are not free milling, running under $3 per ton are mined and treated at a profit, while the largest and most successful application (except as applied to the Homestake sands) is at the Golden Reward Company's mill.

Save a constant improvement and extension of this process, I have nothing to report which was not covered in my last report. The process has driven all other processes from the field for all but the very high-grade ores, and no one can foresee its ultimate extension.

It, like free-milling gold mills, is somewhat hampered by the appropriation of the streams for irrigation and fish culture, but, of course, not to the same extent, for reasons apparent to all. Less water is used and little difficulty is found in impounding the comparatively dry tailings from this process.

UTAH.

By B. H. Tatem,

Assayer in charge, United States assay office, Helena, Mont.

The story of Utah's mines for 1904 details discoveries of almost fabulous wealth among the mountains and relates how great works were built and wonderful methods arranged to treat a rapid and ever increasing ore tonnage. Old camps and new fields vie with each other for first place in the largest contribution to the total output, and wonderful as is the record of the increase in 1904, the year 1905 promises still further and better achievement.

The values of gold, silver, copper, and lead won from the mines of the State during the year were the largest in its history. The quantity of each metal produced and the value thereof is shown below, the gold and silver being computed at the coinage rate for each and the copper and lead at the average market price for the year:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold......fine ounces..	203,902	$4,215,022
Silver (coining rate)......do....	12,484,300	16,141,317
Copper (at $12.823 per cwt.)......fine pounds..	44,012,203	5,643,685
Lead (at $4.309 per cwt.)......do....	116,350,974	5,013,563
Total......	......	31,013,587

The following table exhibits the increased production of each metal over the output for the preceding year:

Metal.	1903.		1904.		Increase.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Gold......fine ounces..	192,094	$3,970,938	203,902	$4,215,022	$244,084
Silver......do....	11,814,932	[a] 15,275,872	12,484,300	[a] 16,141,317	865,445
Copper......fine pounds..	25,335,652	3,353,174	44,012,203	5,643,685	2,290,511
Lead......do....	101,258,000	4,290,301	116,350,974	5,013,563	723,262
Total......	......	26,890,285	......	31,013,587	4,123,302

[a] Coining value.

The year 1904 has been one of large prosperity among the mines of the State. The increase in values was 13 per cent and arose principally from the increased tonnage of copper ore mined and treated. The average price of copper in 1904 was less than in the preceding year, but the increased price paid for lead during the year offset this difference favorably.

Progress marked the production of all the metals, with the best general results apparent in the copper district of Bingham. The output of gold by the Mercur district was below that of the preceding year, yet the increased yield of this metal by the Tintic and Bingham districts made a substantial gain for the entire State. Silver shows an increase of more than one-half million dollars in spite of the large decrease in production of the metal shown for the year by Summit County. Lead shows a marked gain for the year and this is to be credited to the increased tonnage from Juab County.

The yields of gold in 1903 and 1904 as distributed to the different counties of the State, and the changes therein, are noted in the following table:

GOLD.

County.	1903.		1904.		Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Fine ounces.		*Fine ounces.*		
Beaver, Millard, Piute, and Sevier	21,648.600	$447,516.28	19,314.747	$399,271.24	−$48,245.04
Boxelder, Grand, and Washington	5,420.000	112,041.34	3,564.325	73,681.13	− 38,360.21
Juab and Utah	41,241.647	852,540.51	72,404.441	1,496,732.62	+644,192.11
Salt Lake	44,427.157	918,390.84	56,472.048	1,167,380.84	+248,990.00
Summit	15,825.230	327,136.53	13,601.991	281,178.11	− 45,958.42
Tooele	60,729.195	1,255,383.88	36,756.772	759,829.91	−496,553.97
Impossible to classify	2,802.320	57,929.10	1,787.379	36,948.40	− 21,025.50
Total	192,094.149	3,970,938.48	203,901.703	4,215,022.25	+244,083.77

The changes in the quantity and value of the gold won from the different classes of ore in 1903 and 1904 are shown in the following table:

Classification.	1903.		1904.		Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Fine ounces.		*Fine ounces.*		
In quartz and dry ores	3,037.535	$62,791.42	7,231.945	$149,497.56	+$86,706.14
In cyanide mill bullion	82,536.355	1,706,177.88	53,518.668	1,106,329.06	-599,848.82
In lead ores	19,648.941	406,179.66	29,909.253	618,279.10	+212,099.44
In copper ores	75,390.617	1,558,462.37	100,303.552	2,073,458.44	+514,996.07
In milling ores	11,480.701	237,327.15	12,938,285	267,458.09	+ 30,130.94
Total	192,094.149	3,970,938.48	203,901.703	4,215,022.25	+244,083.77

As shown above, the gold produced during the year 1904 exceeded that of 1903 by $244,061.52. This is attributable to the growth of mining operations in the Bingham district, where a growing copper production included a proportionate increase in the amounts of gold and silver extracted as by-products from the ores. The Tintic and Park City districts by increased values of this metal contained in their lead ores contributed to the advance shown in the production. The amount won in the State by cyaniding was much less than that of the preceding year.

The amounts and value of the silver originating in the several counties of the State during the year 1904, when compared with the corresponding figures for 1903 show the following differences:

SILVER.

County.	1903.		1904.		Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	Quantity.	Coining value.	Quantity.	Coining value.	
	Fine ounces.		*Fine ounces.*		
Beaver, Millard, Piute, and Sevier	163,136.14	$210,923.49	186,992.52	$241,768.11	+ $30,844.62
Boxelder, Grand, and Washington	13,032.64	16,850.28	27,715.77	35,834.52	+ 18,984.24
Juab and Utah	3,065,970.19	3,964,082.67	4,022,649.09	5,201,000.84	+1,236,918.17
Salt Lake	1,215,252.84	1,571,235.99	1,548,617.03	2,002,252.32	+ 431,016.33
Summit	7,110,850.12	9,193,826.42	5,912,936.87	7,645,009.28	−1,548,817.14
Tooele	232,279.97	300,321.58	418,503.13	541,094.98	+ 240,773.40
Impossible to classify	14,410.30	18,631.50	366,885.79	474,357.37	+ 455,725.87
Total	11,814,932.20	15,275,871.93	12,484,300.20	16,141,317.42	+ 865,445.49

The amount of silver won from copper and lead ores, from cyanide and milling plants, and that contained in dry ores and concentrates during the year, as compared with the preceding year of 1903, are shown in the table below:

Classification.	1903.		1904.		Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	Weight.	Coining value.	Weight.	Coining value.	
	Fine ounces.		*Fine ounces.*		
Quartz and dry ores	206,692.04	$267,238.19	427,066.94	$552,167.35	+$284,929.16
Cyanide mill bullion	70,709.14	91,421.92	55,280.52	71,473.80	− 19,948.12
Lead ores	8,258,302.28	10,677,400.92	7,904,431.94	10,219,871.60	− 457,529.32
Copper ores	3,195,007.40	4,130,918.66	3,928,328.60	5,079,051.12	+ 948,132.46
Milling ores	84,221.34	108,892.24	169,192.20	218,753.55	+ 109,861.31
Total	11,814,932.20	15,275,871.93	12,484,300.20	16,141,317.42	+ 865,445.49

The quantity of silver originating in milling, cyanides, and in dry ores constitutes but a small percentage of the total won in the State.

That originating in lead ores is large and was contained in the shipments of this product to the various smelters of the valley for treatment. The large amount of this product credited to copper ores was partly occasioned by the increased production of this metal in the Bingham district.

While mining has been growing apace in the State, the smelter industry has been growing with it. Marked improvements in the facilities for the handling and shipping of ores from the mines to the smelters and in the mine and smelter equipment have been made during the year. No other State is so well favored with large, modern, and complete smelting plants.

In the tables which follow is shown the output of precious metals from some of the principal producing counties of the State during the year.

BEAVER COUNTY.

The principal producer of precious metals in this county is the Horn Silver Mining Company, whose properties and works are located at Frisco. For more than a score of years this property has maintained a large and steady output. The product is a silver-lead ore. A plant for the treatment of the zinc ores is contemplated as an addition to the works of this company.

The Newhouse Mines and Smelters Corporation have expended a vast amount of energy and money in the erection of a new concentrating plant and other improvements at the Cactus mine in this county. Large bodies of copper ore are positively known to exist within the confines of these properties, and all that remains is to bring them to economic and profitable production.

An extension of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railway from Frisco to this part of Beaver County was completed late during the year, this "spur" being about 8 miles in length.

Much prospecting and developing work have been done throughout the county during the year, and 1905 will probably witness the advent of some new producing properties.

JUAB COUNTY.

Below are shown the amounts and values of the metals mined in this county during the year 1904:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold........fine ounces..	71,604.441	$1,480,195.16
Silver (coining rate)........do....	4,003,769.09	5,176,590.34
Copper........fine pounds..	9,035,086.00	1,158,569.08
Lead........do....	22,750,188.00	980,303.45
Total........	....	8,795,658.03

In this county is located the Tintic district, which comprises the mining camps of Eureka, Silver City, Mammoth, and Robinson. The year 1904 was most prosperous, and shows a large increase in quantity and value. Among the principal producers may be mentioned the Centennial-Eureka, Mammoth, Grand Central, Utah, Eureka Hill, Lower Mammoth, Bullion-Beck, Mayday, Ajax, Yankee Consolidated, Tetro, South Swansea, Star Consolidated, Gemini, Godiva, Carisa, Uncle Sam Consolidated, La Clede, Victoria, Eagle and Blue Bell, Victor Consolidated, and others.

Here are located the greatest number of producing mines of any section of the State. The tonnages of ores and concentrates sent to the Salt Lake smelters were enormous, and assurance is given of a long continuation of the present prosperity.

PIUTE COUNTY.

This county is located in the central southern portion of the State. At the present time and for many years past the principal producer is the Annie Laurie Mining Company, at Kimberly. The process employed by this company is that of cyaniding. In addition to the gold won a large percentage of the values recovered were contained in silver. This property is located on Gold Mountain. The motive power for the mine and mill is electricity generated at the company's water-power plant on Fish Creek, some 6 miles west of Kimberly. An auxiliary steam power plant is installed at the mill for use during low water or during the winter season. Considerable prospecting work has been done in this county during the year, the results and benefits of which may be apparent in the near future.

SALT LAKE COUNTY.

The yield of gold, silver, copper, and lead from ores mined in this county during 1904 was as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold........fine ounces..	56,472.048	$1,167,380.84
Silver (coining rate)........do....	1,548,617.03	2,002,252.32
Copper........fine pounds..	28,468,268.00	3,650,486.01
Lead........do....	6,409,455.00	276,183.42
Total........	....	7,096,302.59

The increase for this county during 1904 was the largest of any county in Utah. The scene of the greatest activity was at the old camp of Bingham that for many years prior to 1900 had been idle. At that time Samuel Newhouse undertook the development of the resources he believed to be at Bingham. Almost immediately the plans for the extensive opening of the ore bodies were completed, and since then the region has been among the large copper camps of the United States. In 1904, more than one million tons of ore were mined there and sent forward for concentration and treatment.

At this camp are situated the properties belonging to the Bingham, the Bingham Consolidated, the United States, the Boston Consolidated, the Ohio, the Yampa, the Utah Copper Company, the Utah-Apex, and other companies whose operations have been less extensive.

Of these, the Utah Copper and the Yampa are the most noteworthy, because they have been brought forward during 1904. The former has developed the gold, silver, and copper bearing porphyry of the camp, the commercial possibilities of which have been doubtful heretofore. The mill and concentrator erected by this company are situated in the lower part of Bingham Canyon. The ore is delivered from the Bingham branch of the Rio Grande Western Railroad, which reaches the mill over a trestle and allows the ore to be dumped from the cars to the bins beneath the tracks. From these bins the ore is taken by belt conveyors and delivered to the lower floor of the mill, where it passes through a No. 6 Gates crusher and is elevated for screening. The larger size from these screenings is crushed in a No. 4 Gates crusher, while the under size is delivered by belt conveyor to the crushed-ore bin at the head of the mill. From the bin the ore is passed through two sets of roughing rolls and broken to a maximum size of one-eighth inch and elevated to a series of screens consisting of 4 sets of 2 screens each, after which it is passed to the Chilean mills and the Allis-Chalmers classifiers. From the hydraulic classifiers the ore is passed to the different grades of concentrating tables.

On the concentrating floor are 2 Overstrom, 2 Card, and 32 Wilfley tables, 18 Frue vanners, and 2 Wilfley slimers. The tables take the material as sized by the classifiers, and the vanners and slimers receive the product from the settling tanks. The power is furnished by 8 tubular steam boilers of a total capacity of 600 horsepower. These are fired by automatic stokers. The machinery is driven by a Corliss engine. The capacity of the mill is 500 tons per day, and the ore treated is a chalcopyrite in a gangue of porphyry.

The product from this concentrate will be handled at the smelting plant of the American Smelting and Refining Company, with whom the Utah Copper Company has a favorable contract, under which it is estimated it will furnish 35,000,000 pounds of copper-bearing concentrates annually.

The Yampa Smelter, at Bingham, belongs to the Tintic Mining and Development Company. This company has unearthed a volume of ore, for the reduction of which this smelter has been erected, and is of 600 tons capacity. The equipment of the plant consists of 2 furnaces, a reverberatory furnace, and an Edwards roaster. The product is a copper matte containing gold and silver so regulated as to grade that it is much desired by the smelters at Murray, where it is forwarded for treatment.

The concentrator of the Utah Copper Company and the Yampa smelter were only successfully put into commission near the end of 1904. Their continued commission throughout 1905 will very largely augment the product of this country over that in 1904.

The smelting plants in the Salt Lake Valley, in addition to these new enterprises at Bingham, constitute one of the largest ore-reduction communities in the world. These great works have been eminently successful, and have met with no serious drawbacks until the present time. Recently trouble has arisen between the smelters and the ranchers of the valley because of the deleterious effect upon the land by the smoke and gases thrown off in the reduction of the ore at that point. To overcome this, serious consideration is being given to the removal of the smelters to the islands in the lake west of Salt Lake City and condensing the fumes beneath the waters of the lake.

SUMMIT COUNTY.

During the year 1904 this county's contribution to the mineral production of the State was as shown in the table which follows:

Description.		Quantity.	Value.
Gold	fine ounces	13,601.991	$281,178.11
Silver (coining rate)	do	5,912,936.87	7,645,009.28
Copper	fine pounds	2,118,452.00	271,649.10
Lead	do	64,218,801.00	2,593,797.38
Total			10,791,633.87

This county is located in the northeastern part of the State and reached by the Union Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande railroads. The ores mined in this district carry their values in silver-lead.

The principal producers are the Silver King Mining Company, Daly-West Mining Company, Ontario Silver Mining Company, Daly-Judge Mining Company, and Kearns-Keith Mining Company. Among the smaller producers may be mentioned the Creole, Comstock, Woodside, California, American Flag, Daly, and others.

At the Ontario a very unfortunate delay was occasioned by the destruction of its hoisting plant in June by fire. As a result the lower levels of the mine filled with water, and it was not until late in the fall that operations at the mine became normal again. During the year arrangements were completed for the extension of the Ontario's drain tunnel to the side lines of the Daly-West, a distance of about 800 feet. The drain tunnel is then to be continued through the Daly-West property by that company and will cut under the collar of the Daly-West shaft at a depth of 2,100 feet. A new tailings mill was completed at the Daly-West property during the year.

TOOELE COUNTY.

For 1904 the mineral production in this county was as shown in the table below:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold........fine ounces..	36,756.772	$759,829.91
Silver (coining rate)........do....	418,503.13	541,094.98
Copper........fine pounds..	1,023,825.00	131,285.08
Lead........do....	14,704,650.00	633,623.37
Total........	....	2,065,833.34

The above table, when compared with corresponding figures for the preceding year, shows an increase of production of $265,467.70. While it is true that the amounts of gold and silver recovered by cyaniding in the Mercur district was less in 1904 than in 1903, the loss in production from this source was more than overcome by the additional amounts of the metals taken out in the Stockton and Ophir districts. This last-named district has always been at a disadvantage on account of the volume of water with which operators have had to contend as soon as depth in workings was attained. The water problem is now solved by a drainage tunnel. This necessitated the expenditure of an immense amount of energy and money, but the results obtained therefrom are entirely satisfactory.

The tables that follow show the percentage origin of the gold and silver won in 1904 from the various classes of Utah ores, the deposits of gold and silver at the United States mints and assay offices, a summary by counties of the lead and copper production, and a final résumé of the disposition of the entire output of gold and silver:

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN UTAH DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

County, etc.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Coining value.	
	Fine ounces.		*Fine ounces.*		
Beaver, Millard, Piute, and Servier........	19,314.747	$399,271.24	186,992.52	$241,768.11	$641,039.35
Boxelder, Grand, and Washington........	3,564.325	73,681.13	27,715.77	35,834.52	109,515.65
Juab and Utah........	72,404.441	1,496,732.62	4,022,649.09	5,201,000.84	6,697,733.46
Salt Lake........	56,472.048	1,167,380.84	1,548,617.03	2,002,252.32	3,169,633.16
Summit........	13,601.991	281,178.11	5,912,936.87	7,645,009.28	7,926,187.39
Tooele........	36,756.772	759,829.91	418,503.13	541,094.98	1,300,924.89
Returns from custom smelters, mints, and assay offices impossible to classify by counties........	1,787.379	36,948.40	366,885.79	474,357.37	511,305.77
Total........	203,901.703	4,215,022.25	12,484,300.20	16,141,317.42	20,356,339.67

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN UTAH (ORIGIN DETAILED) DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

Origin.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Coining value.	
	Fine ounces.		*Fine ounces.*		
Quartz and dry ores	7,231.945	$149,497.56	427,066.94	$552,167.35	$701,664.91
Cyanides	53,518.668	1,106,329.06	55,280.52	71,473.80	1,177,802.86
Lead ores	29,909.253	618,279.10	7,904,431.94	10,219,871.60	10,838,150.70
Copper ores	100,303.552	2,073,458.44	3,928,328.60	5,079,051.12	7,152,509.56
Milling ores	12,938.285	267,458.09	169,192.20	218,753.55	486,211.64
Total	203,901.703	4,215,022.25	12,484,300.20	16,141,317.42	20,356,339.67

BULLION OF UTAH PRODUCTION DEPOSITED AT THE UNITED STATES MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

Institution.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
	Standard ounces.	Value.	Standard ounces.	Coining value.	
Mints:					
Denver, Colo	3,653.674	$67,975.33	1,193.98	$1,389.36	$69,364.69
Philadelphia, Pa	243.290	4,526.33	62.99	73.30	4,599.63
San Francisco, Cal	605.848	11,271.59	510.99	594.61	11,866.20
Assay offices:					
Boise, Idaho	27.082	503.85	5.25	6.11	509.96
New York, N. Y	31,503.109	586,101.36	3,521.45	4,097.69	590,202.05
Total	36,033.003	670,381.46	5,294.66	6,161.07	676,542.53

PRODUCTION OF COPPER AND LEAD IN UTAH DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

Summary by counties.	Copper.	Lead.
	Fine pounds.	*Fine pounds.*
Beaver	1,650,787	7,583,300
Juab	9,035,086	22,750,138
Salt Lake	28,468,268	6,409,455
Summit	2,118,452	64,218,801
Tooele	1,023,825	14,704,650
Others	1,715,785	684,630
Total	44,012,203	116,350,974

DISPOSITION OF THE GOLD AND SILVER OF UTAH PRODUCTION DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

Disposition.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Coining value.	
	Fine ounces.		*Fine ounces.*		
Deposited at the United States mints and assay offices	32,429.703	$670,381.46	4,765.20	$6,161.07	$676,542.53
Shipped to custom smelters and refineries by producers	171,472.000	3,544,640.79	12,479,535.00	16,135,156.35	19,679,797.14
Total	203,901.703	4,215,022.25	12,484,300.20	16,141,317.42	20,356,339.67

WASHINGTON.

By Frederick A. Wing.

Assayer in charge United States assay office, Seattle, Wash.

By a careful compilation of the reports furnished by the United States mints and assay offices, and by the smelters and refineries in the United States and British Columbia, the output of gold, silver, copper, and lead in the State of Washington for the calendar year 1904 was ascertained to be $564,880.97, enumerated as follows:

Metal.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold....fine ounces..	15,863.159	$327,920.60
Silver (coining value)....do....	149,870.39	193,771.81
Copper (at $12.828 per cwt.)....fine pounds..	209,596.00	26,876.50
Lead (at $4.309 per cwt.)....do....	378,558.00	16,312.06
Total....	....	564,880.97

A comparison of the foregoing with the figures for 1903 shows a decreased production of $297,562.79.

Production of Precious Metals in the State of Washington during the Calendar Year 1904 Compared with that of 1903.

Metal.	1903.		1904.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold....fine ounces..	21,592.877	$446,364.38	15,863.159	$327,920.60
Silver (coining value)....do....	305,401.03	394,861.93	149,870.39	193,771.81
Copper....fine pounds..	91,441.00	12,102.22	209,596.00	26,876.50
Lead....do....	215,134.00	9,115.23	378,558.00	16,312.06
Total....	....	862,443.76	....	564,880.97
Net decrease....	....	....	....	297,562.79

The decrease in silver was due to the curtailed shipments of ore from the Deer Trail district in Stevens County, the limited operations in Ferry County, and the Monte Cristo mines being inoperative during the entire year. During the latter part of the year a large portion of the silver-lead ores mined in the Deer Trail district was hauled to the Turk smelter that was then under construction in the Deer Trail district. This smelter, contrary to expectations, has not been put in operation yet, and the local ores sent to it are still awaiting treatment, and consequently could not be included in the State's production for the year. The continued depression in the Eureka district, limiting as it has the operations of the Quilp, Mountain Lion, and other mines that produced considerable during 1903 will account for a large portion of the decrease in gold for 1904. This, with the failure of the Monte Cristo mine to add its usual annual contribution to the State's yield of gold, would have caused a greater decrease in the gold production for the year than is shown were it not for the increased productions of the mines in Whatcom County, of other Snohomish County mines, and the advent of several new mines into the ranks of producers, notably the Copper Key mine, located in the Belcher district in Ferry County. Considerable ore was marketed from this mine during the latter part of the year with satisfactory results. The most important placer operations were those of the Granite Creek Gold Mining Company, operating the Ruby and Canyon Creek placers in Whatcom County. The report of its superintendent would indicate extensive preparations for largely increasing its facilities, and a substantial increase in the output the coming season is expected. Very little systematic prospecting has been done in the Olympic Mountains, lying between Puget Sound and the Pacific, but large deposits of copper and iron are known to exist there. For several years Seattle parties have been opening up some large veins of manganese, copper, and hematite iron in the Olympic mining district, which is located on the eastern shed of the range in Jefferson County. They have machinery on the ground and are preparing for extensive operations in the early part of 1905. Their operations are confined to what is known as Iron Mountain, being one of the many peaks of the Olympic Range, and is about 6 miles long by 1¾ in width. While the manganese lies on the east slope of the mountain 5,000 feet above sea level, the surface shows a large outcropping easily traceable for 3,000 feet. On the opposite side of the mountain their first vein of copper appears. Of this, their manager says:

> The vein is of copper, 50 feet in width. It lies in broad parallel bands from wall to wall. The matrix is crushed porphyry with here and there indications of quartz. The different assays show an average of more than 10 per cent copper, and by values in gold and silver of from $2 to $8 per ton. Below this vein, 150 feet, is copper vein No. 2, with an outcrop of 40 feet. No work has been done toward moving the "wash" from this vein save in one place; hence, little can be said of it. Still farther down the mountain, probably 500 feet, is a perfectly defined vein of red hematite iron. Successive erosions have cut gullies in the side of the mountain and exposed the vein in many places. The walls are perfectly defined and may be plainly seen on both sides of the gullies. This vein is 280 feet wide, and yields 20 per cent in iron and from 60 cents to $5 and $6 per ton in free gold. Much of this ore is hard and brittle, but there are intercalated layers of considerable thickness that are soft and friable.

Much interest attaches to the result of the operations of this company locally on account of the location, and it is to be hoped they will successfully demonstrate the richness of the Olympic Range.

Some of the transportation companies handling a portion of the product of Stevens, Ferry, and other northeastern counties of the State have shown an inclination to do the right thing by adopting a graduated scale of charges, based on the value of the ore to be transported, and taken as a whole the mining interests of the State are in an encouraging condition.

ASOTIN COUNTY.

Asotin County added its customary yield to the State's production for the year. The Ten Mile Bar placer, owned by Mr. Al Marshall, of Asotin, was a small producer. The placer properties of Brown & Garrison and E. Baumeister & Co., both of Asotin, also showed small yields.

The Buffalo Bar placer, owned by Mr. Frank Huber, of Anatone, was not operated during the year, owing to the installation of an electrical power plant. Some assessment and development work was done on quartz claims, but no shipments were made to smelters from such sources, owing to the ore being low grade and transportation costly. There are no mills or reduction works of any kind erected in the county.

CHELAN COUNTY.

The La Rica Consolidated Mining Company and the Badger State Mining Company, both of Blewett, were the only producers in Chelan County during the year. These two companies were recently consolidated under the name of the Washington Meteor Mining Company. There are a 20-stamp mill, a 100-ton concentrator, and a 20-ton cyanide plant on the property, and during the year 1904 60 men were employed. The new company intends to operate extensively during the year 1905. Considerable development work was done in the Chelan and Stehekin mining districts, but no shipments were made to the smelters, as these districts are remote from the railroad and there are not any local mills for the reduction of the ores.

FERRY COUNTY.

The mines in this county during the year 1904 did not equal their production of 1903 for various reasons. The Lone Pine Surprise mines, steady producers in 1903, were closed down in 1904 owing to litigation. The ore mined in the Eureka district is low grade and highly silicious and as yet no satisfactory local treatment for the reduction of this ore has been discovered and it is shipped to the smelters in the crude state. As the local smelters only require a limited amount of it for fluxing, the output is therefore limited. The benefit this section hoped to receive through the introduction of the Hendryx system of treatment has not been realized. An attempt was made to install the saystem at the Mountain Lion mine, but owing to disagreements it was not fully installed, disappointing many who had hoped for a solution of the local treatment for the ores. The mines that produced were the Mountain Lion, Quilp, Morning Glory, H. & E., Minnehaha, Belcher, and Copper Key. The product was sent principally to the smelter at Northport, Wash., and to the Canadian smelters in British Columbia.

KING COUNTY.

The Apex mine in the Berlin mining district was the only contributor to the State's production in King County. Shipments of crude ore from this mine were sent to the smelters at Everett and Tacoma, in this State, and to Crofton and Ladysmith, in British Columbia. This property has been improved continuously for the past two or three years. The Cleopatra mine, owned by the Berlin Mining Company, located in the Money Creek district, was developed and put in shape to make shipments of ore. The first shipment, 2 carloads, was made very late in December.

KITTITAS COUNTY.

About $5,000 in placer dust was extracted from the auriferous gravel beds in the Swauk district. The mines in this district have always been faithful contributors to the State's production. Those producing in 1904 were: Weniger placer, Elliot placer, Cedar Valley Mining Company, Evening Star mine, Cascade Mining Company, Sunflower placer, Bigney placer, and Midnight Star mine. Very little attention has been paid to quartz mining in Kittitas County for several years past. The year 1904, however, witnessed a change from placer to quartz mining on the part of many of the Kittitas miners. The Giant mine, owned by the Flanagan Mining Company, situated in the Gold Creek district at the head of Lake Kichelos, was developed and greatly improved; 250 feet of shaft was sunk, 500 feet of tunneling run, a Chilean mill of 100 tons capacity installed, necessary houses and buildings erected—all at an outlay of about $50,000. The ore in this mine is principally copper. The Devine Mining Company, owners of the Granite King mine, also located in the Gold Creek district, ran a 250-foot tunnel, making a total of 1,000 feet of tunneling on that property. Buildings were erected and an order placed for a 5-stamp mill to be erected early in 1905. In the Swauk district development work was performed on the following quartz properties: Wall Street mine; Little York, owned by Tweet & Jenger; Hellan Mining Syndicate claims, Independence, Larson, Bigney (quartz mine), and the claims of the Great Northern Mining Company. About $2,000 worth of bullion was marketed from these mines during the year, resulting from mill tests mostly. The ores were treated at a small stamp mill in the locality owned by the Getchel Mining and Milling Company.

OKANOGAN COUNTY.

Although the mines in this county did not add as much to the State's output for 1904 as formerly, there was a great deal of development work performed in the various mining districts in the county. Owing to changes in ownership of placers in the Myers Creek district, several of the well-known producers in that district were not operated during the year 1904. As this district is the principal contributor to the placer production of Okanogan County, the placer output of the county was necessarily greatly reduced. What the district lost in placer mining it more than made up in increased activity in quartz mining. While very little was done in the way of shipments to smelters, quite a lot of development work was done and several properties further improved by the erection of buildings and stamp mills. The Buckeye Free Gold Mining Company erected a 10-stamp mill late in the year on its property, and states it will commence milling and shipping early in 1905. The Poland China mine was also supplied with a 10-stamp mill during the year, and intends to start crushing its ore about May 1, 1905. Mr. J. P. Blaine, superintendent of the Opal and Ben Harrison mines, reported late in December that there were 2,000 tons of ore suitable for concentrating on the dump at the Opal mine, and 7,000 tons of refractory ore, containing a large percentage of copper, on the dump at the Ben Harrison mine. Several tests were made on small lots of the latter to ascertain, if possible, the proper method of treatment. A 30-ton concentrator was then under construction on this property. The Review Gold Mining Company, the Myers Creek Mining Company, and the Keystone Mining Company each report development work performed, and the Keystone a small test shipment to the smelter at Greenwood, British Columbia.

The principal producers in the district for the year were the Cracker Jack placer mine and the Delate mine, owned by the Interstate Mining Company; the product of the latter was shipped in the form of concentrates to the Hall Mining and Smelting Company, at Nelson, British Columbia. The mines in the Gold Hill, Palmer Mountain, and Winicut Lake districts were developed during the year, but no shipments of ores were made from these districts. The Copper World mine, in the Palmer Mountain district, reported a large body of copper ore blocked out; the Whisky Hill mine, in Winicut Lake district, a large quantity of low-grade concentrating ore on the dump. Until reduction works are erected and railroad transportation obtained, the mines in these districts can not be classed as producers. The Ruby mine, in the Mount Chapaca district, was the largest producer of silver in the county. The output was shipped to the Everett smelter as crude ore. The largest contributor of gold to the county's production was the Bodie mine, located near Bodie. The Triune mine, at Wehesville, was developed and produced a small amount from test shipments, but owing to a change in ownership the mine was not operated continuously.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY.

Snohomish County in 1904 did not equal its production for 1903, principally due to the fact that the Monte Cristo mines were not operating. These properties have not been worked since they were purchased by the American Smelting and Refining Company in 1903. The largest producer in the county for the year was the Wayside mine in the Granite Falls district. The product of this mine was shipped to the Tacoma smelter in the shape of crude ore, and contained a very large portion of the State's output of copper. The principal producers in the Monte Cristo district were the Golden Cord mine, owned by the Justice Gold Mining Company, and the Rainy mine, the property of the Potomac Mining Company.

The smelter at Everett received the entire output of both these mines in the form of crude ore. Very little was done in the Index district. The Bunker Hill Mining and Smelting Company installed a small experimental plant of 15 tons capacity and made several test shipments of concentrates. The ore contained values in gold and silver and ran high in copper. There were no shipments of ore from the Stillaguamish district during the year, but the Sunrise Mining Company reported it would commence shipping to the Everett smelter early in 1905.

STEVENS COUNTY.

Owing to the failure of the Turk smelter to commence operations during the latter part of the year, as was intended, the mines in the Deer Trail district were not credited with their full production, as a considerable quantity of the ore of the district mined in 1904 is still untreated. The Turk smelter was erected in the Deer Trail district during the year to treat the silver-lead ores mined in that locality. It was built to have a daily capacity of 100 tons, is supplied with two

60-horsepower boilers, one 80-horsepower engine, one No. 6 direct connected Connorsville blower, and one double compartment Blanchard type furnace.

The mines in the Deer Trail district that produced in 1904 were the Legal Tender, Silver Seal, Silver Basin, Cleveland, Providence, Iron Cap, and Grand View. The Jay Gould mine was the only producer in the Chewelah district; however, considerable development work was done on the mines in this district. Among those developed were the United States Gold Mining Company, Nellie S. mine, Windfall Gold Mining Company, and the Juno and Echo mines. In the Pierre Lake district the only producer of importance was the First Thought mine. The Easter Sunday mine was not operated on account of litigation. Development work was performed on the Red Lion mine, also in this district. The Last Chance mine, in the Northport district, yielded most of the lead credited to the State for the year. The Sunday Star group in the Kettle Falls district shipped a small amount of ore to the smelter at Northport. The Silver Queen, Mingo Mountain, and High Side mines in this district were developed.

WHATCOM COUNTY.

This county was one of the chief sources of the gold produced in the State during the year. Its principal mining districts are Mount Baker and Slate Creek. In the Mount Baker district the mines of the Mount Baker Mining Company produced a large amount of gold—the largest individual production in the State. The Great Excelsior mine produced some gold and a large amount of silver; in fact, it was the greatest silver producer in the State for the year. The Mount Dewey Mining Company, in this district, was a small producer. The product of the Mount Baker Mining Company was shipped to the United States mints and assay offices in the shape of gold bullion. The output of the Great Excelsior mine was sent in the form of concentrates to the smelters in this State and British Columbia. The Mount Dewey Mining Company erected a small stamp mill on its property during the year, and the production reported by the company was returns from small test shipments. The following properties, all in the Mount Baker district, were developed more or less in 1904: Wells Creek Mining Company, Swift Creek Mining and Smelting Company, Silver Tip Gold Mining Company, and the Mount Baker Red Mountain Gold Mining Company. The Mammoth Gold Mining Company was the largest producer in the Slate Creek district during the year. It shipped principally bullion to the United States assay office at Seattle. Other well-developed properties in the district are the Eureka mine, which has a 10-stamp mill; the Mountain Goat, with a 5-stamp mill, and the mines of the North American Mining Company, upon which a 10-stamp mill is in course of erection. Development work was done on the States mines, Whistler mine, and on the claims of the Whatcom Gold Mining Company, all in the Slate Creek district. None of the foregoing are supplied with stamp mills. The Ruby and Canyon Creek placers, owned by the Granite Creek Gold Mining Company, situated at the mouth of Ruby Creek, a tributary of the Skagit River, in the southeastern part of Whatcom County, which is previously mentioned in this report, produced about $6,000, most of which was sent to the United States assay office at Seattle for purchase.

Origin of the Gold and Silver Produced in the State of Washington during the Calendar Year 1904.

Origin.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Coining value.
	Fine ounces.		*Fine ounces.*	
Placer	900.000	$18,604.65	200.00	$258.58
Quartz	13,838.399	286,065.10	91,670.39	118,523.33
Copper ores	811.260	16,770.23	6,000.00	7,757.58
Silver-lead ores	313.500	6,480.62	52,000.00	67,232.32
Total	15,863.159	327,920.60	149,870.39	193,771.81

Bullion of Washington Production Deposited at the United States Mints and Assay Offices during the Calendar Year 1904.

Institution.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Coining value.
Mints:	*Fine ounces.*		*Fine ounces.*	
Philadelphia	603.615	$12,477.83	233.09	$301.37
San Francisco	120.421	2,489.32	14.02	18.13
Assay offices:				
Boise	166.161	3,434.85	41.72	53.94
Carson City	2.585	53.44	.27	.35
Helena	756.900	15,646.51	300.60	388.65
Seattle	3,007.929	62,179.41	331.25	428.28
Total	4,657.611	96,281.36	920.95	1,190.72

Disposition of Gold and Silver Produced in Washington during the Calendar Year 1904.

Disposition.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Coining value.
	Fine ounces.		*Fine ounces.*	
Deposited at the United States mints and assay offices	4,657.611	$96,281.36	920.95	$1,190.72
Shipped to custom smelters and refineries by producers	11,205.548	231,639.24	148,949.44	192,581.09
Total	15,863.159	327,920.60	149,870.39	193,771.81

WYOMING.

By Franklin R. Carpenter, Ph. D., F. G. S. A.,

Mining and metallurgical engineer.

Gold	$16,388.92
Silver	2,561.85
Total	18,950.77

There was but little done in precious metal mining in Wyoming during the past year. The principal actual mining was at the Carissa mine, in Tremont County, and by the Penn-Wyoming Company, as it is now called, in the Encampment district.

The Carissa is a mine which yielded free gold at the surface in paying quantities, but with depth the ore became more refractory, calling for supplementary processes. Cyanidation has been tried, but with what success I am not informed. The vein is described to me by the State geologist as being of extraordinary width and length and, I infer, of great future value. The supplementary process probably should be water concentration and subsequent smelting or chlorination of the concentrates. The Groundhog mine is located in the same district and is of great future promise. It is hard to understand what has delayed the development of this section, as gold ore of good grade exists in large quantity.

The most active metal mining in Wyoming at present is in the Encampment district. The principal mining company is the recently reorganized Penn-Wyoming Company, formerly called the Ferris-Haggerty, and which has also been known by other names. The ores are essentially copper, gold and silver in small quantities being obtained by the refining of the matte.

The Penn-Wyoming Copper Company controls the following subcompanies: The Encampment Tramway Company, the Encampment Pipe Line Ditch Company, the Encampment Waterworks Company, the Encampment Land and Town Lot Company, the Haggerty Copper Mining Company, the Carbondale Coal Company, the Emerson Electric Light Company, the North American Mercantile Company, and the Encampment Smelting Company.

The mill for concentrating consists of rolls, revolving screens and jigs, hydraulic classifiers, Wilfley tables, and Frue vanners. The tailings are reground in Chilian mills, and the whole mill has a daily capacity of 350 tons of ore. The concentrates from the mill, together with the high-grade copper ore, are smelted to a 50 per cent copper matte, which is converted into blister copper and shipped to the American Metals Company for refining.

The Battle Lake Tunnel and Mining Company, owning the Doane mine, are contemplating the erection of concentrating and smelting works during the present year. Their problems are similar in all respects to those of the Penn-Wyoming Company, and will probably be solved in the same way. The proposed railroad extension into this camp will be of great benefit.

One of the most promising mining companies in the State is that controlled by Henry Schnitzel & Co., operating southwest of Cody.

They control very valuable mines of gold, silver, and copper, also some veins carrying galena. The company is well backed by ample capital, but has done nothing save development work and the acquiring of title pending the arrival of the railroad now building. I am informed that active operations are now under way.

In the Sunlight district valuable gold mines are owned by John L. Painter and the Henry Villard estate. They are in the main quartz veins carrying iron and copper pyrites of very high gold and silver tenor. I have full reports of these mines before me, written by Doctor Kimball, the former Director of the Mint, as well as a résumé of all tests made by Mr. Painter, and have no hesitancy in saying that the prospective value of these mines is very great. The ores offer no difficulties in the way of treatment, calling for only water concentration and the subsequent smelting of the concentrates. This smelting need not be done at the mines, and the product probably could be more profitably handled by shipping to smelters already established. There are also some galena veins rich in silver. The same remark applies here that I have made of other sections of Wyoming. One does not readily see why the development of these mines has been so long delayed, as they are certainly valuable deposits. It can only be accounted for because of the general inaccessibility of the mining regions and their remoteness from railroads.

In those parts of the Black Hills adjoining the State of North Dakota, and known as Bear Gulch and Nigger Hill, placer mining has continued from the first Black Hills rush to the present time, but the output constantly declines. The origin of the placer gold in this section has long been sought, and there have been expectations of very rich veins being found. The gold is very coarse; attached to it are oftentimes pieces of the original rock or matrix from which it was derived. Its roughness and these attached pieces of rock show that it has not "traveled" very far, and I have no hesitancy, from a personal examination made during the present season, in saying that this gold was, in the main, derived from the large greenstone that parallels the big vein of tin-bearing granite that passes through this section. The greenstone is perhaps 200 feet thick and is gold bearing throughout. It is not known if it is rich enough to pay for mining, but perhaps parts of it are, especially in the vicinity of the village of Tinton.

The Tinton Mining Company is primarily a tin-mining venture, but their ground covers many claims originally located for gold, and some gold is yet produced from their placer ground.

The Golden Empire Company was organized for both gold and tin, and while much money has been raised and many claims purchased, actual development and production has not been attempted as yet.

Some attempts at dredging in the placer claims north of the Colorado line it is claimed will soon be made, and while I believe the gold dredge is destined to deluge the world with gold, I do not expect much of a field for it in the Rocky Mountain region of either Wyoming or even Colorado, and certainly not in South Dakota. This is owing to the thinness of the deposit and the absence of suitable conditions existing elsewhere, but mainly from the coarse nature of the deposit—the bowlders being too large for this method of working; but if any field exists it will be found in the gravels lying upon the easterly slopes of the Rocky Mountains extending into Wyoming and in the continuation of the park-like formations of Colorado. These grounds resemble those at Alma and Breckenridge and may be dredged, but the dredge will never find the same field here that it has in California, Oregon, British Columbia, and elsewhere. I have fully considered the question of the dredge in other parts of my report.

PART III.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[Arranged geographically.]

NORTH AMERICA.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

In the calendar year 1904, British North America, according to the Preliminary Summary of the Mineral Production of Canada, published by the geological survey of that country, produced gold to the value of $16,400,000, equivalent to 793,350 fine ounces. Of this amount $10,337,000 are ascribed to the Yukon, and $6,063,000 to other sources.

The silver yield was 3,718,668 ounces, worth, at 58 cents per ounce—the average price in 1904—$2,156,827, which slightly exceeds the Canadian valuation, in which the silver is taken at 57.221 cents per ounce.

Following is a comparison of the figures of 1903 and 1904:

Year.	Gold.	Silver.
1903	$18,834,490	$1,700,779
1904	16,400,000	2,156,827

There was a decreased production of gold in the Yukon of $1,913,000, consequently the diminution in the balance of Canada was $521,490.

There was an increase of 569,077 fine ounces in the silver production, and a total increase in the value of the yield, partly due to the higher average price, in 1904, of $456,048.

Nearly every province of Canada shows a falling off in gold production in 1904, as compared with 1903. Nova Scotia, which ordinarily has an output of about half a million dollars, shows a decrease of nearly half its production, owing to the extreme drought during the past season, the closing down of several mines for financial reasons, and the cessation of work at one of the chief mines, owing to the destruction of the shaft and workings by an extensive crush.

In Ontario, although a considerable amount of prospecting and development work has been done, most of the mines that were formerly important producers were not operated during the year.

According to the annual report of the minister of mines for the calendar year 1904, British Columbia in that year produced 55,765 ounces of placer, and 222,042 ounces of lode gold, a total of 277,807 ounces, valued at $5,704,908; and 3,222,481 ounces of silver, worth, at 58 cents per ounce, $1,869,038.98.

As compared with the production of 1903, there was a decrease in gold of 8,045 ounces, in silver a gain of 226,277 ounces, or about 7 per cent, chiefly attributable to the reopening of the St. Eugene mine in east Kootenay.

Up to and including 1904 British Columbia has produced placer gold to the value of $66,803,403 and lode gold to the amount of $31,451,956, while the silver yield has been valued at $21,716,870.

In British Columbia an increased output from placer mines is indicated, while a smaller production was obtained from the lode mines.

The ore shipments from Rossland and vicinity, the chief gold-producing district, were less than in 1903 by about 20,000 tons.

The Yukon output for the year, $10,337,000, is based on the receipts of Canadian Yukon gold at the United States mint at San Francisco and other receiving offices.

The bounty granted by the Dominion government on the production of lead ores seems to have stimulated the operations of the silver-lead mines. The St. Eugene mine, in East Kootenay, was reopened, and its production probably accounts for the greater part of the increase.

Silver 0.999 fine is now turned out at the refinery of the Canadian Smelting Works at Trail, British Columbia, as is also gold 0.994 fine. Refined silver has been shipped to New York, San Francisco, and to China.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[From Report of the Minister of Mines, 1904.]

GOLD.

Placer gold.—The placer gold-mining industry of the Province this past year produced $1,115,300 in gold, an increase of about 5 per cent over the preceding year, thanks to a successful season in the Atlin camp.

In this camp, gauged by the royalties paid in, the "individual" miners produced in 1904 about 45 per cent of the product of the camp, while in 1903 the individual miner paid 75 per cent of the royalty, the change indicating the replacement of individual by company work, even in this camp.

The output of the camp was about $530,000, an increase of 20 per cent over the preceding year, a most encouraging showing, especially as the dredge, from which so much was expected, failed mechanically to handle the dirt. The two hydraulic companies which started up last summer made very creditable productions and promise to do better next year.

In the Dease Lake district the output this year was only about one-third of what it was the previous year, as the most important property in the camp did not produce this past season, being engaged exclusively in installing a new and larger plant.

In the Cariboo district the placer output was almost exactly the same as last year, the Barkerville camp being just the same, while a deficit in the Omineca section was just about balanced by an increased production in the Quesnel Forks section, where the Consolidated Cariboo Company, although only having water to sluice eighty-eight days, produced $90,000 of gold.

In the Fraser River section placer mining is chiefly carried on on the river bars at extreme low water. The results this year have been very disappointing, as the usual very low water did not occur, since the winter's snow, starting to go very early, went gradually, with no extremes of high or low water, so these bars could not be worked to the usual extent.

Hydraulic gold mining.—The company operating in this manner on the largest scale is the Consolidated Cariboo, which, as already noted, produced $1,000 a day while able to work with a head of water. It has been amply illustrated that the water supply is the measure of the output, and that to increase the latter must be done by first increasing the former. This the company has decided to do, and will, this coming year, expend a large amount for further ditches and water. There have been operated in Atlin two very successful small hydraulic enterprises, and near Barkerville about the same number, which have paid very well this past season.

Dredging for gold.—Dredging for gold has not, as yet, been a commercial success, despite all attempts to solve this problem. The difficulties are mechanical, but therefore none the less difficult to surmount. Many of the propositions which have been started have had ground sufficiently rich to pay very handsomely if the conditions were right—that is, freedom from bowlders or hard clay cement, a dredgible bed rock, and the gold not in too fine a state of division. The dredge in Atlin attempted to handle dirt that proved too tough for it, and from reports it would appear that the Lillooet dredge was too weakly constructed to stand the work, and the constant stoppages for repairs interfered with what promised to be a very successful run.

Steam shovels.—As yet the only attempt made in this province to work a placer gold property with a steam shovel was in Fort Steele mining division, and described in the report for 1903. The conditions there were scarcely favorable, and the shovel was not equipped with an auxiliary elevator to take the gravel from the shovel to the sluice, which appears to be a requisite. This was to have been provided for this shovel but is not yet in place, and the machine has not been worked this past season.

Preparations have been made for the placing of one or more steam shovels on ground in the Atlin district this coming summer, notably by the British-America Dredging Company, on its leases at Tar Flat, and the Northern Mines, Limited (of Vancouver) on ground recently acquired on Spruce Creek. In both these cases the character of the ground and its gold contents have been thoroughly and satisfactorily tested by individual workers, although the top burden was so deep as to prevent any profit being made from this class of work, but the ground appears admirably suited for working by mechanical means.

Gold from lode mining.—The greater part of the gold obtained from lode mining in British Columbia is found in connection with other metals and only separated or collected by smelting, probably not 5 per cent of the product being obtained from stamp mills. The lode gold product for 1904 was $4,589,608 and was $223,008 less than in 1903, due to the diminished output of the Rossland and Nelson districts. In the former district the tonnage of ore mined is about 5 per cent less than the gold contents, about 8 per cent less than last year. In the Nelson mining division there has been less ore mined and the values per ton were, on the average, lower. In the Boundary district the tonnage of ore mined has increased about 30 per cent and the gross gold contents is this year about 10 per cent greater than it was the previous year. In the Coast district the tonnage of gold-bearing ore has been 20 per cent less than the previous year, yet, for all that, the gold contents show an increase of about 8 per cent.

SILVER AND LEAD.

It has been customary in these reports to consider silver and lead together, since in this province about 80 per cent of the silver produced is obtained from silver-lead ores, the remaining 20 per cent being chiefly found associated with copper.

The total silver production for the past year was 3,222,481 ounces, valued at $1,719,516. About 50 per cent of this production came from the Slocan district, and about 25 per cent from Fort Steele district, the two lead-producing centers, while the other 25 per cent was produced in all the other parts of the province. This output is 226,277 ounces greater than was made in 1903—an increase of about 7 per cent—and is chiefly attributable to the reopening of the St. Eugene mine in East Kootenai, the resumption of work in this mine being the direct result of the bounty on lead mined, offered by the Dominion government, without which assistance the St. Eugene can not be profitably operated. In the Fort Steele mining division there were mined in 1903 less than 1,000 tons of ore, while in 1904 there were mined 76,895 tons, from which was recovered about two-thirds of the lead output of the province.

The total lead output was 36,646,244 pounds of lead, of which 21,071,236 pounds was produced in East Kootenai, 10,611,227 pounds in Slocan, and 3,091,648 pounds in Ainsworth mining division.

SILVER MINE IN CANADA.

[From W. R. HOLLOWAY, consul-general, Halifax, Nova Scotia, February 8, 1905.]

A vein of silver has been discovered on lands north of Massey and the Bruce mines, near North Bay, Ontario. Four carloads of the ore, shipped to a smelting plant in New Jersey, netted $60,000, and two more carloads have been forwarded, which it is expected will average $15,000 per car.

MEXICO.

From official reports it is learned that Mexico in 1904 produced gold to the value of 12,810,436.64 gold pesos, of which 1,150,654 gold pesos were coined at the mint and the balance exported. The Mexican valuation of gold is 675.416 pesos per fine kilogram; hence the quantity produced was 18,966.73 kilograms, worth at the United States valuation $664.60 per kilogram, $12,605,289, equivalent to 609,781 fine ounces, a gain as compared with the yield of 1903 of 93,257 ounces, or $2,027,791.

The silver output for the year at the Mexican mint price of 40,915 silver pesos per kilogram was worth 77,541,034.76 pesos, of which 19,343,540 pesos were coined and 58,197,494.76 pesos exported. The yield, therefore, was 1,895,175 fine kilograms, worth commercially at the average price of the year adopted by this Bureau $18.61, $35,269,207, which at 58 cents per ounce, the average New York price, would represent 60,808,978 fine ounces. The output in 1903 having been 70,499,942 ounces, of the value of $38,069,686, there was a decrease in value of $2,800,479 and in weight of 9,690,964 ounces, the decrease in value being relatively less than that in weight owing to the increase of 4 cents per ounce in the average price of 1904.

MINING IN MEXICO.

[By MANUEL DIAZ BARRIGA. From the Mining Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette, London, March 11 and March 25, 1905.]

The production of silver during the fiscal year 1903-4 has been valued at the sum of $82,317,746. The production of gold during the same period was, without including the premium over silver, $11,537,390, as against $10,660,500 for 1902-3, $9,932,675 for 1901-2, and $9,327,542 for 1900-1901. As regards the exploitation of copper, its development has been very remarkable, and the amount exported has begun to stamp its influence on international markets. Thus the value of these exports (including copper ore) has been as follows during the four years:

1900-1901	$11,177,754
1901-2	16,849,835
1902-3	20,122,238
1903-4	23,234,216

* * * * * * *

MINING TAXES IN MEXICO.

[From Mining and Scientific Press, San Francisco, Cal., May 6, 1905.]

Mining conditions in Mexico are undergoing many important changes, particularly in the relations of the industry to the Government, which has recently made important concessions to the mine operators. Under existing laws the mine operator never gets title to his mine, but holds it by paying taxes on the area claimed, the unit being the pertenencia, which is 100 meters square (10,000 square meters). No matter how many years the owner may have been paying taxes on his property, he is owner in name only, and should he fail in the prompt payment of these taxes, no matter how valuable or extensive the mine or the length of time it has been in continuous operation, the property is seized by the Government for such default in payment of Federal taxes. The taxes are payable in advance every four months, or, at the option of the operator, may be paid in advance annually. The mine owners are making an effort to have such legislation passed as will give the mine owner a title in fee to mining claims upon which the tax has been paid for a stipulated number of years, this being as yet an undetermined period. The recent concessions made in the discontinuance of the levy of certain taxes will, it is estimated, make a difference of about $4,000,000 annually to mine owners, which is a very substantial concession and one which had been earnestly sought. The industry in Mexico has grown to such relatively stupendous proportions within the past decade that the Government could afford to make this concession, and wisely concluded evidently that it would stimulate mining investment still further and that eventually the State will derive a greater benefit than under the previously existing conditions.

ALTERATIONS IN MEXICAN MINING TAXES.

[From the Mexican Journal of Commerce, Mexico City, April 1, 1905.]

Porfirio Diaz, Constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants thereof, know ye:

That in the exercise of the powers granted to the Executive of the Union by the law of December 9, 1904, I have seen fit to issue the following law of taxation on, and franchises to, mining:

ARTICLE 1. The coinage tax, which is collected on the value of silver and gold, in accordance with Section II, article 1, and other articles of the law of March 27, 1897, is abrogated.

ART. 2. Gold and silver produced in the Republic, or coming from abroad, are subject to an internal stamp tax, with no other exceptions than those expressly specified in this law. Said tax will be payable henceforth on the following basis:

(*a*) At the rate of 3½ per cent on the value of gold and silver not reduced in the Republic but exported in the form of ore or mineralized earth, cyanides or sulphides, slag, or in any other form in which they are combined or mixed with substances that are not, properly speaking, metals.

(*b*) At the rate of 2½ per cent on the value of gold and silver reduced in the country to such point that they are without alloy or mixture save other metals, regardless of the fineness of the product.

ART. 3. With a view to the collection of the tax referred to in the foregoing article, gold will always be considered as having a value of 1 peso (dollar) per 75 centigrams of pure gold; and the value of silver will be fixed by taking the average spot price of said metal in London during the previous month and converting said price into Mexican currency at the average rate of exchange during the same month. The Diario Oficial will, at the proper time, publish the value of silver which is to serve during each month as the basis for the collection of the tax.

ART. 4. Metallurgical establishments which refine gold or silver to 999-thousandths at the least will be entitled to a rebate on the 2½ per cent tax for the gold and silver which they thus refine. The amount of said rebate will be fixed by a decree of the Executive before July 1, 1905, after the interested concerns shall have been heard from.

CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES

COSTA RICA.

Replying to this Bureau's interrogatories, Mr. John S. Caldwell, United States consul at San Jose, states that Costa Rica, in 1904, produced gold to the value of $317,979, this being the amount of the exports, all of which went to the United States. This sum represents 15,382 fine ounces, an amount considerably in excess of that produced in 1903. Costa Rica produces no silver.

HONDURAS.

Honduras in 1904, according to the United States Bureau of Statistics, exported to this country gold to the value of $188,252. The annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom shows no imports of the precious metals into Great Britain in 1904, nor does the statement of Germany's imports of the precious metals for that year. Consequently the amount named above—$188,252, which would be equivalent to 9,107 fine ounces—is believed to have been the entire product for the year under review.

The exports of silver for the same time were valued at $331,627, equivalent to 571,771 fine ounces at 58 cents per ounce.

GUATEMALA.

Guatemala's production of the precious metals is so slight as to be a negligible quantity in the estimate of the world's production, the United States having received about 12 ounces of gold from that country in 1904, while the customs returns of neither the United Kingdom nor of Germany reveal any imports in the year under review.

NICARAGUA.

Mr. Chester Donaldson, United States consul at Managua, states, in reply to this Bureau's interrogatories, "the mines of the country produce about 24,000 ounces per annum, but are increasing rapidly by the introduction of better machinery. Undoubtedly, much gold is not reported or accounted for." He states further that "eleven-twelfths of the gold produced in Nicaragua is exported to the United States." According to the Bureau of Statistics, Nicaragua, in 1904, exported gold to the United States to the value of $573,754. Neither Germany nor the United Kingdom appear to have received any, consequently the amount exported to the United States is believed to have been approximately the entire product. The value represents 27,755 fine ounces.

According to the Bureau of Statistics the silver imported into the United States from Nicaragua in 1904 was valued at $2,080, equivalent to 3,586 fine ounces.

PANAMA.

In 1904 the United States imported from Panama gold to the value of $1,040, approximately 50 fine ounces, which is assumed to have been the entire product of the country for that year.

SALVADOR.

According to the Bureau of Statistics the United States in 1904 imported gold to the value of $39,686, equivalent to 1,920 fine ounces, from Salvador.

It is learned from the monthly bulletin of the International Bureau of the American Republics that Salvador, in the first quarter of 1904, exported gold to the value of 5,741 colones to the United States. This would be equivalent to $2,474, or 119 fine ounces. The silver exports during the same period were, to the United States, 3,750 colones; to Great Britain, 22,700 colones; a total of 26,450 colones, or $11,400 in United States money, equivalent to 19,655 fine ounces.

If, assuming that this rate of production was maintained throughout the year, Salvador's output of silver in 1904 was, approximately, 80,000 fine ounces, of the value of $46,400.

The total production of the precious metals in Central America in 1904 is exhibited in the following table:

State.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Fine ounces.		*Fine ounces.*	
Costa Rica	15,382	$317,979	....	....
Honduras	9,107	188,252	571,771	$331,627
Guatemala	....	....	....	....
Nicaragua	27,755	573,754	3,586	2,080
Panama	50	1,040	....	....
Salvador	1,920	39,686	80,000	46,400
Total	54,214	1,120,711	655,357	380,107

MINERALOGY IN HONDURAS.

[From Report of the International Bureau of the American Republics, 1904.]

The chief mining district in Honduras is in the Department of Tegucigalpa, located in the San Juan Mountains, some 21 miles from the city of Tegucigalpa. Sporadic mining enterprises have sprung up in nearly every part of the Republic. The Yuscaran mines gave a fair return for the labor employed in former times; and the gold and silver mining property near Aramecina, in the Department of Valle, has given splendid returns on the investment of capital and labor. For many years gold has been washed on the rivers of Olancho, but hitherto only the Indian women seem to have been successful in obtaining gold from the gravel. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been squandered in reckless extravagance in so-called attempts to develop these mining properties, both by the representatives of companies and the concessionaire, but very little gold has been discovered.

The only permanent mining enterprise at this time in the Republic is that of the Rosario Company, which has, after many years of persistent labor and under tremendous difficulties, been put upon a solid basis. This company has had to contend with lack of funds at various periods, with meager and exorbitant transportation facilities and rates, and the uncertainties of mining in a country where the veins are inconstant, but it seems to have overcome all obstacles except the last. This last obstacle has given the most concern to miners in Honduras, where the volcanic and disturbed condition of rock formation may develop enormously rich veins one day only to pinch them to a thread the following, if not entirely obliterate them.

MINERAL VEINS.

Silver ores are the most abundant and, in the aggregate, the most valuable of any which exist in the State. They are chiefly found upon the Pacific ranges or groups of mountains, while the gold washings, if not the gold mines proper, are most numerous on the Atlantic slopes. The silver is found in various combinations with iron, lead, copper, and, in a few instances, with antimony. Chlorides of silver are not uncommon and rank among the richest ores in the country. The ore from the mineral district of Yuscaran is for the most part an argentiferous galena, and when worked yields a fair product. The mines throughout Tegucigalpa and Choluteca yield a similar ore, generally occurring in a matrix of quartz, with varying proportions of brown blende and sulphurets of zinc and iron and oxides of iron. In his report to the Rosario Company, based on an examination of the company's property in the San Juan and Pena Blanca mountains, Mr. Noble says:

"The veins which cut this andesite also continue into the adjacent slate, and are said to carry values there; but no place was accessible where this could be verified, and the working in slate has not been extensive. The ore-bearing veins have been found in a series of fissured zones, both as fillings of open spaces and as a mineralization and alternation of the country rock.

"These fissures show in some cases only slight dislocations, and in other cases, like the northwest vein, were accompanied by heavy faulting, but most of this movement took place before the deposition of vein materials. The fissured zones are in some instances wide and in others confined to one main plane of movement. The variations in vein sizes, characteristic as to compactness or scattering into stringers, are dependent mainly on the kind of fissuring which took place at the given point and the facilities offered there for free circulation of mineralizing solutions and deposition of vein materials therefrom. The character of the fissuring has been determined by the class of rock traversed and the direction of the fissure. The eruptive rock, composing the bulk of Crucero and San Juan mountains, appears to all belong to the same class, viz, andesite, but shows variations in macroscopic appearance, according to the different conditions under which it is cooled. The deposition of ore bodies in the veins traversing these different varieties of andesite does not seem to be affected by the variations in the latter, except as they have altered the character of the fissuring. There has doubtless been considerable secondary action (leaching of values from one part and redeposition in another and oxidizing in others) since the veins were formed, resulting in irregular areas of payable ore separated by stretches of almost valueless ground. The different fissures join or intersect according to their priority of formation in a decidedly complicated system. The general mineralization of these and other fissures took place at some later period and was followed by secondary action, resulting in concentration in certain irregular areas of commercially valuable gold and silver ores. During this period, as well as afterwards, the weathering and wearing away by atmospheric agencies continued, resulting in the present surface topography.

"The chief vein materials consist of quartz and various alteration products of country rock containing streaks and disseminated particles of iron, lead, and zinc sulphides carrying silver and gold values. In certain sections the sulphides are replaced by their oxidation products. A considerable part of the silver exists as sulphide. The gold is largely native and very finely divided. Native silver and silver chloride are occasionally found, and copper minerals occur in some places. The occurrence of the irregular areas of payable ore, which may for convenience be called ore chutes (though they do not correspond with what is ordinarily meant by that term), has not so far been according to any recognizable law or rule which would enable one to predict long continuations in any particular direction. Still, certain facts have been learned by experience and are taken into account in directing the exploration work. For example, it is usually the case that near an intersection or junction of two veins the fissures become erratic and badly defined and do not carry much ore. It is also noticed that parts of the vein which are open and carry heavy flows of water usually contain low values and the reverse."

Gold is found principally in numerous fissures whose gangue is usually a clean white quartz and frequently richly impregnated with copper glance, arsenical pyrite, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, silver glance, and molybdan glance. These accessory minerals occur either singly in the quartz gangue, or are mixed in various combinations, according to the locality or depth of the workings from which they are taken. Auriferous outcrops of fissure veins sometimes occur, which, with increased depth, gradually diminish in their yield of gold and frequently pass into silver ores, the character of the vein assuming an entirely different mineralogical form.

* * * * * * *

MINERALS EXPORTED (ORES, SILVER BARS, AND GOLD).

Years.	Value.
1898-99	$702,856.85
1899-1900	723,528.80
1900-1901	911,646.20
1901-2	927,628.20
1902-3	429,205.45
Total	3,694,865.50

* * * * * * *

GOLD MINING IN NICARAGUA.

Mr. Bingham, British consul, in his report for 1903-4, says:

"The gold exported, which in the year 1903 was valued at £114,366, is found chiefly in the range of mountains that, continuing from the neighboring Republic of Honduras, passes through Nicaragua from north to south. Of the amount shown as shipped by the custom-house returns about £5,200 only comes from the west side of the range, and the remainder, about £109,600, comes from the east side, £104,800 appearing as shipped from Bluefields and £4,800 from Cape Gracias a Dios.

"While gold mining has been carried on for very many years on the west side of the Cordillera range of mountains, it is only within the last twenty years that this industry has to any extent been opened up on the east side. Considerable as is the amount of gold now exported from the last-mentioned district, but comparatively few mines as yet have been opened up and are in working order, and it is certain that the whole of the eastern side of the Cordillera is very rich in minerals, and in the course of years will be greatly developed. At present the industry is much retarded by the scarcity of labor, of water in the dry season, and more especially by the entire absence of roads and means of easy communication. Provisions and heavy pieces of machinery have to be carried for many miles up the rivers in open canoes, liable to be capsized in the many rapids that have to be ascended, and to danger from rocks and sunken logs. After ascending the rivers the packages have in many cases to be carried to the mines on men's backs; but few of the companies have been able to make roads from their mines to the river banks passable for ox carts or even pack mules. At first the extraction of gold in this district was to a certain extent retarded by the rebellious nature of some of the ore, but this of late has been more or less overcome by the adoption of modern and scientific methods of working."

VARIOUS INVESTMENTS.

There is considerable activity among the mine operators north of Bluefields in the installation of new machinery and the application of modern methods, which promises to increase greatly the output of gold in this region, says United States Consul Hill at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua.

The Bonanza and Lone Star mines in the Tunkey district are adding cyanide plants for the extraction of gold from "trailings." These are expected to be in operation by the end of the year. It is estimated that 50 per cent of the gold is lost in the "trailings," and it is believed that this process will save 70 per cent of what has heretofore been thrown away.

The Siempre Viva Mining Company is installing an electrical plant, to be run by water power from Piz Piz Falls, for the operation of the mill and working of the mines as well as the cyanide process, the total expense being $100,000.

The Constance, near the Siempre Viva mines, is just completing a 10-stamp mill, which will shortly be in operation. The La Luz and Los Angeles mines, in the Cuicuina district, are expending $30,000 in developing their water power and in other improvements. These properties are in active operation and so far have been paying well.

The Topaz Mining Company, in the Mico district, above Rama, also intends installing cyanide and electrical plants. The placer mines in Cuicuina district are making a good showing, and there is every prospect that by the end of another year the eastern coast of Nicaragua will produce a noteworthy output of gold.

REPORT ON THE MINES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SALVADOR.

[From Monthly Bulletin of the International Bureau of the American Republics, June, 1905, Diario del Salvador, No. 2793.]

SAN SEBASTIAN MINE.

This mine belongs to an English company having a capital of £150,000, and is situated in the jurisdiction of Santa Rosa, Department of La Union. The mine employs in its exploitation from 800 to 1,000 men daily, the total monthly expenses being, including the salaries of the higher officers of the company and the expenses for wood and timber used in the interior of the mine, from 70,000 to 80,000 pesos. The most modern method for the extraction of the gold and silver by the cyanide process is used, the metals being precipitated by electricity. A complete electric plant has been installed at the mine, and in the generation of power three boilers are employed, having a capacity of 200 horsepower each. The present output of the mine is about 40 tons per day, the value of which amounts to from $60,000 to $80,000 gold per month.

DIVISADERO MINE.

The Divisadero mine is equipped with the most modern machinery from the United States and Europe. Large pumps are employed for controlling the water in the mine. The value of the machinery installed is from $150,000 to $200,000 gold. The cyanide process is used. About 200 men are now employed at the mine, and some 500 tons of ore is shipped monthly to the port of La Union.

LOMA LARGA MINE.

Some fifty gold and silver bearing veins have been discovered at Loma Larga, the principal ones of which are very rich in silver, producing an ore which contains from 800 to 1,000 ounces of silver and from 4 to 7 ounces of gold per ton. This mine is not worked at present, on account of the large accumulation of water therein.

ENCUENTROS MINE.

This mine is in the vicinity of Loma Larga, in the Department of Morazan. The cyanide process is employed and the machinery is modern. The ores are gold and silver, the argentiferous contents being in excess of the auriferous. About 200 men are employed at this mine, the expenses being 5,000 or 6,000 pesos a month, and the products amounting to $5,000 or $6,000 gold per month.

TABANCO MINE.

This is also a gold and silver mine, and until lately has not been worked. It is now in operation, the cyanide process being employed in the reduction of the ores. From 200 to 250 men are employed. The expenses of the mine are 6,000 or 7,000 pesos silver per month, and the value of the products about $5,000 or $6,000 gold per month.

EL PARAISO MINE.

This mine is situated in the San Sebastian mineral district, Department of La Union. It is a new mine, having been in operation about a year on a small scale. Up to the present time it has produced no profits, but there are said to be good prospects for encountering rich and paying veins.

GOLD IN SANTO DOMINGO.

[By F. LYNWOOD GARRISON. From the Engineering and Mining Journal, New York, June 15, 1905.]

One of the chief incentives, if not the most powerful, to the exploration of the Western Hemisphere by the Spaniards was the hunger for gold. This was the motive that led to the discovery of Santo Domingo (this island in history sometimes goes under the Indian name of Haiti (mountainous country) or the Spanish name of Hispaniola). It is a curious fact that although it was upon Santo Domingo that Columbus established the first settlement of white people and mined the first gold in the New World this beautiful, fertile, and healthy island, within a few days' sail of New York City, is scarcely better known to Americans of to-day than to the people of Spain in the sixteenth century.

Santo Domingo covers an area of 28,000 square miles, a little less than Ireland. In many respects it is to-day as little known as in the time of Columbus, its wild interior being unexplored, and in this respect it differs from all the other islands of the West Indies. Reference to the best maps show an orographic structure remarkable in several respects. The center of the island is one mass of mountains, pushing down on the south close to the sea, near the town of Bani. Two long mountain chains may be distinguished, the Monti Christi range on the north, separated from the cordillera or Cibao mass to the south, by the Vega Real, or Royal Plain of Columbus.

This valley extends from the bay of Samana on the east to Manzanilla Bay on the west, and there is no doubt these bays constitute part of the under-water section of a trough. South of the eastern extension of the Cibao range and east of the Haina River, extending from the mountains on the north to the sea on the south, is a great plain known as the Seybo or Los Llanos. This plain is the largest flat area on the island and is also the most fertile, not being troubled with drought, as are many of the valleys to the west. By far the greater part of Santo Domingo is mountainous and rugged; that is why it is so fertile. The trade winds that come from the vast expanse of the South Atlantic blow with steady velocity across the island, a boon to its inhabitants. Some of the peaks rise more than 9,000 feet above the sea, and ranges of 7,000 to 8,000 feet are numerous.

It is difficult to realize the intense rugosity of the mountainous interior of Santo Domingo until it has been visited. Considered in relation to the plain, the altitude of the mountains is probably equal to any heights in North America or Europe. The existence of numerous high elevations has a most beneficial effect upon the climate, especially in the eastern portion of the island. In the interior, among the mountains, every kind of climate may be found, ranging from tropical in the deep valleys to temperate at high points, and, whether hot or cool, it is everywhere healthy. Of course there are swampy places, and possibly some of the inclosed valleys on the western side are malarial; but, on the whole, the climate leaves little to be desired. In the mountainous regions the vegetation varies with the average temperature, the deep valleys having a more distinctly tropical flora than the higher parts. The geological structure of the island has given rise to a soil of unusual productiveness. The mountain slopes being often composed of relatively soft rocks, they are tillable to their summits. Hence, notwithstanding the extreme ruggedness of the interior, the cultivable area is not greatly restricted.

Though so little is known of Santo Domingo, it did at one time have a geological survey. In the year 1869 some Americans agreed to provide funds for an economic geological survey upon consideration of receiving certain concessions and lands; the work was intrusted to William M. Gabb, an American geologist of reputation. In 1872 Gabb published the results of his three years' work, with maps, as a memoir in the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, Volume XV, and as far as I am aware this is the only report upon the subject. Although this survey was obviously little more than a reconnoissance and of limited economic value, Gabb did identify and plot the main geological features. His determination of stratigraphical series appears to have been accurate; but, except in a very general way, his identification of the crystalline and metamorphic rocks was unsatisfactory. Much allowance, however, should be made for this shortcoming, owing to the fact that the science of petrography was unknown thirty-five years ago.

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According to Gabb, the central core of the island is composed of post-Cretaceous eruptive rocks, chiefly syenite, or what is now known as hornblende-granite. The oldest rocks appear to be the Cretaceous (which forms the base of the island), and have been elevated into a series of folds by the upward thrust of the extrusive molten rocks aforesaid. Strictly speaking, evidence of volcanic eruption does not appear, though future exploration may reveal it. It is certain, however, that none of the high peaks are volcanic cones, and it appears safe to say that the island has experienced no volcanic eruption since Cretaceous time. The popular impression that the island has what is commonly called "a volcanic origin" is certainly incorrect. Hill ("Cuba, Puerto Rico, with other islands of the West Indies," Robt. T. Hill, New York, 1898, pp. 27–236), assumes that the general geology of Santo Domingo is much the same as that of Cuba, and in this he is probably correct, though, as I understand it, the oldest rocks in Cuba are Jurassic.

The uplifting of the sedimentary rocks has created the mountain axes, which correspond closely to a general northwest and southeast trend. Associated with the granites and between them and the Cretaceous limestones and shales are masses or zones of diorite and dioritic porphyry. It is in these rocks that we find the copper ores and, to some extent, the iron minerals. Gold associated with quartz is also common in them, usually in small veins or stringers, but sometimes in lodes 3 to 5 feet wide. These undoubtedly are the source of the alluvial gold in the creeks and rivers of the island.

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The existence of gold upon the island was evident to the Spaniards at the time of their first landing. The caciques, or chiefs, especially appeared to possess it in quantity. Columbus and his followers, having once established themselves on the island, naturally sought for the origin of this gold, and various expeditions were sent into the wild interior, then, as now, known as the Cibao region. Here it was evident the natives obtained most of their gold by a simple process of washing the gravel sand of the river beds.

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The quantity of gold produced by such means was undoubtedly large; the old Spanish writers give estimates ranging from $200,000 to $1,000,000 as the annual production between the years 1502 and 1530.

It is probable that the larger figure was attained in but two or three instances, the general yearly average being considered less than $1,000,000. According to the testimony of Lewis Judd, before the United States Commission in 1870–71, page 227, "The old Spanish historians show that $30,000,000 gold and silver was annually exported at one period, shortly after the time of Columbus." (Report of U. S. Commission on Santo Domingo, Washington, 1871, p. 125.)

The great discrepancy between these figures and those already quoted I can not explain. It is probable that there was much more gold mined than the official returns of the time would indicate, and it is likely Judd's statement is exaggerated. All things considered, however, it is certain that the production at the time of Columbus was quite large, and when we consider that all this gold was obtained by the most primitive methods the yield was certainly remarkable. In certain parts of the Haina River basin there are numerous pits, often 10 to 15 feet in diameter, that were made in search of gold during the old Spanish times. It is evident that the clay and gravel from these pits was carried to the nearest streams and there washed. As might be expected the gold in the upper Haina River is coarse; it is also of a deep yellow color, showing a high degree of purity. According to Blake an assay of 12 ounces of the Haina River gold, made at the United States mint in 1870, showed a fineness of 0.946. (Report of U. S. Commission on Santo Domingo, Washington, 1871, p. 125.) In the northern part of the island—that is, on the northern flank of the Cibao—alluvial gold is found in a number of places, especially in streams flowing from these mountains into the Yaqui River. In the early days Santiago appears to have been the headquarters of those engaged in gold washing; likewise, we are told that the old town of Cotui was called Las Minas from the fact that there were so many living there who worked in the neighboring mines. We are also informed that as early as 1502 as much as 240,000 gold crowns were minted at the town of La Vega, and most of the gold came out of the Cibao. (A Spanish crown, or half pistole, is equivalent to $1.95.) Since the old Spanish time, for at least a space of 350 years, the production seems to have been insignificant, and at present is practically nil. Now, it certainly can not be contended, as did Rothwell in 1881 (Transactions Amer. Inst. Min. Eng., Vol. X, p. 35), that these alluvial deposits were exhausted by such simple hand washings as were used by the old Spaniards. It is absurd to conclude that the large areas of river and bench gravels in various parts of the island known to be rich in gold could have been worked out by these primitive methods. The old Spanish writer Oviedo shows the common methods of washing in his time. It is evident from an examination of the remains of the gold washings that the gravel excavated from shallow pits was carried to the nearest streams in baskets and bowls and washed out in precisely the same way that is still practiced by the natives of Santo Domingo. Instead of a pan of sheet iron, such as we use, the natives employed a wooden bowl or dish known as a batea.

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The richness of the gravels is, of course, variable in Santo Domingo, as in other countries, and is determined by conditions that are now fairly well understood by experienced miners and engineers. It will suffice to say that in general we may consider the stream beds as natural sluice boxes, in which nature has been slowly washing and concentrating the gold out of the innumerable veins in the neighboring rocks for thousands of years. Often old gold-bearing stream gravels are covered by lava flows and other secondary deposits; in fact, the exploitation and mining of this class of gold deposit has, in California and Australia, been developed into a specialty demanding much skill, experience, and large capital.

Quartz veins are, of course, known in a number of localities in Santo Domingo, but whether they will pay to work is a question yet to be determined. The general impression seems to be that they are small and rather lean, but it is impossible to say how far this conclusion is justified. (Quite recently Dr. Edward Goldsmith, of Philadelphia, has called my attention to the existence of rhodium associated or alloyed with Santo Domingo gold. He told me that some years ago the late F. A. Genth confirmed the observation. Rhodium-gold appears to have been first described by Del Rio (Ann. Ch. Phys., 2d series, XXIX, 137), and according to this authority the compound contained 34 to 43 per cent of rhodium and had a specific gravity of 15.5 to 16.8. Dana calls this compound "rhodite" and refers to Adam ("Tableau Min." 1869, p. 83).

Neither in Dana nor in any of the other references is the locality mentioned from which this alloy or compound came. The subject has certainly a scientific interest.

SOUTH AMERICA.

COLOMBIA.

According to data furnished by the Bureau of Statistics of the United States that country in 1904 imported gold ore and bullion from Colombia to the value of $584,244, which would represent 28,166 fine ounces, and silver ore and bullion worth $2,960, equivalent to 5,103 fine ounces.

The Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom for 1904 shows that Great Britain in that year imported from Colombia 71,821 standard or 65,836 fine ounces of gold bullion worth $1,360,951. The silver imports into the United Kingdom during the same period consisted of silver ore to the value of £21,706, or $105,632, equivalent to 182,124 fine ounces, and 820,366 standard or 758,839 fine ounces of silver bullion worth, at 58 cents per ounce, $440,127.

During the year under review, Germany imported 44 kilograms of gold and no silver from Colombia. Assuming that the gold was fine, its value was $29,242, which would represent 1,415 fine ounces.

These exports are held to constitute Colombia's entire production of the precious metals in 1904. Accordingly the gold is placed at 95,513 fine ounces of the value of $1,974,437, and the silver at 946,066 fine ounces of the value of $548,719—the values are in United States money.

THE GUIANAS.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Mr. George H. Moulton, United States consul at Georgetown, in reply to this Bureau's interrogatories, states that British Guiana in 1904 produced 90,709 ounces of gold, ranging in fineness from 0.943 to 0.990, and that the amount exported, all of which went to the United Kingdom, was 90,102 ounces, valued at $1,599,121. This valuation would represent 77,357 fine ounces; the gold exported, therefore, was 0.858 fine. Assuming that this was the average fineness of the entire yield, the production in 1904 was 77,828 fine ounces, of the value of $1,608,848. There was a decrease in production, as compared with that of 1903, of 120 ounces.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF GOLD OBTAINED IN THE COLONY DURING THE BELOW-MENTIONED YEARS.

[From "General Information with regard to the Gold, Diamond, and Forest Industries of British Guiana, 1903."]

Year.	Gold.	Year.	Gold.
	Ounces.		*Ounces.*
1884	250	1894–95	132,994
1885	939	1895–96	121,285
1886	6,518	1896–97	127,479
1887	10,986	1897–98	121,490
1888–89	20,216	1898–99	113,114
1889–90	32,332	1899–1900	112,789
1890–91	66,864	1900–1901	114,102
1891–92	110,555	1901–2	101,332
1892–93	134,124	1902–3	104,525
1893–94	138,527		

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF BRITISH GUIANA.

[From General Information with regard to the Gold, Diamond, and Forest Industries of British Guiana, 1903.]

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The Guianas extend in reality from the Orinoco to the Amazon, and all of them have proved auriferous. From the famous Caratal mine in Venezuelan Guiana southeast to the Carsevenne in French Guiana there extends an auriferous belt of unknown width.

In British Guiana, lying between 8° 40′ north and 1° north and 50° west and 68° 30′ west, this belt has been proved to extend up to the present date between 58° 40′ west and 61° west, and between 8° 4′ north and 5° north. Gold has been found on the following rivers: The Barima, Barama, Waini, Groete Creek, Cuyuni, Puruni, Mazaruni, Essequibo, Potaro, and Demerara.

In the other Guianas it has been found both alluvially and in very rich quartz reefs in Venezuelan Guiana, and alluvially in the Suriname, Caroni, Maroni, Mana, Sinnamary, and Carsevenne. The chief centers of activity in British Guiana in the year ending June 30, 1902, in order of their production were:

	Ounces.
Potaro	25,422
Cuyuni	22,329
Barima	18,935
Puruni	14,135
Essequibo	10,056
Barama	9,240

The fineness of the gold varies from 932 in the Puruni to 914 in the Potaro.

It should be remarked here that the country lying to the south of 5° north, and comprising half the colony, has not been prospected and indeed much of it has never been explored. Of the southern portion of the colony, extending from 5° to the undefined Brazilian boundary in the neighborhood of 1° north, the people of British Guiana know less than they know of the interior of New Guinea. Yet this region lies between the auriferous districts of British Guiana and the rich districts of the Awa and Tapanhony and the Inini. With one exception, all the alluvial workings in the colony are conducted on very simple lines, i. e., by means of the ordinary sluice. At Omai, however, on the Essequibo River, a hydraulic plant has been installed, with, it is hoped, every chance of success. An attempt is now being made to reopen the Barima mine, but with this exception there is no activity in the districts in the direction of mining proper. It is true that reefs have been proved to exist and quartz of considerable richness is constantly being brought down, but the small local boom of 1892–93, where undercapitalized companies rushed to buy and erect expensive machinery before they had proved their mines, brought about its inevitable reaction. The lead being lost and no ore to bank, the machinery, through lack of the necessary capital to continue proper development, was left to stand as a monument to wasted enthusiasm. That there are mines is the opinion of the majority of the experts who have been over the ground, but it is doubtful whether local capitalists will ever come forward again to work them.

THE MINING LAWS.

[From General Information with Regard to the Gold, Diamond, and Forest Industries of British Guiana, 1903.]

In the early part of 1903 the entire mining laws were consolidated, and now form a very compact and practical piece of legislation.

Since 1890 the mining laws have been perpetually undergoing amendment and have always excited considerable discussion in the legislature. It seems now, however, that the government have arrived at some finality with regard to legislating for the gold and diamond industries, and the tendency has been all along to render the law more liberal.

Concessions.—Concessions may be obtained under three different authorities. First, the governor may, with the approval of the secretary of state, grant general concessions, give permission to temporarily occupy and explore unoccupied crown lands, or give, in special cases, the exclusive right to occupy and explore a given area. Concessions of this kind would be regulated by the amount of capital to be invested on the work to be undertaken. Secondly, the governor in council may grant concessions not exceeding 500 acres to mine for gold, silver, and valuable minerals, or for precious stones, or for both combined. The same authority may grant dredging concessions, and may grant any concessions without payment of royalty in return for such sum or consideration as shall seem satisfactory. Thirdly, the commissioner of lands and mines may, with the approval of the governor, issue licenses to mine for gold and silver, or for precious stones, or for all three. In order to obtain this latter license, unless it is sought to purchase claims already located, it is necessary to obtain a prospecting license. This is done by making an application in writing to the commissioner or the warden of the district.

Prospecting licenses.—A prospecting license available for twelve months for the whole of the colony costs 1s. and may be obtained by any person over the age of 21, male or female, and of any nationality; but a license may be refused to any person who has been convicted of any indictable offense, or of the larceny of gold, or of any offense against the mining laws, or of ill treatment of laborers. Under one of these prospecting licenses a prospector may locate as many claims as he likes, but no one claim must be more than 1,500 feet by 800 feet, and if a claim for precious stones it must not be less than 1,500 feet by 800 feet and must not exceed 500 acres in area.

Rent of claims.—The rent of each claim is 8s. 4d. a financial year (from April 1 to March 31) for gold and 10d. per acre for precious stones, but a claim holder may take out both gold and precious stones on paying 8s. 4d. per annum and, in addition, 10d. per acre.

Royalty.—The royalty on gold is 2s. 11d. an ounce and on silver 2d. per ounce. There is no royalty on precious stones, except in the case of stones found by persons having no license, in which case 10 per cent in kind or value must be paid to the government, the discretion as to which being left to the commissioner.

Location of claims.—Persons locating claims must do so in the presence of two witnesses, affixing a notice board with the name of the locator on it, the date and number of the prospecting license.

These boards must be affixed, one at each corner landmark, at a height of 5 feet from the ground. The landmark must be trees, corner posts, or beacons not less than 5 feet high and not less than 3 inches square. Between the landmarks, from corner to corner, lines must be cut to mark the boundaries of the claim, and these lines must not be less than 4 feet wide. The underground boundaries of every claim are the vertical planes in which the surface boundaries lie.

Dredging concessions.—Dredging concessions may be obtained on application in writing to the governor in council through the commissioner. There is no limit to the area of a dredging concession, but a rent of 5d. an acre, payable in advance, is charged in addition to the usual fees and royalties under the regulations. The concessionaire is also required to give security by deposit or bond with the receiver-general of the colony or with the Crown agents in London for such sum as may be required. The concessionaire must not impair the navigation of the river or creek or interfere with any access to any landing place previously known, and must carry on all operations to the satisfaction of the commissioner or the warden of the district.

Water and other rights.—The laws with regard to water rights are reasonable and such as would appeal to the common sense of any claim holder. There are also arrangements under which a miner is allowed to occupy Crown land in the neighborhood of his claim for the purpose of erecting residences or mills or for buildings required for mining purposes. He has a right to cut whatever timber growing on the claim he may require for the use of the claim, whether for fuel or for building or for other purposes. Where a proprietor cuts a new path or trail through the forest he may protect it against being used by any other person for three months from the time of its commencement by placing a conspicuous notice, in the presence of two witnesses, at the beginning of the path.

Theft of gold, etc.—The laws dealing with the theft of or illicit dealing in gold or precious stones are sufficiently strict to afford a reasonable protection to the miner, and a breach of the law in this respect entails for the first offense a fine not exceeding £104 3s. 4d., or, in default, six months' imprisonment. A second or subsequent conviction entails six months' imprisonment, with or without hard labor, in addition to a fine not exceeding £104 3s. 4d.

DUTCH GUIANA.

The American consulate at Georgetown has furnished this Bureau with a statement of the gold production of Dutch Guiana, according to which it appears that that country in 1904 produced 801.979 kilograms of gold, of the value of $439,430. The consul further states that this figure is inconsistent with the actual value, as it represents but 1.37 guilders, or 54.8 United States cents per gram, whereas the net value of Surinam gold usually exceeds 1.50 guilders, or 60 United States cents, which would give an actual value of $481,187, which, accordingly, is assumed to represent the yield for 1904. This amount would be equivalent to 23,277 fine ounces.

The Guianas produce no silver. Their total gold yield in 1903 was:

Country.	Quantity.	Value.
	Ounces.	
British	77,828	$1,608,848
Dutch	23,277	481,187
French	86,582	1,788,771

The following statement of the production of gold in the Guianas in recent years is quoted from the Mining Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette of April 8, 1905:

[In ounces, fineness not stated.]

Year.	British.[a]	Dutch.	French.
1900	116,009	27,082	76,478
1901	102,195	24,204	129,307
1902	103,350	18,894	149,388
1903	91,968	21,943	115,659
1904	90,103	25,784	110,505

[a] Exports.

DUTCH GUIANA'S GOLD MINING INDUSTRY IN 1904.

Mr. Consul Pigott, in his report dated Paramaribo, June 19, says: "The amount of gold obtained was 805,308 grams, valued at £91,939, against 682,489 grams in 1903. This increase does not really indicate any improvement, as it was almost entirely due to a return to the simpler methods of working and a discontinuance of working by machinery. A large proportion of the gold was obtained by so-called 'pork knockers'—independent workers who are allowed to work on the placers, the owner of the placer receiving a percentage of the gold obtained; the remainder, after paying the royalty, going to the finders. It is to be hoped that the completion of the railway will bring new life to this industry, the means of transport at present being very bad and very expensive.

FRENCH GUIANA.

According to Mr. George H. Moulton, United States consul at Georgetown, French Guiana in 1904 exported 3,433 kilograms of gold, all of which went to France, and neither its value nor fineness is stated.

The Mining Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette of April 8, 1905, places the gold product of French Guiana in 1904 at 110,505 ounces, thus closely agreeing with the statement of the consul. In former years the gold of French Guiana has averaged 0.784 fine; assuming that the yield of 1904 was the same, the output was 2,691.5 fine kilograms, of the value of $1,788,771, equivalent to 86,532 fine ounces.

As compared with the product of 1902, there was therefore a decrease of 15,126 fine ounces.

VENEZUELA.

Venezuela publishes no official statistics of her production of the precious metals, and her statements of exports are imperfect; consequently it is difficult to estimate the yield. According to the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom for 1904, Great Britain in that year imported 1,356 standard or 1,243 fine ounces of gold, of the value of $25,694, from Venezuela. During the same period the United States received 766 fine ounces, valued at $15,722.

The German customs returns show no imports into that country, and no coinage of the precious metals was executed in Venezuela in 1904.

The industrial consumption is so slight that it is a negligible quantity.

Although the gold-mining industry has been seriously hampered by laws recently passed, it is extremely unlikely that the amounts exported to the United States and to the United Kingdom represent the entire product; in fact, the British consul, in a report quoted on page —, states that the total gold bullion exported during the half year June 30 to December 31, 1904, amounted to 8,411 ounces, of the value of £30,708, or in United States money, $149,440; assuming that the yield during the former half year was the same, the output for the entire year 1904 would be, approximately, $300,000, equivalent to 14,512 fine ounces.

Mines and Quarries for 1903 states that the gold production of Venezuela in that year amounted to £61,602, or $299,786.

MINERAL REGIONS IN VENEZUELA.

[From Report of International Bureau of the American Republics, 1904.]

Gold region.—Gold has been found in all the states and territories of Venezuela, but the deposits of greatest extent and value are those discovered in the Yuruari region, where the famous El Callao mine is located. There are also outcroppings in all the mountainous lands between the Yaracuy River and the cities of San Felipe, Nirgua, and Barcelona. Near Carúpano are some valuable mines that have yielded 7 ounces of gold per ton, besides others in the same locality that bear rich deposits of silver, copper, and lead.

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Gold fields.—Except in a few instances, Venezuelan gold fields have not been exploited by men with large capital, competent experience, and a knowledge of modern mining machinery and methods. This gold region does not attract the placer miner, for the reason that the best deposits are quartz, and for their reduction an extensive plant is necessary.

Development.—Another obstacle to the rapid development of the Venezuelan gold fields is, and has been, the belief that the climate of that section of South America is a particularly unwholesome and deadly one. It is true that during certain months people who go into the Orinoco Valley from the north and who do not take precautions of a reasonable nature are likely to contract malarial fevers; but diseases of this kind may easily be avoided by proper attendance to diet, water, and clothing. There is in the Venezuelan gold regions an abundance of good water and a number of powerful waterfalls capable of being utilized in a commercial way.

Lack of transportation.—The gold fields of Venezuela also suffer greviously from lack of adequate transportation facilities. They lie not more than 160 kilometers from the banks of one of the world's greatest rivers, yet the miner has no railroad to transport all his supplies, which makes the operating of the mines very expensive. The gold, therefore, has to be worked under the same difficulties. The vital need of the region is a railroad connecting it with some point on the Orinoco River.

Number of gold mines.—There were 62 gold mines discovered in Venezuela up to 1894, of which 44 are to be found in the rich Yuruari region of the State of Bolivar.

Ciudad Bolivar gold exports from 1866 to 1885.—The amount of gold exported through Ciudad Bolivar from the Guayana gold mines from 1866 to 1885 was 1,730,712 ounces, valued at $33,920,155. The Yuruari region yielded, in 1887 and 1888, 5,074 kilograms 923 grams of gold.

Callao gold mines.—Many gold mines have been discovered in several States of the Venezuela Federal Union, but the richest of all have been the Callao gold mines, which are world renowned. Their total output from 1886 to 1890 was 6,983.87 kilograms of gold.

Gold output, 1871 to 1890, Callao mines.—The following figures, derived from official sources, show the products of the El Callao gold mines from 1871 to 1890:

Year.	Quartz.	Gold.	Value.
	Tons.	*Ounces.*	
1871	315	3,219.60	$53,581.13
1872	2,800	8,326.67	136,978.88
1873	3,054	13,308.00	204,576.11
1874	8,963	17,187.68	297,024.70
1875	11,859	31,278.83	586,253.47
1876	12,419	42,542.05	801,747.83
1877	11,685	48,168.58	918,940.73
1878	9,670	49,638.88	940,831.36
1879	11,894	40,308.54	749,417.47
1880	18,624	54,013.71	1,000,099.10
1881	24,978	72,254.62	1,340,378.20
1882	22,405	105,396.08	1,951,957.41
1883	24,750	134,392.68	2,488,686.85
1884	30,936	177,055.16	3,283,751.35
1885	47,223	114,454.07	2,108,366.19
1886	73,708	181,040.20	3,323,983.92
1887	66,167	[a] 73,863.71	1,366,676.72
1888	54,152	[a] 52,598.73	969,246.16
1889	57,301	[a] 52,971.32	989,307.02
1890	53,066	[a] 49,439.95	919,982.99
Total	540,469	1,321,459.06	[b] 24,431,782.58

[a] These sums are stated in troy ounces; all others in Spanish ounces.

[b] Values given in United States currency.

Callao mines gold output, 1884 to 1899.—During fifteen years ending 1899 the Callao gold mines produced $23,000,000 American gold.

Callao and other gold mines and their product.—The product of the Callao and other gold mines of the Yuruari region in 1887 and 1888 was as follows:

	Kilograms.
1887	2,730.523
1888	2,344.400

Yuruari gold mines product, 1866 to 1895.—The total product of the mines of this district from 1866 to 1895 is estimated at over 90,000 kilograms.

Ciudad Bolivar gold exports, 1875 to 1898.—The total exports of gold bars, gold ore, and gold concentrates in general from Ciudad Bolivar from July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1896, according to the latest official data, amounted to 67,987 kilograms, valued at $34,129,348. From July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1898, the total exports of gold through the same port amounted to 74,741 kilograms, valued at $37,064,231.

Gold production of Venezuela, 1896 to 1903.—The following table shows the gold production of Venezuela from 1896 to 1903:

Year.	Gold product.	Year.	Gold product.
1896	$948,500	1901	$321,200
1897	1,057,400	1902	433,800
1898	1,089,300	1903	600,000
1899	593,500		
1900	321,200	Total	5,364,900

VENEZUELA'S GOLD-MINING INDUSTRY.

Mr. De Lemos, British Consul, in his report dated Ciudad Bolivar, April 21, 1905, says:

"There is no improvement to report in respect to the gold-mining industry of the Yuruari territory. Only two British companies are producing any regular returns, but their work is conducted on a very small scale.

"A new mining code which came into force on April 19, 1904, has made it very difficult, if in most cases not impossible, for mining work to be carried on profitably. The tax on gold bullion has been increased sixfold, and the land tax raised to four times the amount previously charged. Further, several new regulations affecting the security of tenure have been introduced.

"Under these circumstances there is apparently little or no inducement for foreing capital to invest in Venezuelan mines, unless the mining code be again amended and more favorable conditions granted to this industry.

"The total gold bullion exported during the half year June 30 to December 31, 1904, amounted to 8,411 ounces, of the value of £30,708."

ECUADOR.

Gold and silver abound in Ecuador, but the annual output is small. The former is obtained chiefly from alluvial deposits, but there are quartz veins at Zaruma which yield from 1 to 4 ounces to the ton.

Rich silver ore is found at Canan, but the mines are not worked at present.

In answer to this Bureau's interrogatories, Mr. A. J. Sampson, United States minister to Ecuador, states that gold to the amount of about 200 kilograms fine was produced by the mines of the country in 1904; its value would be $132,920. The minister, however, states that about 250 ounces of new gold, or approximately $5,000 worth, were used in the arts, and also that bullion and ore to the value of $200,000 were exported, while the only gold imported was 20,000 Ecuadorian condores brought from England.

The annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom for 1904 does not reveal any importation of gold or silver into Great Britain from Ecuador, while the customs returns of Germany show only a small amount of gold coin and no bullion or ore of either gold or silver.

The United States, according to the Bureau of Statistics, imported from Ecuador in 1904 gold bullion and ore to the value of $127,333.

No coinage was executed in Ecuador in 1904. The gold exported to the United States appears to be all that was sent out of the country in that year. Its value and that of the amount used in the industrial arts are, together, $132,333, a sum which corresponds very closely with the value of the year's product as stated by the minister, namely, $132,920, which is accordingly adopted by this Bureau as Ecuador's gold product in 1904. This value would represent 6,430 fine ounces.

Ecuador's silver production is so slight as to be a negligible quantity.

GOLD PRODUCT OF ECUADOR.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Ounces.	
1899	2,315	$47,855
1900	5,208	107,665
1901	5,319	109,954
1902	9,675	200,000
1903	13,272	274,365
1904	6,430	132,920

BRAZIL.

The London Board of Trade Journal of April 27, 1905, quoting from the Brazilian Review of March 28, states that the exports of gold bullion from Brazil in 1904 amounted to 3,871.426 kilograms, of the value of £418,309, or, in United States money, $2,035,701, equivalent to 3,063 fine kilograms, or 98,477 ounces. The gold as reported was therefore approximately 0.791 fine. In addition to the amount exported, gold was coined to the value of $7,802, equivalent to 377 fine ounces.

As no industrial consumption of gold is reported in 1904, the sum of the amounts exported and of those coined, which is 98,854 fine ounces, of the value of $2,043,503, is adopted by this Bureau as the amount produced.

According to the Brazilian Review, quoted above, the exports of gold in 1903 were valued at £468,591, or $2,280,398 in United States money, equivalent to 110,314 fine ounces. There was therefore a decrease in product in 1904, as compared with 1903, of 11,460 fine ounces. Brazil produces no silver.

BRAZIL'S GOLD TERRITORY.

Mr. W. A. Churchill, British consul at Para, reports May 31: "Little is heard of the gold territory in the region bordering on French Guiana. An Anglo-French gold mining company was formerly established at a place called Calçoene, but it is reported that the firm has abandoned the mines, and that all the foreigners have withdrawn. There was formerly a fair number of West Indians who managed to make a decent living by trading or collecting gold dust. These, however, have all disappeared. The gold industry seems to have ceased altogether, as there is no official indication that the precious metal is exported, consumed locally, or conveyed to any other part of Brazil. The geological formation of this territory, which was lately added to the State of Para, is somewhat similar to that of the Guianas; and while it was claimed and exploited by the French, they found it to be richer in gold than their own colony. The experience gained up to the present indicates that individuals may enrich themselves, but that the result of mining on a large scale is disappointing."

Mr. Vice-Consul Compton (Maranham) reports: "The natural resources of the State (Maranham) are excellent. Its mineral wealth has been known for many generations, but as there are still many unfriendly Indians in the neighborhood of the richest gold deposits, a strong well-armed expedition, with ample funds, is needed to explore the country thoroughly. A concession has been granted lately by the State Government for prospecting, mining, etc., over an area of about 20,000 square miles, where gold, copper, and coal, besides valuable hard woods and rubber trees are to be found."

PERU, BOLIVIA, AND CHILE.

Owing to the inadequacy of the data regarding the production of the precious metals in Peru, Bolivia, and Chile, it is necessary to have recourse to statements of exports; but, as the product of one country may be exported from the seaport of another, it is impossible to determine in every case exactly where the metal was mined. The effort is made to ascribe the exports to the country of origin, at the same time admitting that it is not always possible to do so.

PERU.

Mr. Irving B. Dudley, United States minister to Peru, answering this Bureau's interrogatories, states that £86,272.5 in Peruvian gold pound and half-pound pieces were coined at the Lima mint in 1903, all from native gold.

There was no recoinage of gold and no new coinage of silver. In 1904 gold bullion to the value of £383 was imported from Bolivia.

An insignificant amount of gold ore was exported to Germany. There was no importation of silver. The exports of silver bullion amounted to £58,623, and of ore to £299,961, a total of £358,584, or $1,745,049.

In regard to the actual production of gold the minister writes: "Notwithstanding the paralization of various enterprises, in view of the increased importance of which the yellow metal industry is daily acquiring, the production may be considered approximate to that which Doctor Olaechea gave in detail in 1903, viz: 2,000 kilograms, fine weight; consequently, the 620 kilograms sent to the national mint to be coined into pounds sterling represent 31 per cent of the total production, which is valued at $1,329,200.

"As there was no coinage of silver in Peru in 1904, and disregarding the industrial consumption, which is always insignificant, the exports, which amounted to $1,745,049, equivalent to 3,008,705 fine ounces, are held to represent the entire production."

BOLIVIA.

This Bureau has received no direct returns regarding the production of gold and silver in Bolivia in 1903 and 1904; and the only data upon which an estimate may be based are the export figures for 1903, given in Estadística Comercial de la República de Chile, correspondiente al año 1903, the Bolivian precious metal production being exported through the Chilean ports of Antofagasta and Arica. In this publication the Chilean product and that of Bolivia are carefully separated, although the various metals are not in all cases segregated.

The gold exports amounted to 8,333 pesos, or, taking the peso at 36.5 cents in United States money, $3,042, equivalent to 147 fine ounces.

The exports of silver in bullion, ore, and sulphides amounted to 7,731,734 pesos; in addition, silver and copper ores to the value of 28,843 pesos and ores containing silver, lead, and zinc to the value of 2,101,800 pesos were exported. The total was therefore 9,862,377 pesos. This Bureau therefore, making an allowance for the base metals, estimates the silver in the above at 9,000,000 pesos and assumes that it represents Bolivia's entire production of silver in 1903. This is equivalent to $3,285,000 in United States money, which would represent 6,083,333 fine ounces, taking the silver at 54 cents per ounce, the average price for that year.

In the absence of any figures for 1904, the estimates of both gold and silver for 1903, which were, respectively, 147 ounces, of the value of $3,042, and 6,083,333 fine ounces, are repeated, the value of the silver, owing to the rise in price to 58 cents per ounce, being increased to $3,528,333.

In Industrie Minérale for 1903 Bolivia's silver product is estimated at 20,464,000 francs, or $3,949,552, the kilogram being estimated at 87 francs, or $16.79.

According to a table given below, published in the London Mining Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette of April 29, 1905, the output in 1903 was worth £818,013, or $3,980,760; these estimates, which doubtless are from the same source, are much higher than the above corrected estimate of this Bureau:

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Year.	Gold.	Silver.
1894	£17,500	£1,546,688	1899	£22,750	£1,138,500
1895	18,750	1,535,981	1900	21,666	1,253,621
1896	20,833	1,240,458	1901	21,666	949,100
1897	28,500	1,318,327	1902	25,000	980,753
1898	22,916	1,221,195	1903	29,166	818,013

A report of the British consul at La Paz, quoted by the same journal, values the silver exports from Bolivia in 1903 at 7,277,060 bolivianos, or $3,136,413, which differs but slightly from this Bureau's estimate based on the Chilean statistics. The production of silver in Bolivia has rapidly decreased in recent years.

CHILE.

No official figures regarding the production of the precious metals in Chile in 1904 have been received by this Bureau. The Estadística Minera de Chile for 1903 (Vol. I), which is compiled by the Sociedad Nacional de Minería by the authority of the Government, gives the annexed statement of the gold and silver production of the Republic in 1903:

TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN 1903.

[From Estadistica Minera de Chile.]

GOLD.

Product.	Amount.	Fineness.	Fine contents in grams.	Value in pesos.
1. Gold in bars, cones, and dust	474,561 grams	88.89 per cent	421,817	768,078.56
2. Gold in crude cones	756,607 grams	33.85 per cent	256,157	466,433.94
3. Precipitates containing gold, silver, and copper.	5,197.79 kilograms	2.62 per cent	136,142	238,248.32
4. Auriferous silver bars	1,419,700 grams	261 c. m	3,706	6,385.50
5. Common bars of silver	17,551,778 grams	5 c. m	878	....
6. Bars and ingots of copper	24,708.71 tons	1.45 c. m	358,276	....
7. Argentiferous sulphides	16,832 kilograms	12.5 c. m	2,104	3,682.00
8. Argentiferous and auriferous copper billets.	1,018.03 tons	8.72 c. m	88,772	155,351.00
9. Common copper billets	2,698.14 tons	0.7 c. m	18,887	....
10. From slags	3.59 tons	7.5 c. m	269	470.75
11. Concentrates	47.90 tons	16.42 c. m	7,868	10,835.00
12. Gold ore	56.86 tons	20.11 c. m	11,435	16,419.65
13. Gold and silver ore	1,216.26 tons	5.40 c. m	65,719	78,319.45
14. Copper and gold ores	1.88 tons	24.76 c. m	465	813.75
15. Copper, gold, and silver ores	0.44 ton	10 c. m	44	77.00
16. Ordinary copper ores	17,960.62 tons	0.29 c. m	52,086	....
Total	....	....	1,424,625	1,745,114.92

SILVER.

1. Silver bars	18,971,478 grams	95.14 per cent	18,048,552	850,989.22
2. Argentiferous gold bars	500,000 grams	72 per cent	360,000	16,200.00
3. Ordinary gold bars	256,607 grams	15.73 per cent	40,360	....
4. Crude gold bars	474,561 grams	8.89 per cent	42,195	....
5. Copper bars and ingots	24,708.71 tons	3.50 d. m	8,648,045	....
6. Argentiferous and auriferous copper billets.	1,018.030 kilograms.	5.03 d. m	512,034	23,041.53
7. Common copper billets	2,698.140 kilograms.	1.75 d. m	472,174	....
8. Copper slag	3,590 kilograms	2.50 d. m	897	40.36
9. Argentiferous lead	109 kilograms	1 per cent	1,090	49.05
10. Gold, silver, and copper precipitates.	5,197.79 kilograms.	2.23 per cent	115,965	4,639.40
11. Silver sulphides	16,832 kilograms	8.91 per cent	1,500,000	67,500.00
12. Silver ores	55.74 tons	141.3 d. m	787,718	34,591.88
13. Silver and gold ores	1,216.26 tons	55.6 d. m	6,764,422	267,911.19
14. Copper and silver ores	89,747 kilograms	38.92 d. m	349,278	15,717.51
15. Copper, gold, and silver ores	0.44 ton	100 d. m	4,400	198.00
16. Common copper ore as exported.	17,960.62 tons	0.7 d. m	1,257,242	....
17. Silver and cobalt ores	1.38 tons	200 d. m	27,520	1,178.40
18. Silver and lead ores	101.80 tons	5.5 d. m	56,260	1,520.00
19. Silver lead and copper ores	26.13 tons	9.27 d. m	24,230	732.05
Total			39,012,382	1,284,308.54

From the above table the value of the gold produced in 1903 appears to have been 1,745,114.92 pesos, the peso being reckoned at 18 English pence. The value would therefore be £130,884, or $636,947 in United States money, equivalent to 30,812 fine ounces.

The value of the silver output, as shown in the table, was 1,284,308.54 pesos, equivalent to £96,323, or $468,756, equivalent to 868,067 fine ounces.

In the absence of any estimates for 1904 the above figures are repeated, the value of the silver, owing to the rise in price, being increased to $503,479.

Chile publishes very complete statistics of her exports of gold and silver, carefully distinguishing between those of domestic and those of foreign origin, as practically all of the Bolivian product is exported through the Chilean ports of Antofagasta and Arica. The publication containing these figures—Estadística Comercial de la República de Chile—is usually a year late. According to the issue of 1903, the Chilean exports of the precious metals in that year were as follows, the value being given in pesos:

	Pesos.
Gold:	
Bullion	396,436
Precipitates	251,280
Ore	8,614
Total	656,330
Dust from Punta Arenas	168,524
Total	824,854
Gold and silver:	
Precipitates	10,200
Ore	595,231
Total	605,431
Gold, silver, and base metals:	
Precipitates	9,900
Ore	110
Total	10,010
Silver:	
Bullion	250,538
Ore	46,915
Total	297,453
Silver and base metals:	
Ore	71,134

The base metals in the above items are principally copper and lead.

The total value of the above exports is 1,808,882 pesos. According to the statements in Estadística Minera, the total output of the precious metals in Chile in 1903 was valued at $3,029,423; consequently there is a difference of 1,220,541 pesos not accounted for by the customs statistics of that year.

SILVER AND GOLD PRODUCTION IN BOLIVIA.

[From Report of International Bureau of the American Republics, 1904.]

SILVER.

For a long time Bolivia stood third among the silver-producing countries in the world, the annual output of its mines being estimated at 10,000,000 ounces. This metal, which is abundantly found in almost every portion of the territory, gave a world-wide reputation to the Potosi Mountain, which, from 1566 to 1615, yielded the Spanish Crown in taxes only (the one-fifth or 20 per cent tax) the sum of 3,240,000,000 bolivianos. The western portion of the Republic is the richest in silver, the metalliferous belt extending from Sotalaya, a department of La Paz, in the northwest, to Tupiza, in the south, embracing a zone of about 1,500 kilometers in length and 350 kilometers in breadth, with large deposits in La Paz, Potosi, Oruro, Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, and Tarija. Silver is found here above the gold-bearing belts of the plateau.

The silver-bearing region is divided into three sections, each different from the other as regards conditions and geologic formation. Thus the Potosi and Oruro mines possess features very different from those of Colquechaca, which in turn have no features in common with the silver deposits found in the extreme southern portion of the territory. There are over 10,000 silver mines in the country which have been abandoned either for lack of capital or for other obstacles connected with the means of development, though not by reason of scarcity of metal. At the present moment silver mining is not carried on in Bolivia to a great extent.

The Department of Potosi is the richest in silver, the principal mining centers being the Huachacas, Aullagas, Colquechaca, Ocuri, Porco, Guadalupe, Portugalete, Carguaicollo, Chorolque, Tomare, Lipez, Cerro de Potosi, Andacaba, Chochacomani, and Turqui. The richest ores yield from 1,000 to 8,000 marcos per cajon (marco is a unit for pure silver equal to 230 grams, or about 7.40 ounces troy; cajon is equivalent to 50 quintals, or 2,300 kilograms). The ores yielding this percentage are in the first place native silver, and the silver formations known in the country under the names of rosicler, cañutillo, fierro viejo, pasamano, and other varieties classified according to their outward appearance. The acerados and negrillos yield from 100 to 1,000 marcos. Rosicler is the name given to a rich argentiferous ore yielding the highest percentage of pure silver. There are two varieties of this ore, one light and one dark. The word cañutillo as applied to this ore denotes that the rosicler is in well-defined crystals, generally prismatic in shape. The richest "rosicler" region is the mining district of Colquechaca, where this mineral is found in veins unequally distributed, there being belts where it decreases to a considerable extent, and even disappears to reappear again in deposits called clavos or bolsones, according to the shape and length of these pockets. A rich clavo of this metal yields immense profits, enough to pay all expenses, leaving a substantial sum besides to continue operations on a larger scale.

There have been instances when the working of one rich clavo has produced, in from thirty to fifty days, from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 bolivianos. The ore called paco is of inferior quality, yielding only from 5 to 100 marcos per cajon, but as this ore is very abundant and easily manipulated, good profits are made by the miners. The richest ore is generally exported, and when treated in the country the methods used are the amalgamation and smelting processes. The negrillos and acerados are treated in the mines by amalgamation with quicksilver, after crushing and roasting in special crushers and ovens. The pacos are treated by means of very simple and inexpensive methods, the patio system being generally employed.

Cerro de Potosi.—This is the oldest and richest silver mine in the country. It is a mount rising to an altitude of 4,780 meters above the sea level, situated at 17° 34′ 59″ south latitude, and 68° 0′ 11″ west longitude, Paris meridian. The discovery of silver in this mount by an Indian dates from 1545. The characteristics of the mount clearly show that it is of comparatively recent formation. Its shape is that of a perfect cone, measuring at the base 6,988 meters in circumference and having at its almost circular summit 9.15 meters diameter, while its altitude over the mean level of the city of Potosi is 762 meters. The igneous rock traversing the mount is rich in metallic products running in all directions, the principal minerals being lead, tin, copper, iron, and especially silver in the shape of chlorides and sulphurets. The most remarkable among these products is the one called plomo ronco (kerargyriti), frequently yielding as much as 75 per cent silver, the rosicler and the cochizo yielding from 75 to 80 per cent silver. There are also other silver compounds and masses of native silver.

The Potosi veins run north and south, with an average dip of 75°. The number of veins known to have been prospected and developed in this mount is officially given at 64, and although many others have been worked there is no record of their number. The principal veins are situated between the Polo vein, east of the summit, and the San Vicente vein on the west. East of Polo, and as far as the road leading to Argentine, the Spaniards worked several veins. The Descubridora or Centeno, the Rica, the Estaño, and the Mendicta mines have given the largest profits, but at present, excepting the Real Socavon and the Rei Socavon, operations in these mines are reduced to treating the tailings left by the old miners. The degree of activity in the development of these mines in former times is clearly shown by the ruins of the long row of establishments stretching from the town of Potosi for over 3 miles, and the damming up of a large quantity of water in reservoirs at a cost of over $2,500,000. These waterworks were completed in 1621. The original number of these reservoirs or *lagunas* was 32, but at present there are only 22 in good condition.

The average production of the Cerro de Potosi from its discovery in 1545 to 1800 has been estimated as follows by several authorities:

	Bolivianos.
Average annual product	13, 485, 174
Royalties	779, 444, 057
Principal	3, 897, 215, 286

A résumé of the output from 1801 to 1864 shows that during these sixty-four years the Banco de Rescates de Potosi redeemed 13,203,685 marcos of piña silver (piña (pineapple) or pella (mass) is the amalgam of silver and quicksilver before the separation of the latter), which, at the average rate of 9 pesos per marc, amounts to $118,833,155. An equal amount has been estimated as the value of smuggled silver. Therefore the total output of the Potosi mines in three hundred and twenty years is estimated at $3,631,128,352, or a yearly average of $11,284,776. From 1801 to 1864 the highest amount of silver marcs redeemed is estimated at 338,034 marcs for 1811, while the lowest was 67,384 in 1815.

* * * * * * *

Taxes.—By act of October 31, 1889, miners are required to send to the mint, in silver bullion, one-fifth, or 20 per cent, of their total output under penalty of a fine of 30 cents per marc. The price of such silver bullion is paid in silver coins at the rate fixed monthly by the prefect of Potosi and the director of the national mint.

Up to 1902 the export tax on silver ore and bullion was one of the most important sources of revenue for the country. By act of December 13, 1902, the export of silver ore and bullion from the mines of the Republic was declared free, the only tax assessed being called statistical duty, amounting to 8 cents on each marc of silver contained in the silver bullion, ore, or any other mineral containing silver exported. There is also a tax of 6 per cent on the profits of all companies or associations engaged in siver mining in the country. Ore and bullion destined to the mint are exempt from taxes. The export tax on silver from 1882 to 1902 has been a steady source of revenue to the Government, as shown in this table:

Year.	Export tax.	Year.	Export tax.
	Bolivianos.		*Bolivianos.*
1882	802, 123. 81	1892	928, 603. 62
1883	760, 406. 47	1893	1, 164, 166. 21
1884	741, 628. 36	1894	1, 006, 297. 23
1885	729, 833. 90	1895	815, 659. 21
1886	816, 569. 30	1896	603, 889. 78
1887	791, 083. 56	1897	675, 638. 47
1888	841, 167. 10	1899	415, 790. 64
1889	905, 161. 10	1900	421, 540. 10
1890	833, 839. 19	1901	404, 235. 67
1891	912, 570. 81	1902	376, 147. 90

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GOLD.

The distribution of the metallic belts in Bolivia has always been a matter of wonder to geologists, Raimondi having made the statement that the Bolivian plateau is "a silver table supported by gold columns." The gold-bearing belt of the country is divided into three regions, the first extending from the western boundaries of the Republic, in the Inambari basin, to the eastern frontier on the littoral of upper Paraguay. This region embraces the whole of the mountainous section of the provinces of Caupolican, Muñecas, Larecaja, Cercado, Yungas, Inquisivi, and Loayza, in the Department of La Paz; thence it continues through the Department of Cochabamba and ends at the Santa Cruz-Paraguayan boundary. The second region starts in Atacama and Lipez, extending south through the provinces of Chayanta, Sur Chichas (Department of Potosi), Mendez (Tarija), Cinti, and Acero (Chuquisaca) as far as the Santa Cruz plains. The third region, which is perhaps the richest of all, extends toward the northwest of the Republic as far as Carabaya, Peru, and the headwaters of the Madre de Dios, Acre, and Puru rivers. This rich region, however, is exclusively inhabited by wild Indians, so that nothing has been done to develop the mines.

The number of mines under operation in the other regions is very small.

The only gold-bearing districts under development in the first auriferous region are the following:

San Juan del Oro.—This deposit takes its name from the San Juan River in the Inambari basin. The streams flowing through this region have been covered with alluvial formations. This is a lavadero (washing place), yielding very little, and it is believed that it will soon be exhausted.

Suches.—At the headwaters of Suches River gold is found in conglomerates and placers. Along its bed gold-bearing gravel exists in paying quantities, there being about 100,000,000 cubic meters of gravel, yielding gold at the rate of 40 cents per cubic meter. The town of Suches is about 140 kilometers from Juliaca station, on the Puno and Mollendo Railroad, 33 kilometers from Mojo, a port on Lake Titicaca, and 338 kilometers from La Paz. The roads are good, pack trains making the trip to Mojo in two days. Freight from Mollendo to the mines is about 8 bolivianos per quintal, and from La Paz about 4 bolivianos. Freight on heavy machinery is reasonable.

Tipuani.—The auriferous wealth of this river in the Province of Larecaja is far beyond that of any other in the Republic. The gravel deposits are so enormous that at a depth of 100 meters no rock bottom has been found, the production of gold increasing with the depth of the gravel. This is one of the oldest gold-mining districts in the country. In 1571 gold mining was at its height in this district, the Portuguese miners being compelled to introduce negro slaves to satisfy the demand for the metal. Gold was so abundant that in 1780 one of the promoters had over 13,000 kilograms in stock. A company which worked this mine from 1818 to 1867 reached a total output of 150,766 ounces of gold, at a cost of $1,500,000. Tipuani gold is from 22 to 23.50 carats.

Yani.—The Yani and Tacacoma placers are also important. Among the mines of this section the "Elsa" property is considered the best. According to an authority the Elsa contains 61,000,000 English tons of gravel, yielding 36 cents per ton. In the course of the experiments made by said authority (Stumpf) to ascertain the value of this mine, the larger portion of the washings yielded $2.70 gold, while other samples gave from $4 to $10 gold. Twelve cubic meters were washed in each section.

Chuquiaguillo.—The mines of this name in the neighborhood of La Paz have been worked from time immemorial. Gold in this section is generally found in the form of nuggets, yielding on an average 50 cents per cubic meter. Since their discovery these mines have always produced gold in paying quantities, and many miners have made fortunes working them. The most remarkable nuggets from this mine are one weighing 95 marcos, 21 carats fine, sent to Madrid in 1718; another 22 marcos weight, found some time ago, and finally one weighing 18 marcos, recently found. In 1887 there were 254 Spanish ounces, 2.50 adarmes (about 257 ounces avoirdupois, 69.35 grains) extracted from this mine at a cost of 2,319 bolivianos, being sold at 24.50 and 25.60 bolivianos, making a total of 6,246 bolivianos, or a net profit of 3,926.20 bolivianos. Until very recently work was carried on in this mine in a most primitive way. Since 1901, however, modern practical methods have been introduced. According to official statistics, the exports of gold from Chuquiaguillo, through the La Paz custom-house since 1900, has been as follows:

Year.	Kilograms.	Official valuation.
		Bolivianos.
1900	5	9,821.00
1901	16	21,481.28
1902	53	69,759.06

Araca.—This gold district is in the Province of Loayza, in a creek at the foot of the Tres Cruces range. The auriferous wealth of this section has been well known since colonial times. Mining engineers who have examined the mines of Araca agree that they are among the richest in Bolivia, lack of capital being the only drawback to their full development. The excellent quality of the gold produced by these mines is a well-known fact; the quartz vein is very wide, the output being from 5 to 12 grams per ton when treated by amalgamation, a method rather unsatisfactory, as there is a loss of about 30 per cent, due to the extreme minuteness of the gold particles. Notwithstanding this miners have extracted as much as 6 kilograms per month, with a profit of over 5,000 bolivianos, and others have made 10,000 bolivianos per month, at a cost of 2,500 bolivianos. The present works are in a region producing free milling ore. Tests made with different specimens have yielded from 4 to 5 grams of gold per metric ton. This mining district has not been wholly surveyed. The Rosario belt contains 1,000,000 cubic meters of auriferous quartz. According to estimates it would take seventeen years to exhaust this mine working it at the rate of 100 tons a day. It has been estimated that at least there could be worked in this mine 625,000 tons of quartz which, at an average rate of 5 grams, would yield 3,225,000 grams of gold.

Choquecamata.—This rich deposit, 75 miles from Cochabamba, was discovered in 1750. It is situated in the ridge called "Tetillas," the loftiest of the region. The central portion of this ridge consists of granite and quartz. There are several small creeks rich in auriferous gravel, besides the Choquecamata River. This is an excellent mining region as, on account of its special features, there are no serious difficulties in the work. The deposits of auriferous gravel are about 6 miles in length. According to tradition, during colonial times over $20,000,000 in gold was gathered in this region from superficial gravel and the high banks of the river. The Cocopata or Santa Cataline Mountain, not far from this mining region, also contains gold in large quantities.

Chiquitos.—From colonial times this has been one of the richest auriferous belts in the Republic. It measures over 900 square kilometers in area, and its situation is unexcelled by reason of climatic conditions and fertility of the soil. The Santa Rosa mine in this district yielded, from 1847 to 1877, 2,500 pounds of gold.

Other gold deposits in this region are Rio de la Paz, or Chuquiyapu, where the capital city is built, according to tradition the site of very rich gold mines; the mountain of Illimani, known to contain rich gold deposits, the auriferous gravels of river Palca being under actual exploitation, and the Cavari district, rich in gold, but as yet unexplored.

The second auriferous belt has been known from the earliest times as the richest in Bolivia. For a time the city of Chuquisaca was a large mining center. The principal gold region in this belt is the Poconota Mountain.

Poconota.—This mountain, which is one of the oldest mining districts in the country, belongs to the province of Nor-Chichas, Department of Potosi. The mountain is composed of a series of parallel lodes of yellowish ferruginous quartz running north and south and crossed by numerous other veins. Mining was carried on here by the Spaniards on a large scale, as shown by the works still existing, which prove that the output of the mines must have been of considerable value to pay for the expense involved in the erection of such works at a time when miners lacked the most necessary elements to such an undertaking. The Poconota gold yields 360 grams per ton of 1,600 kilos. The vein measures 64,000 cubic meters, and the density of the quartz being 2.50 per cubic meter, the vein represents 469,000 tons, which at the rate of 0.30 gram per ton, a rate far below the average obtained at the tests made, shows a wealth of 4,800 kilograms, gold.

The other principal mining regions in the south of the Republic are the following: Caiza, in the province of Lianres, where the Indians wash a large amount of the yellow metal. Yura, province of Porco, where there are immense gold veins not yet surveyed, while auriferous gravel is abundant in the Yura River; San Juan River, Esmoraca and Chilco, Lipez, Tupizo, and Sud Chichas, yielding at present about 400 ounces gold per month. A company with a capital of $375,000 has been formed in Buenos Ayres for the development of these mines. At Suipacha there exists a gold vein about 67 kilometers in length by 2 meters in width. Coremayo is another mine in the vicinity of Portugalete. There are numberless creeks where gold is found in varying quantities. The largest portion of these gold-bearing deposits have been abandoned and are idle at present for want of capital and labor.

According to official estimates, which agree with those of Humboldt, Soetbeer, and other European authorities, who have made a special study of the matter, Bolivia's gold mines have produced from 1540 to 1750, a lapse of 210 years, the sum of £420,000,000. From the latter year to the beginning of the nineteenth century the mines and lavaderos of the provinces of Larecaja and Caupolican alone, in the department of La Paz, produced $14,000,000. From 1818 to 1868 the product was 150,776 ounces of gold. The product of the other mines and lavaderos in the Republic from the latter part of the seventeenth to the last years of the nineteenth century is estimated at £250,000,000.

If the primitive methods employed in mining have yielded such splendid results, an idea may be had of what could be attained by the use of modern methods.

There are no official statistics of the production and export of gold in Bolivia, as the largest portion of the exports is made clandestinely, notwithstanding the fact that the only tax levied upon this mineral, on way bills only, is 20 cents per ounce. A careful investigation of all the mines and lavaderos at present under development, and reliable private information, show that the annual production of gold in Bolivia may be conservatively estimated at 550 kilograms, valued at 275,000 bolivianos. Upon this data the following official estimate of gold production in Bolivia from 1895 to 1902 has been based:

Year.	Kilograms.	Official valuation.	Year.	Kilograms.	Official valuation.
		Bolivianos.			*Bolivianos.*
1895	450	225,000	1899	546	273,000
1896	500	250,000	1900	550	275,000
1897	685	842,000	1901	550	275,000
1898	550	275,000	1902	580	290,000

The exports of gold from 1900 to 1902 are given as follows in Bolivian statistics:

	Bolivianos.
1900	9,821.00
1901	21,487.28
1902	69,759.06

The nations of the world to which gold is exported, and the percentage of exports, is officially estimated as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
England	40	Belgium	4
France	25	North America	4
Germany	25	Other countries	2

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MINERAL INDUSTRY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ORURO, BOLIVIA.

[From the Board of Trade Journal, London, December 29, 1904.]

The following particulars of the mining industry of the Department of Oruro, Bolivia, are extracted from a report drawn up by Mr. Thomas Hooper, mining and civil engineer in that country, and forwarded by His Majesty's consul at La Paz:

The Department of Oruro is situated entirely on the high Bolivian plateau, and incloses within its borders a large part of the plains or "pampas," in which are situated the "Poopó" lakes. It embraces also a strip of the Cordillera Real, and it is in this strip, which forms a part of the great central chain of the Andes, and in a few outlying hills that are scattered like islands in the great plains, that the chief mineral wealth of the Department is to be found.

Since the time of the Spanish conquest, and probably to a very small extent before, silver ores have been mined, and the district of Oruro has contributed its share toward the production of the famous Potosi mines, the term "Potosi" applying then to a much greater extent of territory than the present Department of the same name.

At the present time the mining and metallurgy of ores are principally devoted to the extraction of silver and tin, the latter gradually assuming more and more importance.

SILVER.

The principal silver mines are found in the actual capital of the department, Oruro, and are worked by two companies, viz, La Compañia Minera de Oruro (a Chilean company), La Compañia Minera de San Jose (a local company). There are other mining properties in the same group of hills, but they are not at present being worked.

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The ores from the Oruro mines are worked for silver and tin. A certain amount oxidized ores from near the outcrops are worked for tin, but the bulk of the mineral comes from the sulphide zone and consists principally of a mixture of iron pyrites, antimonial minerals of the Jamesonite type, tin oxide, varying quantities of the mineral andorite or sundtite (a sulpho-antimonide of lead and silver which, pure, contains over 10 per cent of silver), and occasionally a little stannite and galena. These ores are sorted at the mines and then sent by rail to the reduction works.

The Compañia Minera de Oruro has its establishment at Machacamarca, which is of a capacity for silver ores of about 50 tons per day.

Machacamarca is 25 kilometers from Oruro. Here the ores are treated by the hyposulphite lixiviation process, which is eminently suitable to them on account of their low tenor in lead and zinc, and the resulting silver sulphide, which contains 4 or 5 ounces of gold to the ton (sometimes even more), is shipped to Europe. The ores contain tin oxide, and this is taken out by a special concentration plant, raised to about 60 per cent metallic tin, and also shipped to Europe. These ores come from the mines called "Socavon de la Virgen" and from those of the Compañia Minera de Oruro. The ores from the "San Jose" mines, belonging to the Compañia Minera de San Jose, are sent by rail to Poopo, on the lake of that name, 50 kilometers from Oruro, where they are treated in the works of the Compañia Beneficiadora de Poopo. The silver is extracted by the above-mentioned lixiviation process, but the tin is extracted and treated in water-jacket furnaces and sent away as bar.

In the range of hills immediately to the east of Poopo silver and tin are found, and one mine, the so-called Trinacria mine, is working now. The character of this ore is very different from that of the Oruro mineral. Its distinctive feature is a special and rare mineral called cylindrite or rylindrite, which, as the first name applies, assumes a peculiar cylindrical crystalline form. It contains principally antimony, lead, zinc, arsenic, silver, all combined with sulphur.

This ore contains as much as three-fourths of 1 per cent of silver and, though found sparingly, is the mineral which mainly gives value to the ores. It is found associated with iron pyrites, zinc blende, a little tin, and sometimes galena. These ores are treated by lixiviation and concentration in the "Bella Vista" works at Poopó.

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THE MINING INDUSTRY OF BOLIVIA.

[From Monthly Bulletin of the International Bureau of the American Republics, May, 1905.]

The gold and silver production for 1894–1903, inclusive, is shown in the following table, the figures being official rather than commercial, and expressed in pounds sterling at the rate of exchange of 20 pence to the Bolivian dollar:

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Year.	Gold.	Silver.
1894	17,500	1,546,688	1899	22,750	1,188,500
1895	18,750	1,535,931	1900	21,666	1,258,621
1896	20,833	1,240,458	1901	21,666	949,100
1897	28,500	1,318,827	1902	25,000	980,753
1898	22,916	1,221,195	1903	29,166	818,018

The heights of the highest mountains in Bolivia are as follows: Sorata, 25,143 feet; Ilimani, 24,650; Lipez, 19,621; Chorolque, 18,378; Chocaya, 17,056; Tasna, 16,744; San Vicente, 15,037; Potosi, 15,842; Colquechaca, 15,638; Portugalete, 14,468, these being the well-known mineral-producing mountains. The town of Santa Barbara, at an altitude of 15,911 feet, is the mining village of the Chorolque Mountain, the concentrating works being equipped with petroleum and anthracite-gas engines as well as steam outfits. This is undoubtedly the highest inhabited place in the world, the principal tin mine being at an altitude of 17,400 feet.

The gold production of the Republic is valued at £420,000,000 from 1540 to 1750, and at £25,000,000 from 1750 to 1900. From 1556 to 1651 silver alone gave 3,240,000,000 pesos as "quinto" (one-fifth) duty to the Spanish Crown, and it is stated that the Potosi Mountain, from 1545 to 1800, gave an average of 13,485,174 pesos of silver yearly.

There are at present more than 10,000 abandoned mines in this Republic, and the Government, with a view to reviving interest in this important source of public profit, has recently passed a law whereby the introduction of every class of mining machinery is admitted free of duty.

ARGENTINA.

There are no exact figures available of the production of gold and silver in Argentina in 1904. In that year there was no coinage of either metal in the country, and no exports to either the United States or Germany.

According to the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom in 1904, Great Britain, in the year under review, imported 487 standard, or 446 fine, ounces of gold, of the value of $9,220, from Argentina. The imports of silver consisted of 10,970 standard, or 10,147 fine, ounces of bullion and ore, to the value of £6,675, or $32,484 in United States money, equivalent to 56,006 fine ounces; a total of 66,153 fine ounces, worth commercially $38,369, which is assumed to have represented the entire output for 1904.

A number of dredging companies have been organized during the last year for operation in the streams in the northern part of the Republic, and there has been considerable speculation in these shares.

URUGUAY.

The customs returns of the United States and of Germany show no importation of the precious metals from Uruguay into these countries in 1904, while the returns of the United Kingdom show a small amount, which, evidently, is not the entire production.

According to Mines and Quarries for 1903, Uruguay produced gold parting metal to the value of £10,956, or $53,317, in 1903; it is stated that the gold represented about 70 and the silver 30 per cent of the weight. A calculation from the value given shows that the parting metal was 0.967+ fine, and that $52,727 represented the gold and $590 the silver; these values are respectively equivalent to 2,551 and 1,093 fine ounces.

Under date of February 2, 1905, Mr. John E. Hopley, United States consul at Montevideo, writes:

> During the six months ended December 31, 1904, there were mined in Uruguay 9,058½ tons of ore, which yielded 29.768 kilograms (61.61 pounds) of gold, valued at $12,684. The mines are situated at Cuñaperú and are operated by a French company, which pays the Government one-half of 1 per cent.

The value given represents only 19.08 kilograms, consequently the gold as reported was only 0.641 fine. Assuming that the production for the year remained constant, this Bureau estimates Uruguay's gold production in 1904 at $25,000, equivalent to 1,209 fine ounces; and, for silver, repeats the figure of 1903, i. e., 1,093 fine ounces, of the value of $634.

EUROPE.

RUSSIA.

In reply to this Bureau's interrogatories, Mr. G. von L. Meyer, American ambassador to St. Petersburg, states that "Since the year 1903 the mint at St. Petersburg can only give the figures of fine gold delivered to its treasury without being able to establish its origin, in view of the abolition of obligatory delivery of the gold produced by the mines of the country to the mint at St. Petersburg. "The quantity of fine gold delivered to the mint at St. Petersburg in 1904 is equivalent to 37,320.562 kilograms, valued at 48,203,184.34 rubles." This valuation is equivalent, in United States money, to $24,824,640.

In the year under examination Germany's net imports of gold bullion from Russia amounted to 1,869 kilograms, but it is impossible to say whether this was of Russian production. The above figure—37,320.562 fine kilograms—is adopted by this Bureau as Russia's gold production in 1904; its value, at $664.60 per fine kilogram, would be $24,803,245, equivalent to 1,199,857 fine ounces.

The production of gold in Russia from 1816 to 1880, by periods of five years and subsequently by years, is shown in the following table:

Period.	Production.	Period.	Production.
	Kilos fine.		*Kilos fine.*
1816-1820	1,269	1887	30,985
1821-1825	9,466	1888	31,257
1826-1830	22,167	1889	33,118
1831-1835	30,522	1890	34,998
1836-1840	34,469	1891	34,745
1841-1845	80,846	1892	38,228
1846-1850	121,543	1893	39,884
1851-1855	113,871	1894	38,172
1856-1860	122,158	1895	36,548
1861-1865	107,026	1896	33,076
1866-1870	134,131	1897	34,977
1871-1875	156,937	1898	34,166
1876-1880	180,766	1899	33,354
1881	32,677	1900	30,312
1882	32,138	1901	34,383
1883	31,887	1902	33,905
1884	31,719	1903	37,068
1885	29,348	1904	37,321
1886	29,734		

The average annual production of fine gold in Russia from 1816 to 1902, inclusive, was 21,154 kilograms, the low average being due to the small production of the earlier years of the period. The product for 1902 was 60 per cent greater than the average for this period. In recent years the production has remained remarkably constant.

The quantity of silver delivered to the mint in 1904 was equivalent to 5,388.88 kilograms, assumed to have been fine. Its value, at $18.61, the average price for 1904, was $100,289, equivalent to 172,912 fine ounces.

Production of silver in Russia from 1822 to 1900, inclusive, by periods of five years and subsequently by years, is as follows:

Period.	Production.	Period.	Production.
	Kilos fine.[a]		*Kilos fine.*[a]
1822-1825	66,980	1871-1875	51,731
1826-1830	85,211	1876-1880	49,801
1831-1835	93,780	1881-1885	40,262
1836-1840	89,239	1886-1890	64,996
1841-1845	88,172	1891-1895	45,097
1846-1850	83,896	1896-1900	33,204
1851-1855	77,204	1901	4,884
1856-1860	78,224	1902	4,998
1861-1865	77,542	1903	4,702
1866-1870	73,306	1904	5,389

[a] Approximate.

NORWAY.

The gold production of Norway is exceedingly small and it has steadily and, with the exception of 1896, rapidly diminished since 1889. United States Minister Thomas writes: "In regard to the gold produced in the country during the year 1904 it is supposed to be relatively insignificant, but no definite information can be given on this point." Insomuch as the Statistik Aarbog for Kongeriget Norge for 1904 makes no mention of any gold production in that year it is assumed by this Bureau to have been so small as to be a negligible quantity.

Following is a statement of the production since 1889:

Year.	Weight.	Value.	Year.	Weight.	Value.
	Kilos.	*Crowns.*		*Kilos.*	*Crowns.*
1889		33,000	1896	14.26	35,000
1890		43,300	1897	1.21	3,000
1891		24,000	1898	2.42	6,000
1892		36,500	1899	4.03	10,000
1893		22,000	1900	3.63	9,000
1894		3,500	1901	4	10,000
1895		8,000	1902	4	10,000

The figures for 1897 and 1898 are from the Statistik Aarbog for Kongeriget Norge for 1903, and those for the four following years from the same publication for 1904. No production being given for 1903 it is assumed to have been altogether negligible.

Regarding silver the minister writes:

> At the Kongsberg Silver Works there was produced from April 1, 1903, to March 31, 1904, 8,120 kilograms of fine silver, which was sold for 574,081.70 crowns. At other works, as far as is known, there has not been any regular production of any importance.

The Kongsberg mines have long been famous for their native silver, which is sometimes met with in masses of considerable size. The picked stuff sent to the smelting works contains 70 per cent of the precious metal.

Norway's production of fine silver since 1889 is exhibited in the annexed table:

Year.	Production.	Year.	Production.
	Kilos fine.		*Kilos fine.*
1889	5,350	1897	5,372
1890	5,080	1898	4,802
1891	4,680	1899	4,598
1892	4,810	1900	4,578
1893	4,770	1901	5,684
1894	4,760	1902	6,220
1895	5,000	1903	7,269
1896	4,664	1904	8,120

The figures are for fiscal years ending March 31. The figures for 1900 and 1901 are from the Statistik Aarbog for Kongeriget Norge, 1903.

The commercial value of the product for 1904, at $18.61 per fine kilogram, is $150,927, equivalent to 260,210 fine ounces.

SWEDEN.

Replying to this Bureau's interrogatories, the minister of the United States at Stockholm, Mr. W. W. Thomas, jr., states that Sweden produced in 1904, 60.5 kilograms, or 1,945 ounces, of gold and 738.7 kilograms of silver. Assuming these to have been fine kilograms, the total respective values would be $40,208 and $13,747 (commercial value), the silver being computed at $18.61 per kilogram.

The appended table contains a statement of the gold and silver production of Sweden since 1861:

Period.	Production.		Period.	Production.	
	Gold.	Silver.		Gold.	Silver.
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*
1861-1865	[a]14.895	[a]1,128.9	1896	114.529	2,082.3
1866-1870	[a]8.232	[a]1,185.3	1897	113.318	2,218.2
1871-1875	[a]5.133	[a]779.9	1898	125.937	2,032.9
1876-1880	[a]5.776	[a]1,116.9	1899	106.245	2,290.3
1881-1885	[a]24.796	[a]1,713.0	1900	83.483	1,927.4
1886-1890	[a]77.577	[a]4,254.2	1901	62.723	1,557.3
1891-1895	[a]98.895	[a]3,478.1	1902	94.309	1,443.0
1894	93.603	2,869.5	1903	50.637	1,056.8
1895	85.291	1,188.0	1904	60.500	738.7

[a] Annual average.

GREAT BRITAIN.

This Bureau has received no report on the production of the precious metals in Great Britain in 1904, but the final figures for 1903 are now at hand, and, in the absence of any for 1904, are repeated for that year. They are: Gold, 154 fine kilograms, valued at £21,036 or $102,372, equivalent to 4,952 fine ounces; and silver, 5,439 fine kilograms, worth, at $18.61 per kilogram, $101,220, equivalent to 174,517 fine ounces.

GERMANY.

According to official information the refineries in the German Empire in the calendar year 1904 produced 2,738.19 fine kilograms of gold of the value of $1,819,801. The amount derived from domestic ores was 97.37 fine kilograms of the value of $64,712, equivalent to 3,130 fine ounces, which is adopted as Germany's production for the year in question, the balance of the refinery output having been derived from foreign ores, which have been taken into account elsewhere, and from foreign and domestic sweeps.

The total silver product of the refineries was 389,827 fine kilograms, valued at 30,367,392 marks. Disregarding the amount obtained from foreign ores, 153,266 fine kilograms, and that derived from domestic and foreign sweeps, 55,825 kilograms, the weight of silver secured from domestic ores, 180,736 kilograms, is set down as Germany's production for 1904. Its commercial value at $18.61 per kilogram, the average price in that year, is $3,363,497, equivalent, at 58 cents per ounce, to 5,799,133 fine ounces.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

According to information furnished by the Imperial Government, Austria in 1904 produced "by amalgamation" 58.4117 kilograms of gold of the value of 186,583 crowns; from mines, 12.8944 kilograms, valued at 42,021 crowns, while the refinery product amounted to 14.4828 kilograms, worth 43,447 crowns, a total of 85.7889 kilograms, or 272,051 crowns.

It is impossible to say what proportion of this gold is actually of Austrian production, but it is assumed that only the amount ascribed to the mines, i. e., 12.8944 kilograms of the value of 42,021 crowns, or $8,530, is of domestic production.

The yield of gold from the Hungarian mines in the year under review amounted to 3,172.963 fine kilograms, valued at, taking the gold at 3,280 crowns per kilogram, 10,407,318.64 crowns, or $2,112,686; this valuation, however, slightly exceeds $664.60 per fine kilogram, at which price the product of Hungary would be worth $2,108,751. The value of the production of both members of the Empire would, therefore, be $2,117,281, equivalent to 102,423 fine ounces, or 3,185.8 kilograms.

During 1904 the yield of silver from the mines of Austria amounted to 3,476.427 kilograms of the value of 308,290 crowns, while the refinery product is placed at 39,015.750 kilograms and valued at 3,594,890 crowns, a total valuation of 3,903,180 crowns, or $792,345.

In kilograms, the total product was 42,492.177, which, at the average price adopted by this Bureau for 1904—$18.61 per kilogram—would be worth $790,779.

The Hungarian mines in 1904 produced 19,457.954 kilograms of silver, valued there at 1,790,061.77 crowns, or $363,383; its value, however, at $18.61 per kilogram, would be $362,123. The total value of the silver production of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1904 was therefore $1,152,902, equivalent to 61,950 fine kilograms, or 1,987,797 ounces.

As compared with the output of 1902, there was a decreased gold production in the Empire and an increase in silver of 11,426 kilograms, or 22.6+ per cent.

FRANCE.

France produces no gold, and no data regarding the country's silver output for 1904 have reached this Bureau. United States Ambassador Porter, however, transmits the final figures for 1903, which are 19,000 kilograms of the value of 1,900,000 francs, equivalent to $366,700. As the average price of fine silver per kilogram in 1904 was $18.61, the above valuation is considerably in excess of the actual value, which would be $353,590, which would represent, at 58 cents per ounce, 609,638 fine ounces.

It is stated that the silver output of the refineries in 1903 amounted to 60,018 kilograms. This would include the amounts derived from both domestic and imported ores and sweeps, consequently it is much in excess of the actual output of the mines of the country.

In the absence of any figures for 1904 those of 1903 are repeated for that year, the output accordingly being placed at 609,638 fine ounces, of the commercial value of $353,590.

SPAIN.

According to information received by this Bureau from the Spanish Government, the Kingdom in 1904 produced no gold.

It is stated that in 1904 the silver production of the mines "amounted to 303,000 kilograms, of an average fineness of 2.23," and also that "the refinery product was 117,418 kilograms, of the value of 15,369,165 pesetas at the factory. The greatest portion proceeds from the separation of silver from lead ore."

The net exports of silver bullion from Spain in 1904 amounted to 81,081 kilograms, of the value of 10,449,676 pesetas, or 128.71 pesetas per kilogram. According to the annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom for 1904, Great Britain imported silver in ores and argentiferous leads from Spain to the value of £127,306, as against £151,503 in 1903.

According to British Diplomatic and Consular Reports No. 623, in an article entitled Mining and Metallurgical Industries of Spain in 1903, the production of gold ore in that year amounted to 2,681 tons, of the value of £2,760, or $13,432, equivalent to 650 fine ounces. The silver yield consisted of 231 tons of silver ore, of the value of £8,686; argentiferous iron, 90,996 tons, worth £9,991; and argentiferous lead ore, 179,858 tons, valued at £896,806, a total of £915,483, or in United States money, $4,455,198. In these valuations the peseta is taken at 14.59 cents, and the values are those at the mine.

The production of fine silver by the refineries amounted to 112,978 kilograms, of the value of £433,621, or $2,110,217, and the argentiferous lead to 56,678 tons, worth £690,677, or $3,361,180. In the above the fine silver is valued at $18.67 instead of $17.43, the average price in 1903.

According to the Industrie Minérale of 1903, Spain in that year produced 151,128 fine kilograms, or 4,878,076 ounces of silver, worth, at 54 cents per ounce, $2,634,161. Accepting this statement as correct, the above item of silver lead, worth $3,361,180, must have contained silver to the value of $523,944. In the absence of any exact data for 1904, the figures for 1903—i. e., 4,878,076 fine ounces—are repeated, the value, owing to the increase in the price of silver of 4 cents per ounce, being raised to $2,827,284.

ITALY.

From official sources it is learned that the gold production of the mines of Italy in 1904 amounted to 66.305 kilograms, of the value of 227,890 lire, or $43,983 in United States money, equivalent to 66.18 fine kilograms, or 2,128 fine ounces; a marked increase over the production of 1903, which was 1,291 fine ounces.

The domestic silver production was 23,978 kilograms, valued at 2,277,261 lire, or $439,511 in United States money, equivalent to 23,617 fine kilograms, or 757,777 ounces. As compared with the output of 1903 there was a decrease in silver production of 48,558 ounces.

GREECE.

Mr. John B. Jackson, United States minister to Greece, informs this Bureau that the country to which he is accredited produces no gold, and that it is impossible to state how much silver is won from the native mines.

Gold does not exist in Greece in quantities sufficient to render mining profitable. It is, however, found in the alluvium of the island of Scyros and in the iron pyrites of Poliana and in small quantities in the silver extracted from lead of Laurium. Silver is found in all the lead ores of the country which contain from 250 to 4,000 grams of silver to the ton of metal.

According to L'Industrie Minérale of 1903, Greece in that year produced 27,899 fine kilograms, of the value of 2,516,000 francs, or in United States money $485,588; the kilogram being taken at 90 francs, or $17.37.

In the absence of any figures for 1904 that of 1903, namely, 27,899 fine kilograms, is repeated for that year; the value, owing to the increase in the average price of silver to $18.61 per fine kilogram being raised to $519,200, which would represent 895,172 fine ounces.

TURKEY.

This Bureau has received no report on the production of the precious metals in Turkey in 1904. The Statistique de l'Industrie Minérale for 1903 estimates the gold production of Turkey for that year at 44 fine kilograms, of the value of 152,000 francs, or $28,950, equivalent to 1,400 fine ounces; and the silver, 17,599 fine kilograms, of the value of 1,585,000 francs. In the absence of any estimates for 1904 the figures for 1903 are repeated, the silver being valued at $327,517, which would represent 564,685 fine ounces.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF KONIAH (OTTOMAN EMPIRE).

In a recent report the Belgian vice-consul at Koniah remarks that the extent of the mineral resources of the vilayet of Koniah is as yet only imperfectly known. Mines of argentiferous and auriferous lead exist in Nigde, and deposits of chromium and manganese have been worked in Adalia and Hamid-Abad. Copper, arsenic, antimony, and sulphur are also found. A coal mine is being worked at Kotchissar, the production in 1900 amounting to 2,000 tons. There are some fine marble quarries near Nigde; but these can not be worked, owing to the lack of means of transport. An argentiferous and auriferous lead mine at Bulgardagh is worked by the Government, 600 miners being employed; but the paucity of fuel renders working both difficult and costly.

ASIA.

CHINA.

As China publishes no statistics of her production of the precious metals, recourse is had to statements of imports of Chinese gold bullion into other countries.

Nearly if not all the Chinese bullion goes to India, Japan, Germany, and Great Britain. Basing the estimate on official customs statements of these countries, this Bureau places the production of gold in China in 1904, at $4,500,000 in United States money, equivalent to 6,772 kilograms, or 217,688 ounces, fine.

China produces no silver.

KOREA.

As this Bureau has received no data regarding the production of gold in Korea in 1904, it is necessary to repeat the figures for 1903, in which year the yield was estimated at $3,000,000, which would represent 145,125 fine ounces.

According to the London Board of Trade Journal of June 23, 1904, Korea's declared exports of gold for the last five years were as follows:

1899	£293,338
1900	363,305
1901	509,738
1902	516,961
1903	557,007

SIAM.

The United States minister to Siam, Mr. Hamilton King, states, in answer to this Bureau's interrogatories, that Siam, in 1904, produced approximately 78 kilograms of gold of the value, on the assumption that it was fine, of $51,839, equivalent to 2,508 fine ounces.

Siam produces no silver.

BRITISH INDIA.

Under date of March 2, 1905, Mr. R. F. Patterson, United States consul-general at Calcutta, informs this Bureau that in 1904 the mines of Mysore and Hyderabad produced 617,132 ounces, or 19,193 kilograms, of gold, of the value of 35,436,310 rupees, or $11,495,539, adding that the figures were obtained from the director-general of statistics, and that they are subject to correction.

The valuation given represents 556,097 fine ounces, consequently the product as reported was 0.9015 fine.

The London Mining Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette, of March 11, 1905, gives the following figures for the gold production of India for the last four years, evidently in crude ounces:

	Ounces.
1901	504,348
1902	514,291
1903	600,060
1904	623,688

The London Mining World of January 7, 1905, estimates the Indian product at £2,850,000, equivalent to 553,230 fine ounces.

It is believed that the figures given above by Mr. Patterson will not be materially changed, consequently the gold production of India for 1904 is placed at 556,097 fine ounces of the value of $11,495,539.

The following table shows the gold production of India from 1892:

Year.	Weight, fine.		Value.	Year.	Weight, fine.		Value.
	Kilos.	*Ounces.*			*Kilos.*	*Ounces.*	
1892	4,576.916	147,150	$3,041,818	1899	13,028.583	418,850	$8,658,796
1893	5,740.166	184,541	3,814,914	1900	14,197.333	456,435	9,435,548
1894	5,840.083	187,756	3,881 819	1901	14,138.000	454,528	9,395,982
1895	7,006.083	225,243	4,656,243	1902	14,428.000	463,827	9,588,147
1896	9,224.416	296,552	6,130,547	1903	17,196.667	552,878	11,428,900
1897	10,904.666	350,596	7,247,241	1904	17,296.923	556,097	11,495,535
1898	11,708.583	376,412	7,781,524				

From the above it will be seen that there was an increase in 1904, as compared with the previous year, of 3,224 fine ounces, or $66,635.

JAPAN.

This Bureau has received no official statement of the production of the precious metals in Japan in 1904, but the final figures for 1903 have been furnished by the Japanese Government. The gold output was valued at 4,179,235 yen, or $2,081,259 in United States money, equivalent to 3,131,596 kilograms, or 100,681 fine ounces. The silver amounted to 15,627 kwan 245 momme, equivalent to 58,602 kilograms, worth, at the average price of that year, $17.43 per kilogram—$1,021,433; the value in Japan is placed at 1,965,033 yen, equivalent in United States money to $978,586. The discrepancy in valuation is doubtless due to a difference between the prices per kilogram adopted; consequently, the amount as given—58,602 kilograms—is assumed to be fine, and the valuation $1,021,433 accepted as representing the yield of 1903.

Following is a statement of the yield of gold and silver in Japan for the last three years:

Year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Momme.[a]	Value.	Momme.	Value.
		Yen.		*Yen.*
1901	660,158	3,300,765	14,598,749	2,116,819
1902	793,518	3,967,590	15,371,045	1,936,752
1903	835,847	4,179,235	15,627,245	1,965,033

[a] The momme is equal to 3.75 grams.

In the absence of any figures for 1904 the above figures for 1903 are repeated for that year.

The following statement quoted from the Bankers' Magazine, New York, June, 1905, is of special interest and it clearly shows that great progress was made in gold mining in Japan in 1904:

GOLD PRODUCTION IN JAPAN.

Under date of March 2, 1905, United States Consul-General E. C. Bellows, Yokohama, transmits the following extract from the Japan Gazette of the same date:

> Since the opening of hostilities gold mining in Japan has been encouraged by the Government to aid the specie reserve fund. The Government endeavors have proved successful, and about 8,500,000 or 9,000,000 yen ($4,233,000 or $4,482,000) worth of gold was mined in the interior from March to December last. If the amount is added to the output in Formosa during the same period it will reach 10,000,000 yen ($4,980,000), and if the products in Japan until February this year be included the total will exceed 12,000,000 yen ($5,976,000), against 6,000,000 yen ($2,988,000) in ordinary years.

It is known that there was a great increase in the production of gold in Japan in 1904 as compared with 1903, but it is believed by this Bureau that while the percentage of increase may be as large as indicated by the preceding statement—i. e., about 100 per cent, the actual value of the gold produced from March, 1904, to February, 1905, is somewhat exaggerated.

The production in the last two years has by this Bureau been estimated at approximately 4,000,000 yen, or, in other words, about 50 per cent lower than the figure given above, i. e., 6,000,000 yen, as the value of the yield in ordinary years. This Bureau therefore believes that 8,000,000 yen, or $3,984,000, would be nearer the value of the yield of 1904 than 12,000,000 yen, or $5,976,000, and accordingly estimates it at the former figure, which would represent 192,726 fine ounces.

For silver the figure for 1903 was 58,602 kilograms, but this too must have increased nearly, if not quite, proportionately with the enhanced gold production; consequently the yield for 1904 is estimated by this Bureau at 100,000 kilograms, worth $1,861,000.

From Mines and Quarries for 1904:

> Alluvial deposits of gold are being worked in the district of Esashi in the island of Hokkaido. The principal mines from which auriferous quartz is obtained are in the provinces of Echigo and Satsuma. Gold also occurs in Formosa; the mines and alluvial diggings are in the neighborhood of Kelung, and their output in 1902 was 48,400 ounces.

MINING.

[From The Fifth Financial and Economical Annual of Japan, 1905.]

Mining, now one of the most important industries in Japan, was in the first years of Meiji still in a very backward state. The Government, being anxious to promote the industry, itself owned several mines which were worked according to the most recent European methods, but they mostly proved financial failures, and to avoid further losses a majority of them were, after a time, sold to private persons, in whose hands they prospered and brought about the general development of our mining industry.

The old mining regulations of 1890 are superseded by the mining law which will come into operation in July of the current year. The minister of agriculture and commerce is empowered by this law to permit, approve, cancel, or suspend the right of mining, permanent or trial. For purposes of administration of the mining industry, the whole country is divided into five districts, each under a mine inspection office. The area of a mining set must be, for collieries, not less than 50,000 tsubo (about 41 acres), and for other mines not less than 5,000 tsubo (about 4 acres), nor exceed for mines of all kinds 600,000 tsubo (about 490 acres). Japanese subjects and judicial persons constituted conformably to the laws of the Empire may acquire mining rights. Mining rights are classed as real rights to which the provisions relative to immovable property are correspondingly applicable, and they are indivisible. They can not be made objects of rights other than those of succession, transfer, measures taken in consequence of nonpayment of national taxes and execution, but the right of permanent mining may become the object of a mortgage. The duration of a right of trial mining is two years from the date of the registration thereof.

In connection with this new mining law there was enacted in January last the mining mortgage law, which enables holders of mining rights to create mining foundations with a view to the mortgage thereof. A mining foundation is formed with the following, which belong in connection with mining to the owner of a mining right: (1) Mining right; (2) land and works; (3) superficies and right of use of land; (4) right of hiring things, to which the latter thereof has given his consent; and (5) machines, instruments, vehicles, vessels, oxen, horses, and other appurtenances.

ANNUAL OUTPUT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN JAPAN.

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Year.	Gold.	Silver.
	Momme.[a]	*Momme.*		*Momme.*[a]	*Momme.*
1874	25,952	728,063	1888	167,788	11,396,894
1875	46,430	1,864,841	1889	204,596	11,448,015
1876	59,280	2,329,725	1890	195,675	14,108,110
1877	93,421	2,945,417	1891	186,697	15,649,286
1878	72,687	2,637,632	1892	178,348	15,869,021
1879	69,688	2,423,278	1893	199,961	18,463,621
1880	83,317	2,756,976	1894	211,578	19,360,536
1881	81,213	4,763,005	1895	240,956	19,265,078
1882	72,455	4,634,556	1896	256,519	17,156,666
1883	80,195	6,434,813	1897	276,427	14,478,485
1884	73,233	6,107,047	1898	309,145	16,118,242
1885	73,085	6,356,191	1899	446,716	14,978,060
1886	123,888	8,982,577	1900	566,585	15,681,595
1887	138,838	9,498,097	1901	660,153	14,598,749

[a] One momme is equal to 3.7565 grams.

FORMOSA'S GOLD PRODUCTION.

According to the monthly report for February of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, the value of the gold produced in Formosa during 1904 amounted to 1,800,000 yen (yen=2s. ½d.), against 1,000,000 yen, the record for 1901. This shows the great progress of the gold mining industry in that island. The chief mines now being worked are Shozuiho, Kinsoseki, and Botanko, the annual production of each mine being valued at 500,000 or 600,000 yen. At Taito, Giran, Keelung, and some other places, there are several mines now under trial boring, and in addition applications for working fifteen other gold fields have recently been received by the authorities. The mountainous districts running through the middle of the island are believed to contain rich gold deposits, but investigations have not yet been made in this connection.

EAST INDIES.

BRITISH EAST INDIES.

British New Guinea, in the fiscal year 1902–3, according to Mines and Quarries (official) for 1903, produced gold to the value of £40,323, or $196,232, equivalent to 8,493 fine ounces, which was 1,445 ounces less than the yield of the preceding year.

According to the same authority, the Federated Malay States in 1903 produced £58,969, or $286,972 worth of gold; or in other words, 13,882 fine ounces, of which Negri Sembilan yielded 2,269, and Pahang 11,613 fine ounces.

Sarawak, or British Borneo, in 1903 produced 45,000 ounces of gold, assumed to have been fine.

The total gold production of the British East Indies in 1903 was, therefore, 67,375 fine ounces, of the value of $1,392,765. In the absence of any exact data for 1903 the above figures are repeated for that year.

The British East Indies produce no silver.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

According to Mines and Quarries for 1903, Dutch Borneo in that year produced 54 kilograms of gold, of the value of £6,114, or $29,754, equivalent to 44.77 fine kilograms, or 1,439 fine ounces. The gold as reported was, therefore, 0.829 fine.

The gold produced in Sumatra comes chiefly from Redjang Lebong, in the southwestern part of the island, and in 1903 it amounted to 30,607 fine ounces. The total yield of the Dutch East Indies in 1903 was, therefore, 32,046 fine ounces, of the value of $662,450.

The silver production amounted to 175,479 fine ounces, of the value, at 54 cents per ounce, of $94,759. In the absence of any data for 1904 these figures are repeated for that year, the value of the silver, owing to the increase in average price, being raised to $101,778.

FINENESS OF ASIATIC GOLD.

Determinations of the fineness of native gold from various localities in Japan and other Asiatic countries have been made by J. Yokobori (Memoirs of the College of Science and Engineering, Kyoto Imperial University), with the following results:

Locality.	Gold.	Silver.	Locality.	Gold.	Silver.
PLACER GOLD.			PLACER GOLD.		
Aikawa, Sado	585.1	....	Korea	802.8	....
Futsmi, Sado	597.5	....	Manchuria	838.5	127.4
Nubo, Sado	620.0	....			
Nishimikawa, Sado	666.6	....	LODE GOLD.		
Peichan, Hokkaido	792.3	192.9	Japan:		
Teshio, Japan	838.0	158.3			
Usotannai, Japan	807.7	142.8	Sado	565.8	....
Yuhbari, Japan	895.0	97.2	Idsu	512.5	....
Sorachi, Japan	843.0	....	Kago	607.5	....
Toimaki, Japan	868.9	82.5	Yamagano	635.7	....
Shogawa, Hida	838.3	157.1	Hoh	816.9	....
Yoshinogawa, Iyo	903.9	....	Ohkudzu	926.6	....
Kiufun, Formosa	733.9	237.9	Ohtani	725.0	269.5
Irkutsk, Russia	905.2	94.8	Ushio	720.8	227.8
Tomsk, Russia	911.1	88.9	Serigano	393.8	....
Barnaul, Russia	846.0	154.0			

The gold from the Siberian placers is remarkable for its fineness, reaching a point seldom found in alluvial gold anywhere.

AUSTRALASIA.

From official reports, summarized below, it appears that the gold production of Australasia in 1904 amounted to 4,245,767 fine ounces, of the value of $87,767,328. Below is a table showing the amount ascribed to each State.

State.	Weight.	Value.	State.	Weight.	Value.
	Fine ounces.			*Fine ounces.*	
West Australia	1,983,206	$40,996,495	Tasmania	65,921	$1,362,692
Victoria	765,586	15,826,077	South Australia	29,177	603,144
Queensland	639,141	13,212,226			
New Zealand	492,900	10,189,155	Total	4,245,744	87,767,328
New South Wales	269,813	5,577,539			

The output of 1903, which was the largest in the history of any country, was $89,210,100; there was, therefore, a decrease in 1904 of $1,432,772.

SILVER.

Owing to the fact that a large part of the silver output of Australasia is exported in the form of concentrates, or in silver lead, it has always been exceedingly difficult to estimate the amount of the product.

The estimates for the various States are presented below in tabular form.

State.	Silver.	
	Weight.	Value.
	Fine ounces.	
West Australia	399,190	$231,530
Queensland	654,929	379,859
New Zealand	911,914	528,910
New South Wales	[a] 10,696,725	6,204,100
Tasmania	1,896,134	1,099,758
Total	14,558,892	8,444,157

[a] Includes 7,751.667 fine ounces extracted in Australia from New South Wales ores.

RECEIPTS OF AUSTRALIAN GOLD AT THE AUSTRALIAN BRANCHES OF THE ROYAL MINT OF ENGLAND IN 1903 AND 1904.

Mint.	1903.	1904.
	Fine ounces.	*Fine ounces.*
Melbourne	1,015,399	991,775
Sydney	723,341	856,561
Perth	1,213,290	1,168,079
Total	2,952,030	3,016,415

ISSUES OF COIN AND BULLION FROM AUSTRALIAN MINTS IN 1903 AND 1904.

Mint.	1903.		1904.	
COIN.				
Melbourne	£3,521,780	$17,138,743	£3,743,897	$18,219,675
Sydney	2,921,500	14,217,480	2,986,000	14,531,369
Perth	4,674,783	22,749,832	4,536,771	22,078,196
Total coin	11,118,063	54,106,055	11,266,668	54,829,240
BULLION.				
Melbourne	792,594	3,857,159	479,131	2,331,690
Sydney	159,626	776,819	634,033	3,085,522
Perth	489,553	2,382,410	424,415	2,065,415
Total bullion	1,441,773	7,016,388	1,537,579	7,482,627
Total coin and bullion	12,559,836	61,122,443	12,804,247	62,311,867

AUSTRALIAN SILVER PRODUCTION.

[From the Mining World and Engineering Record, London, May 27, 1905.]

It is only within the last few years that Australia has become one of the leading silver-producing countries of the world, although the metal is to be found in all the States, either alone or in the form of sulphides, antimonial and arsenical ores, chloride, bromide iodides, and chlorobromide of silver, and argentiferous lead ores, the latter constituting the larger deposits from which the metal is obtained.

Less than twenty years ago the quantity of silver, silver-lead, and silver ore exported from Australia was trifling compared with the proportions assumed at the present time, the exports during 1903 comprising 1,033,920 ounces of silver contained in matte, 1,603,926 hundredweight of silver ore, and 553,308 ounces of silver bullion, the total being of the estimated value of £1,177,177. The whole of this was of Australian origin. In 1904 there was an increase of production in New South Wales, the exports from that State reaching the record value of £2,065,540. The two leading silver-producing States are New South Wales and Tasmania.

The principal supply in the former is obtained from Broken Hill, which is also the center of one of the largest pastoral districts in the Commonwealth. It is situated about 925 miles northwest of Sydney, near the South Australian border, the nearest port being Port Pirie, in the latter State, where smelting operations are conducted on a large scale. Broken Hill forms a portion of the Barrier district, so called from a series of low hills known as the Barrier Range, and including Silverton, Thackaringa, and other argentiferous localities. The Barrier silver field extends over 2,500 square miles of country, and was discovered in 1883 by a boundary rider named Rasp. At that time hardly anything was known of the country, there being no roads and scarcely any population, but at the present time Broken Hill alone has a population of over 28,000. The leading mine, the Broken Hill Proprietary, is the most prolific silver mine in existence, the production from the commencement of mining operations in 1885 to the middle of 1904 being 7,134,526 tons of silver and silver-lead ores, from which were obtained 124,552,679 ounces of silver and 663,423 tons of lead, valued in the London market at £26,896,000. The lode is the largest yet discovered, varying from 10 feet to 200 feet in width, and traceable a distance of several miles, the country having been taken up all along the line in leases held by mining companies and syndicates. In Tasmania the principal silver fields are in the western and northwestern districts, the largest output being from the Mount Lyell mine, where the metal is found in conjunction with the copper. Silver is found in various parts of Queensland, mostly associated with other metals, the principal mine being at Texas, in the Stanthorpe district.

There are no silver mines in Victoria of Western Australia, but this is more than compensated by their auriferous richness; the metal is, however, occasionally found associated with gold. In 1903 the value of the Victorian silver thus obtained was £2,280, that produced in Western Australia being valued at £19,153. Although the Barrier silver field approaches very closely to the South Australian border, it does not cross it, hence the silver production of that State in 1903 reached a value of only £2,071. The great difficulty hitherto experienced in the silver-mining industry has been the want of some cheap and effectual method of treating refractory ores. Much has been done in this direction at Broken Hill, and practical men entertain an opinion that within the next few years the cost of extracting the silver and dealing with the other metallic contents of the ores will be reduced fully one-half, if not more. The total value of the silver raised in the Commonwealth to the end of 1903 was £40,124,145, as follows: New South Wales, £35,283,159; Tasmania, £2,872,276; Queensland, £923,725; Victoria, £864,276; South Australia, £140,441; and Western Australia, £40,425. There are rich silver deposits in the northern territory of South Australia, but up to the present none have been worked to any extent. In one locality extensive silver lodes have been discovered, carrying 100 ounces of silver and a large percentage of lead to the ton. Lodes of silver-bearing ores have also been found near the Mary River, from 50 to 300 ounces per ton. Most of the lode silver comes from Galena, which, as a rule, is very rich in the metal.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

In 1904 Western Australia, according to the supplement to Government Gazette of that colony for February 23, 1905, produced 2,373,021 crude ounces, or 1,983,206 fine ounces of gold, valued at £8,424,226, or $40,996,495 in United States money, a decrease of $1,686,209 as compared with the yield of 1903, which was the greatest in the history of the colony. Of the gold. produced in 1904, the mint received 1,403,089 fine ounces, while the balance was exported.

From 1886 to 1904, inclusive, Western Australia produced gold to the value of $267,001,773.

Mr. Malcolm A. C. Fraser, government statistician of Western Australia, has furnished this Bureau a statement showing that exports of silver from that colony in 1904 amounted to 399,190 ounces, of the value of £45,912, or in United States money, $223,431. The amount given—399,190 fine ounces—is adopted by this Bureau as the product for 1904, although the valuation given would represent only 385,224 fine ounces, if the ounce be taken at 58 cents—the average price during the year under review. The value of the output would be $231,530. The discrepancy, doubtless, is due to a difference in the price of the silver as taken for statistical purposes. In Western Australia silver is won solely as a by-product, but there has been a notable increase in the yield in the last two years. In 1903 the output was 172,611 fine ounces.

QUEENSLAND.

Reference to the annual report of the department of mines of Queensland for 1904 shows that the colony in that year produced gold to the value of £2,714,934, or, in United States money, $13,212,226, equivalent to 639,141 fine ounces. The output was therefore 29,407 fine ounces less than the yield of 1903, which was 668,548.

The silver yield in 1904, according to the same report, was 654,929 ounces, valued at £71,858, or, in United States money, $349,697.

The amount as given—654,929 ounces—which is adopted as Queensland's silver production for 1904, would be worth, at 58 cents per ounce, $379,859. The discrepancy in value doubtless is due to the difference in price adopted for statistical purposes.

The production in 1903 was 642,125 fine ounces; consequently there was a gain of 12,704 ounces.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF QUEENSLAND.

The following details, extracted from the Annual Report of the Under Secretary for Mines (Mr. A. R. Macdonald) on the Queensland mining industry for 1904, supplement the statistics given on page 219 of the Board of Trade Journal for May 4, 1905:

The value of last year's mineral production was £3,704,241, an excess over that of the preceding year of £18,148, and thus the largest hitherto recorded. This statement, however, hardly warrants the conclusion that the mining industry is in an exceptionally thriving condition, for an examination of the figures shows that under more than one head of production there has been a distinct decline. Thus the yield of gold has fallen off to the extent of £124,876; copper shows a deficiency of £27,226; lead of £19,079; and, although silver, tin, and coal have advanced rather than receded, last year's preeminence is really due to a large increase in the quantity of wolfram mined and to the higher price obtained for that mineral.

GOLD.

The most serious decline is in the gold yield, which of late years has maintained so high a level as almost to cause it to be regarded as a perennial stream of ever-increasing amplitude, and although the mere fact that some diminution in its volume is now apparent should of itself hardly afford cause for any grave misgiving, it is nevertheless true that the leading gold fields are experiencing a period of depression that appears to be unduly prolonged.

SILVER AND LEAD.

[From Report of the Department of Mines, Queensland, for the year 1904.]

The output of silver and lead is so largely incidental to the mining of other metals that any notice beyond a bare statement of the quantity and value of the year's production is apt to lead to needless repetition. The greater part of the year's supply has come from the Chillagoe smelters, which during the twelve months produced 357,196 ounces of silver and 1,661 tons of lead, the lead furnace being chiefly fed by the Girofla mine, at Mungana, and by the Crooked Creek silver-lead mine, near Almaden. The latter, from a mere prospecting concern, has developed into a fully-equipped mine of considerable proportions, and a series of levels and crosscuts has exposed a solid mass of galena which in places is more than 50 feet wide. An extensive concentrating plant has been erected, and the product is sold to the Chillagoe Company.

Among mines that may more distinctively be characterized as silver mines the Silver Spur, at Texas, has experienced a particularly successful year. Mr. Inspector Hunter, who visited the mine in December last, says that prospecting by means of one of Sullivan's hand-power diamond drills was then being carried on at the 300-foot level, where the stopes are much wider than usual and where there is a large body of zinc sulphide ore, which goes roughly about 35 per cent and can be hand dressed to about 44 per cent. A new reverberatory furnace and a new calciner had just been completed. The total value of the gold, silver, lead, and copper produced during the year was £17,055.

The Sunbeam mine, at Ukalunda, in the Bowen district, a purely silver-lead mine, dispatched to the Dapto smelting works ore which yielded silver valued at £2,121 and lead of the value of £60.

VICTORIA.

In answer to this Bureau's interrogatories, Mr. John P. Bray, United States consul-general at Melbourne, states that Victoria in 1904 produced 821,017 crude or 765,600 fine ounces of gold, valued at £3,252,045, or $15,826,077 in United States money; a sum which would represent 765,586 fine ounces. These figures are confirmed by the statement of Mr. Fraser, government statistician of Western Australia.

Victoria produces no silver.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

According to the government statistician of Western Australia, New South Wales in 1904 produced 324,996 crude ounces of gold, of the value of £1,146,109, or $5,577,539 in United States money, equivalent to 269,813 fine ounces. The increase in production, as compared with the output of 1903, was 15,553 fine ounces.

From the same source it is learned that the output of fine silver amounted to 1,121,402 ounces, which is valued at £123,256, or $599,825; the value of the yield at 58 cents per ounce would, however, be $650,413.

In addition to this there were 397,220 tons of silver-lead ore produced of the value of £1,942,284, or $9,452,125 in United States money, from which the value of the lead must be deducted. In this connection the government statistician of New South Wales says:

> With regard to the estimated silver contents, the department of mines has prepared a statement compiled from returns furnished by the various smelting and refining companies and ore buyers within the Commonwealth, showing the silver and lead contents of all New South Wales ores treated during the year.
>
> An additional return, based on average assays, gives the estimated contents of the concentrates, etc., exported to Europe for treatment. The figures are as follows:

Metal.	Contents of ores.	
	Locally treated.	Exported to Europe.
Silver ....fine ounces..	7,751,667	2,945,058
Lead....tons..	106,038	59,507

> It may be assumed, therefore, that the silver contents of the ores won during 1904 amounted to 10,696,725 ounces, fine.

The Broken Hill Proprietary Company is the largest producer of silver in Australia. According to its report for the half year ending November 30, 1904, the production of fine silver for the year ending on that date amounted to 5,089,918 fine ounces. The amount of ore raised was 630,047 tons and, in addition, 75,694 tons of sintered slimes were sent to the smelting works. Lead produced was 69,832 tons.

Adopting the Government statist's estimate of the silver production of New South Wales in 1904, which was 10,696,725 fine ounces, as correct, its value was, at 58 cents per ounce, $6,204,100.

BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY COMPANY (LIMITED)—RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR EIGHT HALF YEARS.

[From the Australasian Insurance and Banking Record, Melbourne and Sydney, February, 1905.]

	Amount.
Gross quantity of ore reduced:	*Tons.*
May 31, 1901	296,389
Nov. 30, 1901	305,628
May 31, 1902	308,878
Nov. 30, 1902	344,709
May 31, 1903	289,263
Nov. 30, 1903	283,282
May 31, 1904	305,512
Nov. 30, 1904	324,535
Production, lead:	
May 31, 1901	27,869
Nov. 30, 1901	30,457
May 31, 1902	32,289
Nov. 30, 1902	33,522
May 31, 1903	32,029
Nov. 30, 1903	30,808
May 31, 1904	34,280
Nov. 30, 1904	34,475
Production, copper:	
May 31, 1901	43
May 31, 1902	19
Production, antimonial metal:	
May 31, 1901	259
Nov. 30, 1901	258
May 31, 1902	176
Nov. 30, 1902	251
May 31, 1903	....
Nov. 30, 1903	228
May 31, 1904	253
Nov. 30, 1904	296
Production, gold:	*Ounces.*
May 31, 1901	1,468
Nov. 30, 1901	7,531
May 31, 1902	1,207
Production, gold—Continued.	*Ounces.*
Nov. 30, 1902	1,728
May 31, 1903	1,266
Nov. 30, 1903	1,307
May 31, 1904	768
Nov. 30, 1904	1,273
Production, silver:	*Fine ounces.*
May 31, 1901	3,009,164
Nov. 30, 1901	2,688,946
May 31, 1902	2,554,169
Nov. 30, 1902	2,798,020
May 31, 1903	2,419,367
Nov. 30, 1903	2,476,753
May 31, 1904	2,525,576
Nov. 30, 1904	2,700,082
Average lead per ton of ore:	*Per cent.*
May 31, 1901	9.40
Nov. 30, 1901	9.96
May 31, 1902	10.45
Nov. 30, 1902	9.72
May 31, 1903	11.07
Nov. 30, 1903	10.87
May 31, 1904	11.22
Nov. 30, 1904	10.62
Average silver per ton of ore:	*Ounces.*
May 31, 1901	10.15
Nov. 30, 1901	8.78
May 31, 1902	8.27
Nov. 30, 1902	8.12
May 31, 1903	8.36
Nov. 30, 1903	8.74
May 31, 1904	8.27
Nov. 30, 1904	8.82

MINERAL OUTPUT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

[From United States Consul BAKER, Sydney, New South Wales.]

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The total value of the mineral output of New South Wales in 1904 was $32,012,790, an increase of $1,431,520 on that of the previous year. The total number of persons employed in and about the mines of the State during the year is estimated at 37,837, and is 278 in excess of the number employed in 1903. The value of the plants in operation at the metalliferous mines, including the dredging plants, is $10,157,180.

GOLD AND GOLD MINES.

The total gold mined in New South Wales up to the end of the year 1904 is estimated at 12,258,384 ounces fine, valued at $260,351,365. The yield for 1904 was 269,778 ounces fine, valued at $5,730,545, showing an increase of 15,557 ounces and $330,400 in value, as compared with the previous year.

Cobar maintains its position as the principal gold field of the State, and the output for 1904 amounted to 61,734 ounces fine, valued at $1,311,065. This is slightly below the yield for 1903, and is accounted for by the restricted operations of the Cobar gold mines during the closing months of the year. The Mount Boppy gold mine has contributed an extensive output and ranks as the premier gold mine of the State. Wyalong is the field next in importance, the yield for the year amounting to 25,895 ounces fine, valued at $549,965, which is the largest since 1900. Rich sulphide ore is being won from the deep levels, and this has given a marked stimulus to the field. The Hillgrove field has supplied a substantial increase, and other divisions from which satisfactory yields are recorded are Araluen, Forbes, Wellington, Orange, Adeling, Stuart Town, Peakhill, Sofala, and Pambula. The quantity of alluvial gold won is in excess of that of the previous year, but it is a noticeable fact that fossicking was not nearly so extensively followed as in previous years.

DREDGING OPERATIONS.

The value of the yield obtained by the dredges during the year was $1,249,180, an increase of $127,365 over 1903. The total value of the yield for the past five years was $2,518,590. The Araluen division is still the principal center of gold-dredging operations, and during the year the 14 plants at work won gold to the value of $321,280. The dredging for tin is now a firmly established industry, and the quantity of tin ore saved by these plants during the year amounted to 319 tons, valued at $130,900. The number of dredging plants in commission at the end of 1904 was 42, valued at $1,177,880.

SILVER, LEAD, AND ZINC.

The value of the exports under this heading during the year is as follows: Silver, silver-lead, concentrates, ores, etc., $10,327,700; lead (pig, etc.), $329,820; zinc (spelter and concentrates), $589,890, a total of $11,247,410. The output for 1904 shows an increase of $3,114,530 over that of 1903 and $3,755,100 over that of 1902.

The record of the Broken Hill mines for the year is one of marked improvement and gratifying progress. A noteworthy feature is the success which has attended the efforts to turn to profitable account the by-products, which have accumulated to such a vast extent during the past years. This is evidenced by the fact that the value of the zinc concentrates exported has increased from $53,125 in 1902 to $589,890 in 1904, and with the numerous processes now in use an extensive output in the future seems assured. The mines at Yerranderie (The Peaks) have also contributed an increased output. The total value of the production of the silver-lead mines to the end of 1904 is estimated at $191,261,530. The number of men employed in this branch of the industry during the year was 7,071, an increase of 1,036 as compared with 1903.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

This Bureau's interrogatories elicited the information that South Australia in 1904 produced 34,179 ounces of gold, of the value of £123,938, or $603,144 in United States money, equivalent to 29,177 fine ounces. The gold as reported, therefore, was 0.853+ fine.

The government statistician of Western Australia places the exports of gold from South Australia in 1904 at 22,100 fine ounces, which, evidently, was not the entire product.

The government statistician of South Australia writes as follows regarding the above figures:

> The record of the production of gold and silver in this State is not available. The export figures of staple production have always been taken to represent the production, but, unfortunately, owing to the system of recording adopted by the customs authorities for 1904, it is impossible to distinguish between State produce and Australian produce, consequently I am unable to supply the information you ask for.
>
> The above figures—22,100 fine ounces—which are the only ones available, represent Australian produce exported from this State in 1904.

The silver yield of South Australia is so slight as to be a negligible quantity.

TASMANIA.

Replying to this Bureau's interrogatories, Mr. A. G. Webster, United States consul at Hobart, states that Tasmania, in 1904, produced 2,492 kilograms of gold, of the value of $1,362,692, which would represent 2,050 fine kilograms, or 65,921 ounces. The gold as reported was 0.806+ fine. These figures are confirmed by the statement of the government statistician of Western Australia. The gold product of Tasmania in 1903 having been 59,891 fine ounces, there was a gain in 1904 of 6,029 ounces.

The consul reports that the mines of the State in 1904 yielded 51,316 tons of silver-lead ore, valued at $977,660.

Mr. Fraser, basing his statement upon information furnished by the government statistician of Tasmania, places the silver product of that State in 1904 at 1,896,134 ounces, of the value of £205,414, or in United States money, $999,647. In regard to these figures, the statistician of Tasmania says:

> The figures given for silver are the actual returns from the smelters. The figures for silver ore were supplied by the mines department. The actual ores treated other than the Mount Lyell output amounted to 27,639 tons. It is possible, therefore, that some of this ore is responsible for some of the bullion silver.

Assuming the quantity as given, 1,896,134 ounces, to be fine, the value of the yield would be at the average New York price for 1904, $1,099,758. There was an increase, as compared with the output of 1903, of approximately 40,966 ounces.

NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. Frank Dillingham, United States consul-general at Aukland, states, in reply to this Bureau's interrogatories, that New Zealand in 1904 produced 533,314 ounces of gold, of the value of $10,189,155, which would represent 492,900 fine ounces. Mr. Fraser gives the amount of gold exported from New Zealand in 1904 as 520,320 crude ounces, of the value of £1,987,501, or $9,670,490 in United States money, which would represent 467,810 fine ounces. As this is merely the amount exported, the quantity given by the United States consul, 492,900 fine ounces, is held to represent the actual production for 1904.

The amount of silver produced was, according to the last-named source of information, 911,914 ounces, of the value of $457,485. Mr. Fraser gives the amount exported as 1,094,461 ounces, of the value of £112,875, or, in United States money, $549,306.

As the amount exported may include a certain amount of silver produced in previous years, the quantity reported by Mr. Dillingham as actually produced in 1904, 911,914 ounces, is held to represent the output for that year, and is assumed to have been fine. On this assumption it would be worth, not $457,485, the value given it by the consul, but $528,910.

AFRICA.

In 1898 Africa produced over $80,000,000 worth of gold, or about 28 per cent of the world's output; in 1900, owing to the war in the Transvaal, the yield dropped to about $8,600,000, a decrease of 89 per cent. On the cessation of hostilities the output began to increase rapidly, and it reached the sum of $67,998,000 in 1903. In 1904 there was a further great increase in production, and Africa again holds the first place, its yield in that year having been 4,156,084 fine ounces, of the value of $85,913,881, equivalent to 129,272 fine kilograms.

The subjoined table shows whence the output has been derived since 1889:

Year.	Transvaal.		West Coast.		French colonies.[a]		Rhodesia.[b]		Total.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Kilos.		*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	
1889...	11,719	$7,788,372	1,270	$844,262	261	$173,461	(c)	....	13,250	$8,806,095
1890...	15,706	10,438,356	1,062	705,705	261	173,461	(c)	....	17,029	11,317,522
1891...	22,398	14,885,639	1,289	856,730	261	173,461	(c)	....	23,948	15,915,830
1892...	34,933	23,220,108	1,528	1,011,924	[d] 261	173,461	(c)	....	36,722	24,405,493
1893...	42,573	28,293,831	977	649,695	261	173,461	(c)	....	43,811	29,116,987
1894...	59,730	39,696,330	865	574,653	261	173,461	(c)	....	60,856	40,444,444
1895...	66,045	43,893,300	995	661,630	261	173,461	(c)	....	67,301	44,728,391
1896...	65,874	43,779,669	945	627,938	261	173,461	(c)	....	67,080	44,581,068
1897...	86,720	57,633,861	751	499,311	640	425,510	(c)	....	88,111	58,558,682
1898...	119,190	79,213,953	518	343,928	189	125,987	669	$444,617	120,566	80,128,485
1899...	107,410	71,384,561	422	280,185	344	228,512	1,700	1,129,773	109,876	73,023,031
1900...	9,215	6,124,226	326	216,873	1,115	741,029	2,392	1,589,815	13,048	8,671,943
1901...	8,026	5,333,994	216	143,813	958	636,700	4,476	2,974,943	13,676	9,089,450
1902...	52,514	34,901,140	109	6,552	1,127	748,976	5,065	3,366,561	58,716	39,023,725
1903...	92,468	61,454,439	2,028	1,347,845	1,701	1,130,358	6,117	4,065,489	102,314	67,998,131
1904...	117,371	78,004,559	2,544	1,690,770	2,143	1,424,340	7,214	4,794,208	129,272	85,913,881

[a] Includes Madagascar, Algeria, and the French Sudan. For 1903 and 1904, Madagascar only.

[b] Includes Mozambique, Cape Colony, and Natal for all years except 1901, which does not include product of Mozambique or Natal. For 1903, includes Rhodesia, Cape Colony, and Natal; for 1904, Rhodesia, Cape Colony, and Mozambique.

[c] Previous to 1898 Rhodesia and Mozambique together produced 289 kilograms, fine, included in the Transvaal returns.

[d] Previous to 1897 the only figures obtainable were those for 1892—Madagascar only.

In 1904 Africa produced 486,408 fine ounces of silver, of the commercial value, at 58 cents per ounce, of $282,117.

THE TRANSVAAL.

It is learned from the half-yearly report of the Transvaal mines department for the six months ending December 31, 1904, that the Transvaal produced gold to the value of £7,730,448 during the first six months of the year and £8,298,435 in the concluding half, a total of £16,028,883, or, in United States money, $78,004,559, equivalent to 3,773,471 fine ounces, a gain, when compared with the yield of 1903, of 800,613 fine ounces, or $16,550,120, an increase of nearly 27 per cent.

The Witwatersrand mines yielded 3,603,776 fine ounces, other districts 121,709 ounces, while from metallurgical and chemical works and miscellaneous contributors were obtained 47,932 fine ounces, a total of 3,773,517 fine ounces. There is a slight discrepancy between this amount and that deduced from the value.

Appended is a table showing the gold production of the Transvaal since 1884.

Year.	Production.	Year.	Production.
	Fine ounces.		*Fine ounces.*
1884	2,376	1895	2,017,443
1885	1,414	1896	2,025,510
1886	8,171	1897	2,743,518
1887	39,880	1898	3,823,367
1888	227,749	1899	3,637,718
1889	350,909	1900	348,761
1890	440,152	1901	258,032
1891	688,439	1902	1,688,343
1892	1,069,058	1903	2,972,858
1893	1,290,218	1904	3,773,471
1894	1,805,000		

SILVER.

The estimated quantity of silver contained in the gold bullion declared for the year 1904 amounted to 416,262 fine ounces of the commercial value, at 58 cents per ounce, of $241,432.

LABOR IN THE TRANSVAAL MINES.

The improvement in the labor position, which made this admirable progress possible, is reflected in the detailed statistics, compiled by the government department. From these it appears that nearly 37,000 more persons—white, colored, and Chinese—were in the employ of industrial concerns at the end of last year than at December 31, 1903. The increase in white labor alone aggregates 2,570, and this figure, be it noted, does not represent unskilled laborers working for a mere living wage, but, for the most part, well-paid men of skill whose earnings largely contribute to the prosperity of trade and commerce. The growth in the numbers of unskilled laborers and consequent increase under the head of white employees are best demonstrated by the following progressive totals:

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE TRANSVAAL MINES IN 1904, BY MONTHS.

Month.	White.	Colored.	Chinese.	Month.	White.	Colored.	Chinese.
January	13,563	85,794	....	July	14,563	84,970	1,388
February	13,566	88,991	....	August	15,172	84,593	4,945
March	13,412	91,085	....	September	15,307	87,433	9,020
April	13,483	90,605	....	October	15,434	91,183	12,965
May	13,921	89,876	....	November	15,879	94,388	17,469
June	14,209	86,214	1,004	December	15,962	97,258	20,885

The figures given for colored labor for December do not include 745 colored convicts.

RHODESIA.

According to the monthly reports of the Chamber of Mines of Rhodesia, that country, comprising Matabeleland and Mashonaland, produced during the calendar year 1904 crude gold to the amount of 267,736 ounces 17.57 pennyweights. The fineness of the yield is not stated, and this bureau has returns of the value of the production for only eight months, from which it appears that the fineness of the gold was 0.855+, a slight improvement in fineness as compared with that of the outturn of 1903, when it was 0.846. Assuming that the entire product of 1904 was of the fineness 0.855+, the yield amounted to 228,915 fine ounces, of the value of $4,732,093. As compared with the yield of 1903, there was an increase of 35,863 crude ounces, or 32,258 fine ounces, or over 16 per cent.

Following is a statement of the product of Rhodesia from 1898:

Year.	Weight.		Value.
	Crude ounces.	Fine ounces.	
1898 (prior to Sept. 1)	6,470	5,409	$104,202
1898 (Sept. 1 to Dec. 1)	18,065	15,119	312,587
1899	65,303	54,589	1,128,444
1900	91,940	76,779	1,587,168
1901	172,060	143,842	2,973,478
1902	194,169	162,617	3,361,592
1903	231,872	196,657	4,065,265
1904	267,737	228,915	4,732,093
Total	....	883,927	18,264,779

The silver production in 1904 amounted to 70,146 ounces, assumed to have been fine, of the value of $40,685.

RHODESIAN BANKET.

[Report of Mr. HARRY D. GRIFFITHS. From The Mining World and Engineering Record, London, May 20, 1905.]

A most interesting and valuable report on the Rhodesian banket discovery has been furnished to the company of that name by Mr. Harry D. Griffiths. It is an embodiment of all that is known at present respecting it, and it is a forecast of what the value of that discovery may ultimately become.

The reader may ask "What is a banket?" Well, the name is of South African origin, and is applied generally to all formations in the shape of conglomerates. Banket consists of a matrix almost exclusively composed of hornblende, feldspar, and quartz, with occasional olivine. The banket formation is, in the opinion of Mr. Griffiths, "the result of a large fissure having taken place in the plutonic rocks of the district and having been subjected to enormous pressure and grinding when the rocks were still in a semiplastic condition." In his opinion, no portion of the matrix should be barren of gold, and, in fact, his samples have invariably shown its presence. The inclosures vary in size and composition at different points of their formation.

In the hanging wall they consist for the most part of syenite, and also in the foot wall, but with felsite, chert, and quartz added. The formation, as he found it, consists of two or three distinct bands of conglomerate, separated by bands of schists of varying thicknesses.

In his examination he also noted the presence of small quantities of tellurides. He identified them at the Eldorado mine and the Makwatze River, and his observations have since been confirmed by chemical analysis. As far as traced, the Rhodesian banket discovery extends from a point 6 miles west of the Hunyani River to 3 miles beyond the Makwatze River, a length of 24 miles. The strike formation is regular, with apparently no serious dislocation, and its greatest thickness appears to be just west of the Penduli hills. At both ends the formation narrows down quickly, but "its permanency in depth can not be doubted and will extend beyond any point capable of being attained by human agencies." From what he saw of the old workings on the Hunyani River they must have been successful. The whole formation lies between two permanent ranges of hills, running in a north-northeast direction.

The geological features are favorable for such a discovery. "Near the hanging wall of the banket formation quartz diorite containing gold in a finely disseminated state, and also in very rich pockets, is found. It is on this quartz diorite that the Ayrshire mine is being worked so successfully." The whole line, he concludes, "offers a good field for prospection, with every evidence that more rich chutes will be encountered."

* * * * * * *

CAPE COLONY.

The United States consul-general at Cape Town, Mr. W. R. Bigham, replying to this Bureau's interrogatories, states that the weight of gold registered, as produced from the mines and diggings in this colony, in the year 1904, was 1.378 kilograms, valued at $690, which would represent 33.378 fine ounces. No silver is produced in the colony.

MADAGASCAR.

The London Board of Trade Journal of April 6, 1905, basing its statement upon information contained in the Quinzaine Coloniale places the exports of gold from Madagascar in 1904 at 2,460 kilograms, of the value of 7,380,000 francs, or, in United States money, $1,424,340, equivalent to 2,143.15 fine kilograms; the gold as reported, therefore, was 0.871+ fine. The amount exported is assumed to represent the entire product.

The same publication states that the gold exported in 1903 was valued at 5,730,000 francs, or $1,105,890 in United States money, a sum equivalent to 1,664 fine kilograms; there was, therefore, a gain in the later year under review of nearly 480 kilograms.

GOLD IN MADAGASCAR.

[From the Mining Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette, London, July 22, 1905.]

EXPEDITION FROM THE RAND.

JOHANNESBURG, *July 14.*—Considerable interest is being taken in the recent gold developments in Madagascar. Two syndicates, called the W. and B. Syndicate of Madagascar and the A. W. S. Madagascar Syndicate, have been formed to take over some large gold properties acquired by Messrs. Weil & Co. A party including Sir Aubrey Woolls Sampson, Mr. Samuel Weil, and some mining engineers will leave Durban on the 20th instant for Madagascar, with the intention of developing and starting mining operations on the properties in question.—REUTER.

THE NEW MINING REGULATIONS—HEAVY INCREASE IN EXPORT DUTIES.

PARIS, *July 18.*—The Liberté publishes the following: "As the departure of the British gold prospectors for Madagascar may give rise to some difficulties, in view of the new mining regulations which the Government intend introducing in Madagascar, we have inquired of the minister of the colonies as to the exact situation. The following are the very clearly defined statements received by us from M. Clementel's department: 'On the discovery of important auriferous reefs in Madagascar, M. Lepreux, the acting governor, published a notice on June 3 last suspending the issue of prospecting permits in those parts of the colony where the existence of gold mines might be presumed.

"'This notice only concerns new prospecting, and not the exploitation of concessions already granted. Thus the rights of concessionaires are safeguarded. The decree of June 25 merely emphasizes the effect of the notice of June 3, and was issued in the interests of the proprietors themselves, whose rights of priority are safeguarded in view of the possible ultimate issue of prospecting permits. As regards the future export duties on gold ore, no one can grumble if the Government thinks of raising them. At the present moment the duties are 5 per cent—a ridiculous figure compared with the taxes on auriferous output elsewhere. It must not be forgotten that Madagascar is State property, and not private; therefore it is quite legitimate that the State, represented by the colony, should derive a reasonable profit from the exploitation of wealth contained in ground belonging to it. The export duty on gold will be raised to 20 per cent, perhaps even to 25 per cent; the question is still under consideration. But the rights of concessionaires, foreign as well as French, remained untouched as far as the prospecting of territory already belonging to them is concerned.'"—REUTER.

MINING LAWS OF MADAGASCAR.

Consul Hunt, of Tamatave, Madagascar, furnishes a decree issued by the President of the French Republic on June 23 amending a decree issued on June 3 suspending all prospecting for precious metals and precious stones on unclaimed lands in Madagascar. The effect of this modification will be that requests for prospecting permits may be received and registered by the mining department, which registration will simply maintain priority rights until the promulgation of a new decree amending the mining laws of February 20, 1902. The modified decree issued by President Loubet follows:

"The President of the French Republic decrees:

"ARTICLE 1. Requests for permits to prospect for natural deposits of gold, precious metals, and precious stones in Madagascar, prescribed on the conditions of chapter 2 of the decree of February 20, 1902, will be, notwithstanding the stipulations contained in the decree of the governor-general of Madagascar, dated June 3, 1905, received and registered, as is provided in article 12 of the aforesaid decree, but will have no other effect than to establish the priority of the requests and the eventual rights of the applicants for the obtaining of permits to prospect in accordance with the dispositions of a new law to intervene in the matter. It will not be applied to these prospectors' permits until after promulgation in Madagascar of the said law.

"ART. 2. The decree of the governor-general of Madagascar, dated June 3, 1905, is amended in all that is contrary to the dispositions of article 1 of the present decree."

MOZAMBIQUE.

In regard to the production of gold in Mozambique, the Portuguese Government states "that while exploration is being carried on in several of the colonies, only one, that on the southeastern coast of Africa, has as yet shown any considerable mineral wealth."

The Mozambique Company, which controls all of the province of Manica, has given many concessions, but the work in most cases is still developmental, and only one company has arrived at the stage of production. This company, during the eleven months ending December 31, 1904, produced 77.0963 kilograms of gold of the value of £12,622, or $61,425 in United States money, which is equivalent to 2,971 fine ounces, which is assumed by this Bureau to represent the product of Mozambique for the year.

PART IV.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

No. 1.—DOMESTIC PRODUCTION AND DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF GOLD,

[Verified with the

	Locality and description of deposits.	COINAGE MINTS.			ASSAY OFFICES.	
		Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	New Orleans.	New York.	Denver.
		Stand. ozs.	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*
1	Alabama	42.905	....	132.970	....	....
2	Alaska	648.330	6,569.019	....	223.771	495.973
3	Arizona	451.909	50,036.631	1.258	400.224	22,151.297
4	California	316.208	190,304.505	....	334.843	76.677
5	Colorado	278.484	145.009	121.314	448.461	222,046.380
6	Georgia	784.988	....	29.438	148.398	....
7	Idaho	1,777.518	210.383	....	....	77.886
8	Maryland	101.950	....	....	....	....
9	Michigan	....	....	....	1.067	....
10	Montana	195.028	47.540	....	3,497.416	93.218
11	Nevada	43.733	21,157.851	....	147.975	28.698
12	New Mexico	....	150.297	....	1,279.611	8,780.522
13	North Carolina	1,006.366	....	....	54.352	....
14	Oregon	547.794	14,525.489	....	1,323.476	184.814
15	South Carolina	....	....	....	....	....
16	South Dakota	....	10.498	....	299,147.795	....
17	Texas	....	....	17.789	....	....
18	Utah	243.290	605.848	....	31,503.109	3,653.674
19	Vermont	....	....	....	24.212	....
20	Virginia	96.442	....	....	....	....
21	Washington	670.683	133.801	....	....	....
22	Wyoming	....	4.098	....	6.412	314.117
23	Philippines	....	206.982	....	....	....
24	Porto Rico	....	....	....	211.380	....
25	Other	97.116	22.081	.462	....	....
26	Total domestic bullion unrefined.	7,302.744	284,129.982	303.226	338,752.502	257,903.256
27	Domestic bullion refinery bars.	....	....	....	385,155.262	541,961.811
28	Domestic bullion refined	....	1,455,005.010	....	1,312,680.332	....
29	Total domestic bullion	7,302.744	1,739,134.992	303.226	2,036,588.096	799,865.067
30	Domestic coin mutilated	5,003.645	303.707	880.733	29,395.798	11.823
31	Domestic coin Treasury transfers.	87,968.850	....	....	....	....
32	Foreign bullion unrefined.	4,738.704	32,832.202	30,043.447	280,162.421	192.901
33	Foreign bullion refined	....	....	....	183,355.335	....
34	Foreign coin	187.194	2,489,832.568	564.766	82,148.954	....
35	Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc.	111,120.006	2,724.399	2,171.675	174,852.570	1,666.865
36	Total deposits	216,320.643	4,264,827.868	33,963.847	2,786,503.174	801,736.656
	Redeposits:					
37	Fine bars	19,054.386	....	....	....	....
38	Mint bars	810,998.136	....	....	....	....
39	Unparted bars	1,288,400.865	501,559.362	....	839.719	126.545
40	Total redeposits	2,118,453.387	501,559.362	....	839.719	126.545
41	Total gold operated upon.	2,334,774.030	4,766,387.230	33,963.847	2,787,342.893	801,863.201

BY WEIGHT, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1904.

bullion accounts.]

ASSAY OFFICES.							Total.	
Carson.	Boise.	Helena.	Charlotte.	St. Louis.	Deadwood.	Seattle.		
Stand. ozs.	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	
....	....	....	742.335	....	....	....	918.210	1
....	....	1,325.697	19.222	111.809	....	218,857.512	228,251.833	2
....	....	....	....	6.085	....	....	73,047.399	3
1,596.633	....	....	.587	22.674	....	30.959	192,688.041	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	13.048	223,052.696	5
....	....	....	3,145.999	....	....	5.321	4,114.144	6
....	38,111.793	2,838.363	....	....	....	4,455.041	47,470.984	7
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	101.950	8
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.067	9
....	1,482.090	119,514.097	....	963.248	....	....	125,792.637	10
9,825.994	....	2,043.635	....	366.499	....	....	83,614.385	11
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10,210.430	12
....	....	....	3,827.306	....	....	....	4,888.024	13
557.348	17,658.449	24.741	....	....	....	644.300	35,466.856	14
....	....	....	1,873.056	....	....	....	1,873.056	15
....	....	....	....	....	58,961.142	....	358,119.435	16
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17.789	17
....	27.082	....	....	....	....	....	36,033.003	18
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24.212	19
....	....	....	.767	....	....	....	97.209	20
2.872	184.623	988.781	....	....	....	3,342.143	5,322.903	21
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	324.627	22
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	206.982	23
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	211.380	24
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	119.659	25
11,982.847	57,464.037	126,735.314	9,609.222	1,470.315	58,961.142	227,348.324	1,381,962.911	26
....	....	....	4,229.783	4,719.906	....	....	936,066.762	27
....	....	....	....	13,164.182	....	....	2,780,849.524	28
11,982.847	57,464.037	126,735.314	13,839.005	19,354.403	58,961.142	227,348.324	5,098,879.197	29
.930	....	....	3.061	90.050	....	32.820	35,722.567	30
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	87,968.350	31
....	....	8,203.017	....	139.702	....	480,809.487	837,121.881	32
....	....	....	....	....	....	4,360.324	187,715.659	33
....	....	....	5.893	....	....	33.098	2,572,772.473	34
....	....	128.812	120.568	1,595.048	....	403.898	294,788.841	35
11,983.777	57,464.037	135,067.143	13,968.527	21,179.203	58,961.142	712,987.951	9,114,963.968	36
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19,054.386	37
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	810,998.136	38
....	....	280.451	15.722	....	....	55.915	1,791,278.579	39
....	....	280.451	15.722	....	....	55.915	2,621,331.101	40
11,983.777	57,464.037	135,347.594	13,984.249	21,179.203	58,961.142	713,043.866	11,736,295.069	41

No. 2.—DOMESTIC PRODUCTION AND DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER,

[Verified with the

	Locality and description of deposits.	COINAGE MINTS.			ASSAY OFFICES.	
		Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	New Orleans.	New York.	Denver.
		Stand. ozs.	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*
1	Alabama	12.98		35.61		
2	Alaska	53.64	818.33		13.81	59.30
3	Arizona	176.07	17,568.20	2.06	257.99	8,998.38
4	California	130.45	50,317.87		57.70	16.86
5	Colorado	63.34	39.21	72.41	101.02	84,427.43
6	Georgia	112.97		9.74		
7	Idaho	260.52	43.74		68.67	35.48
8	Maryland	6.95				
9	Michigan	5,536.23			26,064.49	
10	Montana	165.40	8.41		17,354.98	2).30
11	Nevada	14.57	6,171.38		240.52	11.64
12	New Mexico		29.58		19,432.90	1,881.20
13	North Carolina	149.34			16.49	
14	Oregon	47.43	2,764.27		245.89	60.54
15	South Carolina					
16	South Dakota		2.54		109,718.43	
17	Texas			4.25		
18	Utah	62.99	510.99		3,521.45	1,193.98
19	Vermont				5.48	
20	Virginia	6.58				
21	Washington	258.99	15.19			
22	Wyoming		.27		.50	31.02
23	Philippines		5.01			
24	Porto Rico				23.05	
25	Other	10.76	26.67	.09		
26	Total domestic bullion unrefined.	7,069.21	78,321.66	124.16	177,138.37	96,230.63
27	Domestic bullion refinery bars				151,591.27	2,670.88
28	Domestic bullion refined	1,893,930.58	2,882,480.48		982,637.35	
29	Total domestic bullion	1,901,000.09	2,960,802.14	124.16	1,311,366.99	98,901.51
30	Domestic coin mutilated	2,450.69	114.00	167.70		
31	Domestic coin, Treasury transfers.	1,333,285.96	21,965.69	471,855.96		
32	Trade dollars received	141.81				
33	Philippine special assay coins	7,576.08	76.94			
34	Hawaiian coin		31,534.94			
35	Counterfeit coin, Philippine		350.63			
36	Foreign bullion unrefined	3,580.40	13,299.28	22,301.47	1,313,246.62	51.74
37	Foreign bullion refined				769.13	
38	Foreign coin	445.26	7,543,932.38	939.78	84,703.05	
39	Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc	225,073.73	64,158.77	2,413.07	491,186.50	475.50
40	Total deposits	3,473,554.02	10,636,234.77	497,802.14	3,201,272.29	99,428.75
	Redeposits:					
41	Fine bars	923.30	1,148.95		91,404.01	
42	Mint bars	111,983.51				
43	Unparted bars	216,111.77	108,881.76		1,499.71	71.50
44	Total redeposits	329,018.58	110,030.71		92,903.72	71.50
45	Total silver operated upon	3,802,572.60	10,746,265.48	497,802.14	3,294,176.01	99,500.25

BY WEIGHT, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1904.

bullion accounts.]

ASSAY OFFICES.							Total.	
Carson.	Boise.	Helena.	Charlotte.	St. Louis.	Deadwood.	Seattle.		
Stand. ozs.	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs.*	*Stand. ozs*	
			114.13				162.72	1
		196.81	2.28	17.37		26,194.71	27,356.25	2
				.91			26,998.61	3
549.74				9.84		2.03	51,063.99	4
						1.90	84,705.31	5
			405.98			.37	529.06	6
	11,750.00	724.60				1,380.81	14.263.82	7
							6.95	8
							31,620.72	9
	462.12	20,425.46		309.89			88,746.56	10
3,749.02		811.30		23.73			11,022.16	11
							20,843.68	12
			1,057.44				1,228.27	13
362.21	6,296.89	15.10				116.84	9,909.17	14
			163.36				163.36	15
					30,385.36		140,101.33	16
							4.25	17
	5.25						5,294.66	18
							5.48	19
			.12				6.70	20
.30	46.36	424.56				368.05	1,113.45	21
							31.79	22
							5.01	23
							23.05	24
							37.52	25
4,661.27	18,560.62	22,597.83	1,743.31	361.74	30,385.36	28,064.71	465,258.87	26
			91.39	8.95			154,862.49	27
							5,759,048.71	28
4,661.27	18,560.62	22,597.83	1,834.70	370.69	30,385.36	28,064.71	6,378,670.07	29
			11.39				2,743.78	30
							1,827,107.61	31
			.85				142.66	32
							7,653.02	33
							31,534.94	34
							350.63	35
		3,689.65		90.01		114,546.83	1,470,806.00	36
							769.13	37
			33.47			.22	7,630,054.16	38
		31.65	86.06	360.63		102.97	783,888.88	39
4,661.27	18,560.62	26,319.13	1,966.47	821.33	30,385.36	142,714.73	18,133,720.88	40
							93,476.26	41
							111,983.51	42
		145.73	1.82			23.81	326,736.10	43
		145.73	1.82			23.81	532,195.87	44
4,661.27	18,560.62	26,464.86	1,968.29	821.33	30,385.36	142,738.54	18,665,916.75	45

No. 3.—QUANTITY AND COST OF SILVER USED IN THE COINAGE OF STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS, DOLLARS COINED, AND SEIGNIORAGE ON SAME DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

Month.	Used in coinage.		Dollars coined.	Seigniorage.
	Quantity.	Cost.		
MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.	*Standard oz.*			
January	1,890,625.00	$1,539,564.40	$2,200,000.00	$660,435.60
February	56,718.75	46,186.93	66,000.00	19,813.07
March	236.33	192.45	275.00	82.55
April				
May				
June	448,649.61	365,342.13	522,065.00	156,722.87
July				
August				
September	8.59	6.99	10.00	3.01
October				
November				
December	257.81	209.94	300.00	90.06
Total	2,396,496.09	1,951,502.84	2,788,650.00	837,147.16
MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.				
January	1,075,937.50	876,152.07	1,252,000.00	375,847.93
February	185,625.00	151,157.23	216,000.00	64,842.77
March				
April	495,000.00	403,085.95	576,000.00	172,914.05
May	223,437.50	181,948.52	260,000.00	78,051.48
June				
July				
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				
Total	1,980,000.00	1,612,343.77	2,304,000.00	691,656.23
MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.				
January	859,375.00	699,801.97	1,000,000.00	300,198.03
February	859,375.00	699,801.98	1,000,000.00	300,198.02
March	1,031,250.00	839,762.37	1,200,000.00	360,237.63
April	446,875.00	363,897.03	520,000.00	156,102.97
May				
June				
July				
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				
Total	3,196,875.00	2,603,263.35	3,720,000.00	1,116,736.65
SUMMARY.				
January	3,825,937.50	3,115,518.44	4,452,000.00	1,336,481.56
February	1,101,718.75	897,146.14	1,282,000.00	384,853.86
March	1,031,486.33	839,954.82	1,200,275.00	360,320.18
April	941,875.00	766,982.98	1,096,000.00	329,017.02
May	223,437.50	181,948.52	260,000.00	78,051.48
June	448,649.61	365,342.13	522,065.00	156,722.87
July				
August				
September	8.59	6.99	10.00	3.01
October				
November				
December	257.81	209.94	300.00	90.06
Total	7,578,371.09	6,167,109.96	8,812,650.00	2,645,540.04

No. 4.—HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND AVERAGE PRICE OF BAR SILVER IN LONDON, PER OUNCE BRITISH STANDARD (.925), SINCE 1833, AND THE EQUIVALENT IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN OF AN OUNCE 1,000 FINE, TAKEN AT THE AVERAGE PRICE.

Calendar year.	Highest quotation.	Lowest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine ounce at average quotation.	Calendar year.	Highest quotation.	Lowest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine ounce at average quotation.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*Dollars.*		*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*Dollars.*
1833..........	59⅜	58⅞	59 3/16	1.297	1869	61	60	60 7/16	1.325
1834..........	60⅜	59¼	59 15/16	1.313	1870	60¾	60¼	60 9/16	1.328
1835..........	60	59¼	59 11/16	1.308	1871	61	60 3/16	60½	1.326
1836..........	60⅜	59⅞	60	1.315	1872	61⅛	59¼	60 5/16	1.322
1837..........	60⅛	59	59 9/16	1.305	1873	59 15/16	57⅞	59 3/16	1.29769
1838..........	60⅛	59½	59½	1.304	1874	59½	57¼	58 5/16	1.27883
1839..........	60⅝	60	60⅜	1.323	1875	57⅝	55½	56 11/16	1.24233
1840..........	60¾	60⅛	60⅜	1.323	1876	58½	46¾	53⅛	1.16414
1841..........	60⅜	59¾	60 1/16	1.316	1877	58¼	53¼	54 13/16	1.20189
1842..........	60	59¼	59 7/16	1.303	1878	55¼	49½	52⅝	1.15358
1843..........	59¾	59	59 3/16	1.297	1879	53¾	58⅞	51¼	1.12392
1844..........	59¾	59¼	59½	1.304	1880	52 13/16	51½	52¼	1.14507
1845..........	59⅞	58⅞	59¼	1.298	1881	52⅞	50⅞	51⅝	1.13229
1846..........	60⅛	59	59 5/16	1.300	1882	52⅜	50	51 13/16	1.13562
1847..........	60⅝	58⅞	59 11/16	1.308	1883	51 3/16	50 1/16	50 9/16	1.10874
1848..........	60	58⅝	59½	1.304	1884	51⅜	49½	50 11/16	1.11068
1849..........	60	59½	59¾	1.309	1885	50	46⅞	48 9/16	1.06510
1850..........	61½	59½	61 1/16	1.316	1886	47	42	45⅜	.99467
1851..........	61⅝	60	61	1.337	1887	47½	43¼	44 11/16	.97946
1852..........	61⅞	59⅞	60½	1.326	1888	44 9/16	41⅝	42⅞	.93974
1853..........	61⅞	60⅝	61½	1.348	1889	44⅜	41 5/16	42 11/16	.93511
1854..........	61⅞	60⅞	61½	1.348	1890	54⅝	43⅝	47¾	1.04634
1855..........	61⅝	60	61 5/16	1.344	1891	48¾	43½	45 1/16	.98800
1856..........	62¼	60½	61 5/16	1.344	1892	43¾	37⅞	39¾	.87145
1857..........	62⅜	61	61¾	1.353	1893	38¾	30½	35 9/16	.78030
1858..........	61⅞	60¾	61 5/16	1.344	1894	31¾	27	28 15/16	.63479
1859..........	62¾	61¾	62 1/16	1.360	1895	31⅜	27 3/16	29 13/16	.65406
1860..........	62⅜	61¼	61 11/16	1.352	1896	31 15/16	29¾	30 13/16	.67565
1861..........	61⅜	60⅛	60 13/16	1.333	1897	29 13/16	23¾	27 9/16	.60438
1862..........	62⅛	61	61 7/16	1.346	1898	28⅝	25	26 15/16	.59010
1863..........	61¾	61	61⅜	1.345	1899	29	26⅝	27 7/16	.60154
1864..........	62½	60⅝	61⅜	1.345	1900	30¼	27	28 5/16	.62007
1865..........	61⅝	60½	61 1/16	1.338	1901	29 9/16	24 15/16	27 3/16	.59595
1866..........	62¼	60⅝	61⅛	1.339	1902	26 1/16	21 11/16	24 1/16	.52795
1867..........	61¼	60⅜	60 9/16	1.328	1903	28⅝	21 11/16	24¾	.54257
1868..........	61⅛	60⅛	60½	1.326	1904	28 5/16	24 7/16	26 13/32	.57876

No. 5.—COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD EACH YEAR SINCE 1687.

[NOTE.—From 1687 to 1832 the ratios are taken from Dr. A. Soetbeer; from 1833 to 1878 from Pixley and Abell's tables, and from 1879 to 1896 from daily cablegrams from London to the Bureau of the Mint.]

Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.
1687.....	14.94	1724...	15.11	1761...	14.54	1797...	15.41	1833...	15.93	1869...	15.60
1688.....	14.94	1725...	15.11	1762...	15.27	1798...	15.59	1834...	15.73	1870...	15.57
1689.....	15.02	1726...	15.15	1763...	14.99	1799...	15.74	1835...	15.80	1871...	15.57
1690.....	15.02	1727...	15.24	1764...	14.70	1800...	15.68	1836...	15.72	1872...	15.63
1691.....	14.98	1728...	15.11	1765...	14.83	1801...	15.46	1837...	15.83	1873...	15.93
1692.....	14.92	1729...	14.92	1766...	14.80	1802...	15.26	1838...	15.85	1874...	16.16
1693.....	14.83	1730...	14.81	1767...	14.85	1803...	15.41	1839...	15.62	1875...	16.64
1694.....	14.87	1731...	14.94	1768...	14.80	1804...	15.41	1840...	15.62	1876..	17.75
1695. ...	15.02	1732...	15.09	1769...	14.72	1805...	15.79	1841...	15.70	1877...	17.20
1696.....	15.00	1733...	15.18	1770...	14.62	1806...	15.52	1842...	15.87	1878...	17.92
1697.....	15.20	1734...	15.39	1771...	14.66	1807...	15.43	1843...	15.93	1879...	18.39
1698.....	15.07	1735...	15.41	1772...	14.52	1808...	16.08	1844...	15.85	1880...	18.05
1699.....	14.94	1736...	15.18	1773...	14.62	1809...	15.96	1845...	15.92	1881...	18.25
1700.....	14.81	1737...	15.02	1774...	14.62	1810...	15.77	1846...	15.90	1882...	18.20
1701.....	15.07	1738...	14.91	1775...	14.72	1811...	15.53	1847...	15.80	1883...	18.64
1702.....	15.52	1739...	14.91	1776...	14.55	1812...	16.11	1848...	15.85	1884...	18.61
1703.....	15.17	1740...	14.94	1777...	14.54	1813...	16.25	1849...	15.78	1885...	19.41
1704.....	15.22	1741...	14.92	1778...	14.68	1814...	15.04	1850...	15.70	1886...	20.78
1705.....	15.11	1742...	14.85	1779...	14.80	1815...	15.26	1851...	15.46	1887...	21.10
1706.....	15.27	1743...	14.85	1780...	14.72	1816...	15.28	1852...	15.59	1888...	22.00
1707.....	15.44	1744...	14.87	1781...	14.78	1817...	15.11	1853...	15.33	1889...	22.10
1708.....	15.41	1745...	14.98	1782...	14.42	1818...	15.35	1854...	15.33	1890...	19.75
1709.....	15.31	1746...	15.13	1783...	14.48	1819...	15.33	1855...	15.38	1891...	20.92
1710.....	15.22	1747...	15.26	1784...	14.70	1820...	15.62	1856...	15.38	1892...	23.72
1711.....	15.29	1748...	15.11	1785...	14.92	1821...	15.95	1857...	15.27	1893...	26.49
1712.....	15.31	1749...	14.80	1786...	14.96	1822...	15.80	1858...	15.38	1894...	32.56
1713.....	15.24	1750...	14.55	1787...	14.92	1823...	15.84	1859...	15.19	1895...	31.60
1714.....	15.13	1751...	14.39	1788...	14.65	1824...	15.82	1860...	15.29	1896...	30.59
1715.....	15.11	1752...	14.54	1789...	14.75	1825...	15.70	1861...	15.50	1897...	34.20
1716.....	15.09	1753...	14.54	1790...	15.04	1826...	15.76	1862...	15.35	1898...	35.03
1717.....	15.13	1754...	14.48	1791...	15.05	1827...	15.74	1863...	15.37	1899...	34.36
1718.....	15.11	1755...	14.68	1792...	15.17	1828...	15.78	1864...	15.37	1900...	33.33
1719.....	15.09	1756...	14.94	1793...	15.00	1829...	15.78	1865...	15.44	1901...	34.68
1720.....	15.04	1757...	14.87	1794...	15.37	1830...	15.82	1866...	15.43	1902...	39.15
1721.....	15.05	1758...	14.85	1795...	15.55	1831...	15.72	1867...	15.57	1903...	38.10
1722.....	15.17	1759...	14.15	1796...	15.65	1832...	15.73	1868...	15.59	1904...	35.70
1723.....	15.20	1760...	14.14								

No. 6.—IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER, BY CUSTOMS

[Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics,

Customs district.	GOLD.					
	In ore and base bullion.	Bullion, refined.		Coin.		Total gold.
				United States.	Foreign.	
	Dollars.	*Ounces.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Bangor, Me		700	13,614	3	423	14,040
Boston and Charlestown		6,169	110,173			110,173
Hartford, Conn				415		415
Newark, N. J	240					240
New York, N. Y	815,892	213,230	4,400,656	614,591	5,445,448	11,276,587
Passamaquoddy, Me	1,800	4,066	76,003			77,803
Perth Amboy, N. J	1,045,433	39,636	807,209			1,852,642
Philadelphia, Pa				3,120	4,866	7,986
Mobile, Ala						
New Orleans, La		35,057	532,283	31,936		564,219
Arizona	127,564	56,744	1,134,880			1,262,444
Brazos de Santiago, Tex						
Corpus Christi, Tex	103,519	124,132	2,557,797	446,955	68,925	3,177,196
Paso del Norte, Tex	190,265	29,291	584,824			776,089
Saluria, Tex		55,247	1,129,595			1,129,595
Alaska	938,323	586,413	9,833,222	19,800		10,791,345
Los Angeles, Cal						
Puget Sound, Wash	3,182,846	58,119	753,850	63,353	1,518,900	5,518,949
San Diego, Cal	9,090	492	8,159			17,249
San Francisco, Cal	1,226,778	38,099	820,015	52,072	42,245,047	44,343,912
Buffalo Creek, N. Y				10,500		10,500
Champlain, N. Y	72,810			2,333,704		2,406,514
Chicago, Ill					601	601
Detroit, Mich	315	111	1,579	1,500		3,394
Huron, Mich	600	5	90			690
Memphremagog, Vt						
Niagara, N. Y		288	5,000			5,000
North and South Dakota	259,388			6,999	5,400	271,787
Oswegatchie, N. Y	1,170,217					1,170,217
Vermont, Vt	200	77	1,621			1,821
Denver, Colo						
Omaha, Nebr	11,826					11,826
Total	9,157,106	1,247,876	22,771,570	3,584,948	49,289,610	84,803,234

DISTRICTS, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

Department of Commerce and Labor.]

SILVER.					
Contained in ore.	Bullion.		Coin.		Total silver.
			United States.	Foreign.	
Dollars.	*Ounces.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
				738	738
			4	6,091	6,095
			243		243
2,072,245	1,674,559	1,005,397	149,429	135,142	3,362,213
6,246,814	5,664,581	3,199,547			9,446,361
				487	487
				1,467	1,467
				311,126	311,126
1,135,563	728,580	416,236		16,286	1,568,085
				42,726	42,726
282,011	894,614	494,615	36,352	163,553	976,531
1,993,447	1,038,581	593,797		2,052,895	4,640,139
	1,768,512	945,378			945,378
25					25
935,828			37,325		973,153
1,279,277	2,823,333	1,801,956		136,143	3;217,376
			146,997		146,997
107,064			46,995		154,059
	95	48	78,794		78,842
1,000	1,888	800			1,800
800					800
	15,560	8,562	16,302		24,864
42,976			15,744	53	58,773
112,125					112,125
	7,642	4,577			4,577
55					55
12,007					12,007
14,221,237	14,617,945	8,470,913	528,185	2,866,707	26,087,042

No. 7.—IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER, BY COUN

[Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics,

Country.	GOLD.					
	In ore and base bullion.	Bullion refined.		Coin.		Total gold.
				United States.	Foreign.	
	Dollars.	*Ounces.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Austria-Hungary					601	601
Azores, and Madeira Islands				13,912		13,912
France				32	4,783,858	4,783,890
Germany		515	10,747		540	11,287
Gibraltar				145		145
Italy						
United Kingdom		154,503	3,182,751	6,048	4,866	3,193,665
Bermuda				200	50,125	50,325
British Honduras		14	216	26,446		26,662
Dominion of Canada:						
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc	1,800	10,587	194,147	3	423	196,373
Quebec, Ontario, etc	1,012,488	586,816	9,840,491	2,371,703	5,400	13,230,082
British Columbia	4,720,238	58,197	754,871	65,813		5,540,922
Central American States:						
Costa Rica	60	11,855	252,384		2,160	254,604
Guatemala		12	255	5,490		5,745
Honduras	118,525	3,396	69,727			188,252
Nicaragua	5,800	36,743	567,954	180	1,200	575,134
Panama	240	37	800	170	21,755	22,965
Salvador		1,868	39,686			39,686
Mexico	3,190,366	345,007	7,063,252	478,587	86,390	10,818,595
West Indies:						
British		3,057	63,174	187,165	4,236	254,575
Cuba	728				440,831	441,559
Danish				24,188	6,293	30,481
Dutch		66	1,364	57,286	13,182	71,832
French				1,198	341	1,539
Haiti		4	75	259,545	2,534	262,154
Santo Domingo		164	3,370	2,008	7,368	12,746
Bolivia						
Chile		2,409	49,610	877		50,487
Colombia	3,942	27,997	581,302	12,262	11,971	609,477
Ecuador	46,166	3,940	81,167		97,423	224,756
Guiana:						
British						
Dutch		44	900	15		915
Peru	479					479
Venezuela	2,600	636	13,122	51,515	6	67,243
Chinese Empire						
East Indies: India						
British				1,535		1,535
Japan	840			8,125	38,098,100	38,107,065
Korea	52,834					52,834
British Australasia		9	205		5,650,007	5,650,212
French Oceania						
Philippine Islands				10,500		10,500
Total	9,157,106	1,247,876	22,771,570	3,584,948	49,289,610	84,803,234

TRIES, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

Department of Commerce and Labor.]

SILVER.					
Contained in ore.	Bullion.		Coin.		Total silver.
			United States.	Foreign.	
Dollars.	Ounces.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
			271	119	390
	932	559	11.364	712	12,635
	11,729	7,037	2,765	1,629	11,431
			1.494	60	1,554
			289		289
			247	7,113	7,360
				43,799	43,799
				224,086	224,086
			288	978	1,266
108,864	25,185	13,987	304,832	53	427,736
1,765,237			37,325		1,802,562
				157	157
135,136	327,483	196,491		91,133	422,760
	3,467	2,080	1,900	3,050	7,030
			220	2,578	2,798
	18	11		755	766
12,149,386	14,187,089	8,212,761	36,352	2,426,636	22,825,135
	13,951	9,132	21,523	2,742	33,397
			72,000	600	72,600
			14,105	297	14,402
	135	81	5,925	1,713	7,719
			137	322	459
	666	400	1,985	31,467	33,852
			11.794	5,233	17,027
	767	460		27	487
2,524	41,362	24,817			27,341
850	3,516	2,110	863	10,555	14,378
	1,680	978	2,493	146	3,617
				9,733	9,733
58,768					58,768
	15	9	13	40	62
				120	120
472					472
				854	854
14,221,237	14,617,945	8,470,913	528,185	2,866,707	26,067,042

No. 8.—Exports, by Districts and Countries, of Foreign Gold and

[Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics,

Customs district and country.	GOLD.				
	In ore and base bullion.	Bullion refined.		Coin.	Total gold.
CUSTOMS DISTRICTS.	*Dollars.*	*Ounces.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Baltimore, Md				500	500
Newark, N. J					
New York, N. Y				1,849,018	1,849,018
Perth Amboy, N. J					
Mobile, Ala					
New Orleans, La					
Arizona					
Brazos de Santiago, Tex					
Saluria, Tex					
Alaska	3,550			500	4,050
Hawaii				1,626	1,626
San Francisco, Cal				322,152	322,152
Champlain, N. Y				776,125	776,125
Detroit, Mich					
Huron, Mich				1,138	1,138
Vermont, Vt				7,375	7,375
Total	3,550			2,958,434	2,961,984
COUNTRIES.					
Denmark				42	42
France				19,400	19,400
Italy					
United Kingdom					
British Honduras					
Dominion of Canada:					
Quebec, Ontario, etc				785,138	785,138
British Columbia	3,550				3,550
Central American States:					
Costa Rica					
Honduras					
Nicaragua					
Panama					
Salvador				72,952	72,952
Mexico				24,300	24,300
West Indies:					
British					
Cuba				1,757,276	1,757,276
Santo Domingo					
Brazil					
Colombia				500	500
Guiana—British					
Peru				48,000	48,000
Venezuela					
Hongkong					
Japan				249,200	249,200
British Australasia				750	750
British Oceania, all other					
German Oceania				876	876
Total	3,550			2,958,434	2,961,984

SILVER FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

Department of Commerce and Labor.]

SILVER.				
Contained in ore.	Bullion.		Coin.	Total silver.
Dollars.	*Ounces.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
	4,585,082	2,664,388		2,664,388
			725,419	725,419
	5,806,632	3,308,836		3,308,836
			9,464	9,464
			49,239	49,239
			7,000	7,000
			9,160	9,160
			124,867	124,867
			750	750
			2,890,870	2,890,870
			47,377	47,377
			1,956	1,956
			20,500	20,500
	4,732	2,649	49,499	52,148
	10,396,396	5,975,873	3,936,101	9,911,974
			958	958
			4,200	4,200
	10,391,664	5,973,224	134,733	6,107,957
			3,365	3,365
	4,732	2,649	120,082	122,731
			43,725	43,725
			12,362	12,362
			52,276	52,276
			345,000	345,000
			213,732	213,732
			31,755	31,755
			1,940	1,940
			3,000	3,000
			920	920
			10,488	10,488
			80,800	80,800
			140,883	140,883
			2,732,962	2,732,962
			2,920	2,920
	10,396,396	5,975,873	3,936,101	9,911,974

No. 9.—EXPORTS, BY DISTRICTS AND COUNTRIES, OF DOMESTIC GOLD AND

[Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics,

Customs districts and countries.	GOLD.				
	In ore and base bullion.	Bullion.			
		United States mint or assay office bars.		Other.	
CUSTOMS DISTRICTS.	*Dollars.*	*Ounces.*	*Dollars.*	*Ounces.*	*Dollars.*
Baltimore, Md					
Bangor, Me	300			31	601
Boston and Charlestown, Mass					
New York, N. Y	100,061	3,432,470	70,246,308		
Mobile, Ala					
New Orleans, La					
Paso del Norte, Tex	34,418				
Alaska	601,191				
Hawaii					
Puget Sound, Wash	244,887			279	5,226
San Francisco, Cal		149,760	3,087,514	38,672	797,605
Buffalo Creek, N. Y				2,465	51,050
Champlain, N. Y					
Genesee, N. Y					
Memphremagog, Vt					
Niagara, N. Y				344	6,454
Oswegatchie, N. Y					
Vermont, Vt	996			1,069	21,357
Total	981,853	3,582,230	73,333,822	42,860	882,298
COUNTRIES.					
Belgium					
France		3,432,470	70,246,308		
Germany	99,031				
United Kingdom	1,030				
Honduras					
Dominion of Canada:					
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc	300			31	601
Quebec, Ontario, etc	587,548			3,878	78,861
British Columbia	259,531			279	5,226
Central American States:					
Costa Rica					
Guatemala					
Honduras					
Nicaragua					
Panama					
Salvador					
Mexico	34,418				
West Indies:					
British					
Cuba					
Dutch					
Haiti					
Santo Domingo					
Argentina					
Colombia					
Guiana:					
British					
Dutch					
Venezuela					
Chinese Empire					
East Indies: British					
Hongkong					
Japan		149,760	3,087,514	38,672	797,605
Asia, all other					
French Oceania					
Total	981,853	3,582,230	73,333,822	42,860	882,298

SILVER FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

Department of Commerce and Labor.]

GOLD.		SILVER.				
Coin.	Total gold.	In ore and base bullion.	Bullion.		Coin.	Total silver.
Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Ounces.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
3,000	3,000					
	901		144	90		90
5,000	5,000				29,000	29,000
35,941,061	106,287,450	34,480	60,683,335	34,967,176	154,450	35,156,106
5,000	5,000					
224,840	224,840				45,665	45,665
	34,418	93,501				93,501
12,500	613,691					
75,950	75,950					
13,390	263,503	31,894			37,860	69,754
38,166	3,923,285		8,092,636	4,626,166		4,626,166
	51,060		204,531	119,111		119,111
2,178,800	2,178,800					
					25	25
6	6		222	133		133
2,142	8,596		44,621	24,572	4,050	28,622
			285	179		179
4,552,000	4,574,358		97,867	54,919		54,919
43,051,875	118,249,843	159,875	69,073,641	39,792,346	271,050	40,223,271
250,000	250,000					
6,250,000	76,496,808		2,787,029	1,596,869		1,596,869
2,600,000	2,699,031	29,290	46,824	25,800		55,090
2,000	3,030	5,190	57,792,825	33,341,048		33,346,238
5,000	5,000				2,115	2,115
	901		144	90		90
6,745,448	7,411,852		347,526	198,914	4,075	202,989
13,390	278,147	31,894			37,860	69,754
145,000	145,000				25,000	25,000
2,015	2,015					
14,500	14,500				6,300	6,300
9,340	9,340					
310,600	310,600					
2,185	2,185					
118,194	152,612	93,501				93,501
23,392	23,392		500	324	36,450	36,774
18,699,035	18,699,035				10,000	10,000
900	900				50	50
414,401	414,401					
222,809	222,809				135,900	135,900
6,750,000	6,750,000					
132,215	132,215				13,300	13,300
			3,670	2,182		2,182
5,000	5,000					
228,835	228,835					
125	125		2,067,620	1,186,566		1,186,566
1,000	1,000		77,678	43,996		43,996
105,748	105,748		4,295,885	2,438,300		2,438,300
	3,885,119		1,658,135	958,300		958,300
			805	457		457
743	743					
43,051,875	118,249,843	159,875	69,073,641	39,792,346	271,050	40,223,271

No. 10.—RECAPITULATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BULLION AND COIN DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

[Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Description.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess.	
			Imports.	Exports.
GOLD.				
Contained in domestic ore		$981,853		$981,853
Contained in foreign ore	$9,157,106	3,550	$9,153,556	
Domestic bullion		74,216,115		74,216,115
Foreign bullion	22,771,570		22,771,570	
United States coin	3,584,948	43,051,875		39,466,927
Foreign coin	49,289,610	2,958,434	46,331,176	
Total	84,803,234	121,211,827	78,256,302	114,664,895
Excess of				36,408,593
SILVER.				
Contained in domestic ore		159,875		159,875
Contained in foreign ore	14,221,237		14,221,237	
Domestic bullion		39,792,346		39,792,346
Foreign bullion	8,470,913	5,975,873	2,495,040	
United States coin	528,185	271,050	257,135	
Foreign coin	2,866,707	3,936,101		1,069,394
Total	26,087,042	50,135,245	16,978,412	41,021,615
Excess of				24,048,203

No. 11.—COINAGE OF NATIONS.

Country.	1902.		1903.		1904.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	$47,184,983	$48,188,944	$43,683,971	$19,874,440	$233,402,408	$15,695,610
Philippine Islands				17,438,713		4,308,229
Abyssinia				272,014		288,535
Arabia		2,044				4,083
Austria-Hungary	5,708,431	7,569,740	5,570,650	4,734,471	9,547,248	638,972
Liechtenstein						30,455
Belgium						618,758
Brazil	9,828				7,808	
British Empire:						
Australasia	55,541,989		54,106,064		54,829,240	
British Guiana				4,867		
Canada		354,000		311,539		350,000
Ceylon		133,320		194,660		
Great Britain	34,644,614	5,352,615	48,314,612	2,618,975	58,735,893	3,036,200
Honduras		10,000				
Hongkong		33,571,117		6,755,647		4,148,847
India		36,951,236		53,682,572		36,889,486
Newfoundland				15,000		
Straits Settlements		750,000		15,842,891		20,364,664
Chile						204,212
China						16,581,901
Colombia		460,000				
Costa Rica				40,023		58.170
Denmark				185,994	294,624	100,981
Ecuador		49,023				
Egypt				494,300		2,615,048
France	9,432,709	2,294,594	17,198,828	305,673	30,325,314	2,316,000
French colonies:						
Indo-China		4,936,448		10,778,311		5,750,712
Tunis	232	347	1,158,249	347	2,316,249	116,149
Germany	20,887,289	10,497,126	22,245,886	14,313,096	21,434,801	15,421,905
Colony of German East Africa		67,115				421,763
Honduras						20,415
Italy	22,851	1,000,161	25,592	20,698		60,629
Japan	15,101,520	315,144	14,548,296	374,828	31,179,904	2,417,549
Korea		210,403				
Mexico	816,078	24,687,100	683,589	27,238,450	1,150,654	19,343,540
Monaco					193,000	
Morocco		338,506		4,337,146		1,215,969
Netherlands		220,100	207,736	361,800		1,286,400
Dutch East Indies				402,000		402,000
Norway	336,729	230,748		135,742		80,507

No. 11.—Coinage of Nations—Continued.

Country.	1902.		1903.		1904.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
Panama						$2,071,014
Persia	$13,942	$7,900,783	$149,267	$7,046,743	$43,034	2,980,458
Peru	449,402	83,221	543,294	155,251	420,045	36,097
Portugal				421,200		248,492
Russia	26,447,649	3,323,037	27,740,593	4,042,190	10,458,689	3,609,176
San Salvador						1,000,000
Servia						2,393,200
Siam		2,551,929		11,576,827		1,318,021
Spain		501,606		2,046,092	14,722	1,489,972
Sweden	610,022	135,827		201,776		879,244
Switzerland	2,316,000		77,200	386,000	386,000	231,600
Turkey	880,907	686,300	4,245,730	1,257,573	5,687,952	1,146,416
Venezuela		392,778		600,000		579,000
Total	220,405,125	193,715,362	240,499,547	208,367,849	455,427,085	172,270,379

No. 12.—World's Production of Gold and Silver for the Calendar Year 1902.

Country.	GOLD.			SILVER.			
	Kilograms (fine).	Ounces (fine).	Value.	Kilograms (fine).	Ounces (fine).	Coining value.	Commercial value.
North America:							
United States	120,873	3,870,000	$80,000,000	1,726,603	55,500,000	$71,757,600	$29,415,000
Mexico	15,279	491,156	10,153,100	1,872,091	60,176,604	77,804,100	31,893,600
Canada	32,105	1,032,161	21,336,700	131,387	4,223,304	5,460,400	2,238,800
Africa	58,716	1,887,773	39,023,700				
Australasia	122,749	3,946,874	81,578,800	249,690	8,026,087	10,377,100	4,253,800
Europe:							
Russia	33,905	1,090,053	22,533,400	4,937	158,679	205,200	84,100
Austria-Hungary	3,267	105,037	2,171,300	58,523	1,881,182	2,432,200	997,000
Germany	94	3,023	62,500	178,082	5,722,641	7,399,000	3,033,000
Norway	3	97	2,000	6,422	206,413	266,900	109,400
Sweden	94	3,023	62,500	1,439	46,226	59,800	24,500
Italy	8	257	5,300	30,000	964,339	1,246,800	511,100
Spain	15	494	10,200	115,113	3,700,189	4,784,100	1,961,100
Portugal	2	63	1,300	118	3,773	4,900	2,000
Greece				33,044	1,062,177	1,373,300	563,000
Turkey	46	1,480	30,600	14,949	480,566	621,300	254,700
Finland	2	63	1,300	269	8,679	11,200	4,600
France				23,250	747,359	966,300	396,100
Great Britain	116	3,737	77,300	4,551	146,289	189,200	77,500
South America:							
Argentina	45	1,451	30,000	1,174	37,720	48,800	20,000
Bolivia	2	48	1,000	279,044	8,969,596	11,597,100	4,753,900
Chile	1,003	32,262	666,900	54,047	1,737,300	2,246,200	920,800
Colombia	3,796	122,031	2,522,600	55,269	1,776,604	2,297,000	941,600
Ecuador	301	9,675	200,000	240	7,736	10,000	4,100
Brazil	3,159	101,584	2,099,900				
Venezuela	653	20,985	433,800	58	1,887	2,400	1,000
Guiana (British)	2,721	87,491	1,808,600				
Guiana (Dutch)	484	15,577	322,000				
Guiana (French)	3,642	117,077	2,420,200				
Peru	3,500	112,525	2,326,100	132,668	4,264,528	5,513,700	2,260,200
Uruguay	87	2,796	57,800	24	755	1,000	400
Central America	3,012	96,842	2,001,900	30,217	971,320	1,255,800	514,800
Asia:							
Japan	2,973	95,579	1,975,800	56,614	1,819,711	2,352,900	964,500
China	13,138	422,401	8,731,800				
Korea	4,514	145,125	3,000,000				
British India	14,428	463,824	9,588,100				
East Indies (British)	1,545	49,686	1,027,100				
East Indies (Dutch)	713	22,930	474,000	3,793	121,919	157,600	64,600
Total	446,490	14,354,680	296,737,600	5,063,566	162,763,483	210,441,900	86,264,700

No. 12.—World's Production of Gold and Silver for the Calendar Year 1903—Continued.

Country.	GOLD.			SILVER.			
	Kilograms (fine).	Ounces (fine).	Value.	Kilograms (fine).	Ounces (fine).	Coining value.	Commercial value.
North America:							
United States	110,731	3,560,000	$73,591,700	1,689,270	54,300,000	$70,206,000	$29,322,000
Mexico	16,066	516,524	10,677,500	2,193,249	70,499,942	91,151,400	38,070,000
Canada	28,340	911,118	18,834,500	97,984	3,149,591	4,072,200	1,700,860
Africa	102,314	3,289,409	67,998,100	10,677	343,214	443,800	185,300
Australasia	134,231	4,315,538	89,210,100	301,238	9,682,856	12,519,300	5,228,700
Europe:							
Russia	37,063	1,191,582	24,632,200	4,724	151,835	196,300	82,000
Austria-Hungary	3,378	108,609	2,245,100	50,524	1,624,048	2,099,800	877,000
Germany	106	3,412	70,500	181,136	5,822,452	7,528,000	3,144,100
Norway	4	129	2,700	6,158	197,928	255,900	106,900
Sweden	51	1,640	33,900	1,061	34,117	44,100	18,400
Italy	40	1,291	26,700	25,085	806,335	1,042,500	435,400
Spain	8	262	5,400	151,757	4,878,076	6,307,000	2,634,200
Portugal	2	63	1,800	....	....	....	....
Greece	....	....	....	33,044	1,062,177	1,373,300	573,600
Turkey	31	999	20,700	14,274	458,880	593,200	247,800
Finland	3	96	2,000	299	9,618	12,400	5,200
France	....	....	....	23,250	747,369	966,300	403,600
Great Britain	116	3,737	77,800	4,551	146,289	189,200	79,000
South America:							
Argentina	45	1,451	30,000	2,880	92,592	119,700	50,000
Bolivia	5	142	2,900	189,252	6,083,833	7,865,300	3,285,000
Chile	958	30,812	636,900	27,001	868,067	1,122,400	468,700
Columbia	4,100	131,795	2,724,400	35,117	1,128,799	1,459,500	609,500
Ecuador	413	13,272	274,400	....	....	....	....
Brazil	3,431	110,314	2,280,400	....	....	....	....
Venezuela	127	4,087	84,500	....	....	....	....
Guiana—							
British	2,424	77,948	1,611,300	....	....	....	....
Dutch	566	18,183	375,900	....	....	....	....
French	3,162	101,658	2,101,500	....	....	....	....
Peru	892	28,669	592,600	54,339	1,746,674	2,258,300	943,200
Uruguay	77	2,491	51,500	....	....	....	....
Central America	2,822	90,716	1,875,300	65,831	2,116,063	2,735,900	1,142,700
Asia:							
Japan	3,130	100,683	2,081,300	56,379	1,812,222	2,343,100	978,600
China	11,021	354,334	7,324,700	....	....	....	....
Korea	4,514	145,125	3,000,000	....	....	....	....
India (British)	17,197	552,873	11,428,900	....	....	....	....
East Indies—							
British	2,096	67,377	1,392,800	....	....	....	....
Dutch	997	32,048	662,500	5,460	175,477	226,900	94,800
Total	490,461	15,768,387	325,961,500	5,224,585	167,987,894	217,181,800	90,686,500

No. 12.—World's Production of Gold and Silver for the Calendar Year 1904—Continued.

Country.	Gold.			Silver.			
	Kilograms (fine).	Ounces (fine).	Value.	Kilograms (fine).	Ounces (fine).	Coining value.	Commercial value.
North America:							
United States	121,072	3,892,480	$80,464,700	1,794,509	57,682,800	$74,579,800	$33,456,000
Mexico	18,967	609,781	12,605,300	1,891,764	60,808,978	78,621,700	35,269,200
Canada	24,676	793,350	16,400,000	115,688	3,718,668	4,808,000	2,156,800
Africa	129,272	4,156,084	85,913,900	15,132	486,408	628,900	282,100
Australasia	132,060	4,245,744	87,767,300	452,926	14,558,892	18,823,600	8,444,200
Europe:							
Russia	37,321	1,199,857	24,803,200	5,379	172,912	223,600	100,300
Austria-Hungary	3,186	102,423	2,117,300	61,840	1,987,797	2,570,100	1,152,900
Germany	97	3,130	64,700	180,411	5,799,133	7,497,900	3,363,500
Norway				8,095	260,210	336,400	150,900
Sweden	60	1,945	40,200	737	23,702	30,700	13,800
Italy	66	2,128	44,000	23,574	757,777	979,800	439,500
Spain				151,694	4,876,076	6,304,400	2,828,100
Greece				27,848	895,172	1,157,400	519,200
Turkey	44	1,400	29,000	17,567	564,685	730,100	327,500
France				18,966	609,638	788,200	353,600
Great Britain	154	4,952	102,400	5,489	174,517	225,600	101,200
South America:							
Argentina	14	446	9,200	2,058	66,153	85,500	38,400
Bolivia	5	147	3,000	189,252	6,083,333	7,865,300	3,528,300
Chile	958	30,812	636,900	27,005	868,067	1,122,400	503,500
Colombia	2,971	95,518	1,974,400	29,432	946,066	1,223,200	548,700
Ecuador	200	6,430	132,900				
Brazil	3,075	98,854	2,043,500				
Venezuela	451	14,512	300,000				
British Guiana	2,421	77,828	1,608,800				
Dutch Guiana	724	23,277	481,200				
French Guiana	2,691	86,532	1,788,800				
Peru	2,000	64,300	1,329,200	93,601	3,008,705	3,890,000	1,745,100
Uruguay	37	1,209	25,000	34	1,093	1,400	600
Central America	1,686	54,214	1,120,700	20,381	655,357	847,300	380,100
Asia:							
Japan	5,994	192,726	3,984,000	99,820	3,208,620	4,148,500	1,861,000
China	6,772	217,688	4,500,000				
Korea	4,514	145,125	3,000,000				
Siam	78	2,508	51,300				
India	17,297	556,097	11,495,500				
British East Indies	2,096	67,375	1,392,800				
Dutch East Indies	997	32,046	662,500	5,459	175,479	226,900	101,800
Total	521,956	16,780,913	346,892,200	5,238,611	168,390,238	217,716,700	97,666,800

No. 13.—Production of Gold and Silver in

[From 1493 to 1885 is from a table of averages for certain periods, compiled by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer,

	Period.	GOLD.			
		Average annual for period.		Total for period.	
		Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Value.
1	1493-1520	186,470	$3,855,000	5,221,160	$107,931,000
2	1521-1544	230,194	4,759,000	5,524,656	114,205,000
3	1545-1560	273,596	5,656,000	4,377,544	90,492,000
4	1561-1580	219,906	4,546,000	4,398,120	90,917,000
5	1581-1600	237,267	4,905,000	4,745,340	98,095,000
6	1601-1620	273,918	5,662,000	5,478,360	113,248,000
7	1621-1640	266,845	5,516,000	5,336,900	110,324,000
8	1641-1660	281,955	5,828,000	5,639,110	116,571,000
9	1661-1680	297,709	6,154,000	5,954,180	123,084,000
10	1681-1700	346,095	7,154,000	6,921,895	143,088,000
11	1701-1720	412,163	8,520,000	8,243,260	170,403,000
12	1721-1740	613,422	12,681,000	12,268,440	253,611,000
13	1741-1760	791,211	16,356,000	15,824,230	327,116,000
14	1761-1780	665,666	13,761,000	13,313,315	275,211,000
15	1781-1800	571,948	11,823,000	11,438,970	236,464,000
16	1801-1810	571,563	11,815,000	5,715,627	118,152,000
17	1811-1820	367,957	7,606,000	3,679,568	76,063,000
18	1821-1830	457,044	9,448,000	4,570,444	94,479,000
19	1831-1840	652,291	13,484,000	6,522,913	134,841,000
20	1841-1850	1,760,502	36,393,000	17,605,018	363,928,000
21	1851-1855	6,410,324	132,513,000	32,051,621	662,566,000
22	1856-1860	6,486,262	134,083,000	32,431,312	670,415,000
23	1861-1865	5,949,582	122,989,000	29,747,913	614,944,000
24	1866-1870	6,270,086	129,614,000	31,350,430	648,071,000
25	1871-1875	5,591,014	115,577,000	27,955,068	577,883,000
26	1876-1880	5,543,110	114,586,000	27,715,550	572,931,000
27	1881-1885	4,794,755	99,116,000	23,973,773	495,582,000
28	1886-1890	5,461,282	112,895,000	27,306,411	564,474,000
29	1891-1895	7,882,565	162,947,000	39,412,823	814,736,000
30	1896-1900	12,446,939	257,301,100	62,234,698	1,286,505,400
31	1901	12,698,089	262,492,900	12,698,089	262,492,900
32	1902	14,354,680	296,737,600	14,354,680	296,737,600
33	1903	15,768,387	325,961,500	15,768,387	325,961,500
34	1904	16,780,913	346,892,200	16,780,913	346,892,200
	Total			546,560,718	11,298,414,600

THE WORLD SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

For the years 1886 to 1901 the production is the annual estimate of the Bureau of the Mint.]

SILVER.				PERCENTAGE OF PRODUCTION.				
Annual average for period.		Total for period.		By weight.		By value.		
Fine ounces.	Coining value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	
1,511,050	$1,954,000	42,309,400	$54,703,000	11	89	66.4	33.6	1
2,899,930	3,740,000	69,598,320	89,986,000	7.4	92.6	55.9	44.1	2
10,017,940	12,952,000	160,287,040	207,240,000	2.7	97.3	30.4	69.6	3
9,628,925	12,450,000	192,578,500	248,990,000	2.2	97.8	26.7	73.3	4
13,467,635	17,413,000	269,352,700	348,254,000	1.7	98.3	22	78	5
13,596,235	17,579,000	271,924,700	351,579,000	2	98	24.4	75.6	6
12,654,240	16,361,000	253,084,800	327,221,000	2.1	97.9	25.2	74.8	7
11,776,545	15,226,000	235,530,900	304,525,000	2.3	97.7	27.7	72.3	8
10,834,550	14,008,000	216,691,000	280,166,000	2.7	97.3	30.5	69.5	9
10,992,085	14,212,000	219,841,700	284,240,000	3.1	96.9	33.5	66.5	10
11,432,540	14,781,000	228,650,800	295,629,000	3.5	96.5	36.6	63.4	11
13,863,080	17,924,000	277,261,600	358,480,000	4.2	95.8	41.4	58.6	12
17,140,612	22,162,000	342,812,235	443,232,000	4.4	95.6	42.5	57.5	13
20,985,591	27,133,000	419,711,820	542,658,000	3.1	96.9	33.7	66.3	14
28,261,779	36,540,000	565,235,580	730,810,000	2	98	24.4	75.6	15
28,746,922	37,168,000	287,469,225	371,677,000	1.9	98.1	24.1	75.9	16
17,385,755	22,479,000	173,857,555	224,780,000	2.1	97.9	25.3	74.7	17
14,807,004	19,144,000	148,070,040	191,444,000	3	97	33	67	18
19,175,867	24,793,000	191,758,675	247,930,000	3.3	96.7	35.2	64.8	19
25,090,342	32,440,000	250,903,422	324,400,000	6.6	93.4	52.9	47.1	20
28,488,597	36,824,000	142,442,986	184,169,000	18.4	81.6	78.3	21.7	21
29,095,428	37,618,000	145,477,142	188,092,000	18.2	81.8	78.1	21.9	22
35,401,972	45,772,000	177,009,862	228,861,000	14.4	85.6	72.9	27.1	23
43,051,583	55,663,000	215,257,914	278,313,000	12.7	87.3	70	30	24
63,317,014	81,864,000	316,585,069	409,322,000	8.1	91.9	58.5	41.5	25
78,775,602	101,851,000	393,878,009	509,256,000	6.6	93.4	53	47	26
92,003,944	118,955,000	460,019,722	594,773,000	5	95	45.5	54.5	27
108,911,431	140,815,000	544,557,155	704,074,000	4.8	95.2	44.5	55.5	28
157,581,331	203,742,000	787,906,656	1,018,708,000	4.8	95.2	44.4	55.6	29
165,693,304	214,229,700	828,466,522	1,071,148,400	7	93	54.6	45.4	30
173,011,283	223,691,300	173,011,283	223,691,300	6.8	93.2	54	46	31
162,763,483	210,441,900	162,763,483	210,441,900	8.1	91.9	58.9	41.1	32
167,937,894	217,131,800	167,937,894	217,131,800	8.6	91.4	60	40	33
168,390,238	217,716,700	168,390,238	217,716,700	9.1	90.9	61.5	38.5	34
....	....	9,500,683,947	12,283,642,100	5.4	94.6	47.9	52.1	

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O

59TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 20.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1905.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Document No. 2424.
Internal Revenue.

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REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to make report of the operations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, with a statement, as required by law, of the receipts from the several sources of internal revenue for the months of July, August, and September of the current fiscal year.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts of this Bureau for said year were $234,187,976.37, being an excess of $1,284,195.31 over the collections for the preceding year.

The receipts for the first three months of the current fiscal year show an increase in collections as compared with the same months of the past fiscal year. I estimate that the receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, will aggregate $242,000,000.

The objects of internal-revenue taxation producing the largest amount of revenue are (*a*) distilled spirits, being spirits distilled from grain, apples, peaches, etc.; (*b*) fermented liquors, including beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors; and (*c*) tobacco, including cigars, cigarettes, snuff, chewing and smoking tobacco.

During the past fiscal year there was collected from the tax on distilled spirits, $129,512,628.19; on fermented liquors, $49,459,539.93; on tobacco, $45,659,910.50.

RECEIPTS IN LARGE TAX-PAYING DISTRICTS.

The leading States in the payment of internal-revenue taxes for the past year are Illinois, $51,892,703.18; New York, $27,991,572.20; Indiana, $24,652,244.26; Kentucky, $21,754,399.70; Ohio, $19,782,615.61; Pennsylvania, $19,196,170.42. Among the States paying the smallest amounts are Idaho, Maine, Mississippi, Nevada, North Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming.

Of the 66 collection districts in the territory of the United States subject to internal-revenue laws, the Fifth district of Illinois reported the largest collections, $34,691,666.

In 1904 the total production of distilled spirits was 139,505,214 gallons; in 1905, 153,259,379 gallons. In 1904, in round numbers, 118,400,000 gallons of tax-paid spirits were withdrawn; in 1905, 117,700,000. There has been an increase in the amount of tobacco and snuff manufactured, and in the production of beer.

The four States having the largest production of distilled spirits during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, are Illinois, 44,408,930 gallons; Kentucky, 30,848,701 gallons; Indiana, 21,266,932 gallons; Ohio, 11,754,912 gallons. The two collection districts having the largest output of distilled spirits are the Fifth district of Illinois, 34,472,990 gallons, and the Fifth district of Kentucky, 14,288,755 gallons.

The four States which made the largest quantity of fermented liquor are New York, 11,062,210 barrels; Pennsylvania, 6,114,257 barrels; Illinois, 4,777,783 barrels, and Wisconsin, 4,112,708 barrels. The two districts which produced the largest quantity of fermented liquor are the Third district of New York, 4,343,049 barrels, and the First district of Illinois, 4,001,426 barrels.

The four States producing the greatest number of cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, and the production of each during the year are Pennsylvania, 1,892,274,290; New York, 1,320,633,477; Ohio, 609,391,597; and New Jersey, 413,481,947.

The two districts showing the largest output of cigars are the Ninth Pennsylvania, 763,851,120, and the Third New York, 697,995,110.

The States showing the greatest production of little cigars (weighing less than 3 pounds per thousand) are Virginia, 349,023,940; Maryland, 263,643,700, and New York, 98,399,289.

The greatest production by districts is Maryland, 263,643,700; Second district, Virginia, 189,020,140; Sixth district, Virginia, 160,003,800, and Second district, New York, 66,051,720.

The States of New York, Virginia, Louisiana, and California, in the order named, show the greatest production of cigarettes weighing less than 3 pounds per thousand: New York produced 2,140,369,834; Virginia, 787,792,420; Louisiana, 279,265,920, and California, 72,214,535.

The two districts producing the greatest number of little cigarettes are the Second New York, which produced 1,227,021,865, and the Second Virginia, which produced 763,348,290.

New York State produced the greatest number of large cigarettes, 6,507,653, of which number, 4,310,353 were manufactured in the Third district and 2,179,010 in the Second district.

The States of North Carolina, Missouri, Kentucky, and Virginia, in the order named, were the largest manufacturers of both chewing and smoking tobacco, the quantity being, North Carolina, 68,502,499 pounds; Missouri, 68,319,983 pounds; Kentucky, 40,766,729 pounds, and Virginia, 28,983,362 pounds.

The First Missouri district produced the largest quantity, its returns showing the manufacture of 68,061,752 pounds during the year, the next largest being the Fifth Kentucky, 35,908,485 pounds.

OLEOMARGARINE.

There has been a substantial increase in the amount of colored oleomargarine produced and tax paid and in total sum received from the oleo tax, as appears from the following comparative statement showing the different kinds of oleomargarine produced, tax paid, and the amount collected in the United States during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1904 and 1905:

	Rate per pound.	1904.		1905.	
		Pounds.	Collection.	Pounds.	Collection.
Oleomargarine	$0.10	1,639,102	$163,910.23	3,284,851	$328,485.08
	.00¼	46,432,388	116,080.97	46,596,132	116,490.33
Total	....	48,071,490	279,991.20	49,880,983	444,975.41

There was virtually no change in the amount of uncolored oleomargarine produced, and a slight reduction in sum total exported. In 1904 we exported free of tax 2,628,365 pounds; in 1905, 2,543,433 pounds.

The State of Illinois produced the largest quantity of oleomargarine, 30,612,100 pounds, of which 30,611,800 pounds were made in the First district of that State.

COST OF COLLECTING THE INTERNAL REVENUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING SAME.

The cost of collecting the internal revenues for the past fiscal year was 2.01 per cent. The average cost since the creation of this Bureau is 2.83 per cent.

This average is low, but the cost of collections is largely increased by "free work" done in this Bureau through services rendered by high class internal-revenue employees in connection with distilled spirits, which pay no revenue into the Treasury in connection with this free work performed.

FIRST.

Under existing laws the gauging of spirits at rectifying houses is done without cost to the rectifiers, and stamps are furnished by the Bureau for packages of rectified spirits and wholesale liquor dealers' packages without charge for the stamps themselves or for the labor done by Government officials in affixing them.

During the fiscal year just closed there were issued in two large internal-revenue collection districts 797,709 stamps for rectifiers and wholesale liquor dealers. The total cost to the Government in gauging rectified spirits in these two districts was at least $70,000.

In addition to the expense of gauging and the cost of stamps, clerks in the collectors' offices in these two districts were paid salaries in connection with this free work aggregating at least $6,000, and in addition much work was done in the local office here in connection with this stamping and gauging.

This gauging is done and these classes of stamps are issued in virtually all collection districts, and several other districts show approximately as much work done as the two heretofore considered.

The average yearly total of rectifiers' and wholesale liquor dealers' stamps issued for the fiscal years 1901–1904, inclusive, was 3,570,800.

The number of these stamps being used is increasing, and it is believed that a fair estimate of the number that probably will be placed upon these packages will soon reach 4,000,000 yearly.

The act of July 20, 1868, imposed a tax of 25 cents each on stamps for rectified spirits and wholesale liquor dealers' packages, and the same rate was in force until August 1, 1872. (Act of June 6, 1872.) During this period there was collected in the whole United States from these classes of stamps:

Rectifiers' stamps	$1,260,506.75
Wholesale liquor dealers' stamps	564,243.75
Total	1,824,750.50

The average per year for this period was as follows:

Rectifiers' stamps	$315,126.69
Wholesale liquor dealers' stamps	141,060.94
Total average per year	456,187.63

The total number of stamps issued during this period was:

Rectifiers' stamps	5,042,027
Wholesale liquor dealers' stamps	2,256,975
Total	7,299,002

The average per year of stamps issued during said period:

Rectifiers' stamps	1,260,507
Wholesale liquor dealers' stamps	564,244
Total per year	1,824,751

The act of June 6, 1872, reduced the price of these stamps to 10 cents each from and after August 1, 1872, and this value continued until the taking effect of the act of May 28, 1880, since which time no charge has been made for rectifiers' or wholesale liquor dealers' stamps.

During the period intervening between the acts of June 6, 1872, and May 28, 1880, there was collected, at the rate of 10 cents per stamp, the following amounts:

Rectifiers' stamps	$1,129,891.80
Wholesale liquor dealers' stamps	426,326.85
Total for period	1,556,218.65

The average per year being—

Rectifiers' stamps	$141,236.47
Wholesale liquor dealers' stamps	53,290.86
Total average per year	194,527.33

Number of stamps issued during period—

Rectifiers' stamps	11,298,918
Wholesale liquor dealers' stamps	4,263,268
Total	15,562,186

The average per year for the period was—

Rectifiers' stamps	1,412,365
Wholesale liquor dealers' stamps	532,908
Total yearly average	1,945,273

These free stamps are prepared by the Government at a heavy cost for paper, plates, printing, binding, handling, transportation, and necessary clerical work.

Wholesale liquor dealers and rectifiers pay at this time what is termed the special tax on the business, being at the rate of $100 per year for wholesale liquor dealers, and either $100 or $200 per year for rectifiers, according to the amount of business done.

These special taxes were paid during the periods above set forth when charge was made for the stamps furnished them.

The special tax received from these two classes of taxpayers equals perhaps the cost of the stamps furnished them and the work done in gauging, so that at present, as a matter of fact, the Government virtually receives nothing in the way of revenue by the issuance of these special tax stamps, because the sum derived therefrom is exhausted in paying the cost of the stamps and the official gauging.

Other special taxpayers, such as retail liquor dealers, brewers, oleomargarine manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers in oleomargarine, receive no similar and corresponding benefit.

Reasons why the Government should furnish these stamps free of charge and meet the expenses of gauging rectified spirits which pay no tax in connection with and by reason of rectification, the tax having been paid when the spirits were originally withdrawn from the distillery warehouse, are not apparent, and it is submitted whether in justice to the Government and to its revenues a proper charge should not be made for these stamps of, say, 20 cents for each stamp.

It is possible that the use of the wholesale liquor dealers' stamps might be decreased somewhat should such a charge be made.

I therefore recommend that through proper legislation a charge of 20 cents per stamp be made for each stamp issued to rectifiers or wholesale liquor dealers for use upon packages prepared and sent out by them. From this source an increased revenue of some $750,000 to $800,000 would be produced. This sum would cover, possibly more than cover, the entire expense of the work done by Government officials in connection with this class of dealers.

SECOND.

In the last annual report of this Bureau attention was distinctly called to the fortification of sweet wines through the use of grape brandy withdrawn free of tax. A recommendation was made that a tax of 25 cents per gallon be imposed on all such brandy. I feel it proper to renew that recommendation.

During the past fiscal year there were gauged and withdrawn free of tax 3,430,829 taxable gallons of grape brandy for fortification purposes. If the tax paid by distilled spirits, of $1.10 per gallon, had been collected upon this brandy, it would have amounted to $3,773,911.90. If a tax of 25 cents per gallon had been imposed, as recommended, this would have produced during the past fiscal year $857,707.25.

Assuming that the law under which brandy for this purpose was withdrawn free of tax was originally enacted to encourage wine production in the United States, it is respectfully submitted that the time has come when some tax should be imposed upon this brandy.

The cost to the Government in salaries and expenses of gaugers employed in gauging brandy withdrawn for fortification purposes, and other expenses pertaining thereto in the collection districts where the work is done, the cost of the services of clerks in this Bureau, blanks, laboratory work, locks, express charges, etc., will aggregate at least $50,000 for this fiscal year. These expenses are all paid out of the appropriations for this Bureau without the receipt of $1 income by reason of this outlay.

If the users of this brandy, the wine makers, contend that it would impede and interfere with the prompt conduct of business at wineries where brandy is used should it be required that a revenue stamp be affixed to each package when withdrawn from a bonded warehouse, as is now the law in the case of other distilled spirits, then this tax if imposed could be levied in a form different from that used in connection with the withdrawal of other distilled spirits and the necessity of using a stamp could be avoided and the withdrawal expedited. The wine maker could execute at the beginning of. the season to the Government a bond sufficient to cover the amount found due either at the expiration of each month of the wine-making season or the total amount found due at the end of the season.

Should these two recommendations meet with approval it would result in a probable increase of the revenues of this Bureau to the extent of a million and a half dollars annually, and this sum would fully compensate for what may be properly termed "free work" now done in the collection of internal-revenue taxes, and there would be small additional cost to the Bureau through the collection of this additional amount.

THIRD.

There is another class of free work done in this Bureau which adds to its expenses without increasing its collections.

Under the statutes existing, alcohol is withdrawn free of tax when used by various Departments of the Government, and also when withdrawn for use by incorporated or chartered scientific institutions or colleges for use in chemical laboratories or for preserving specimens.

The services of gaugers, clerks in collectors' offices, and clerks in this office are employed in connection with such withdrawals.

During the last fiscal year there were withdrawn from distillery warehouses and bonded warehouses, under these statutory exemptions or exceptions, 2,113,389 taxable gallons of alcohol. The tax on this total amount would be $2,300,000. The work done by the revenue officials and its cost is the same to the Bureau as if the tax had been paid.

Of this total of over 2,000,000 gallons, 1,676,000 gallons were withdrawn for the Navy Department, 153,322 gallons for the War Department, 13,800 gallons for the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

Should this tax be paid it would simply take money out of one pocket of the Government and place it into another pocket; and therefore no recommendation on the subject is made.

CONDUCT OF BUREAU EMPLOYEES.

Desire for unlawful gain, a human appetite existing at all times and among all peoples, leads to the perpetration of constant and repeated violations of law by those subject to the payment of internal-revenue taxes in attempting to avoid the payment of sums legally due.

The majority of those engaged in pursuits subject to internal-revenue inspection, control, and tax are honest; but full enough of the other class exist, and constant diligent effort by revenue officials is demanded to prevent these violations and frauds.

In some cases, unfortunately, Government officials assigned to duty at the place of business of the taxpayer, or in overcharge of such places, combine, cooperate, and conspire with him in his efforts to defeat the collection of legal dues.

During the past twelve months special efforts have been made by this Bureau, in connection with the Department of Justice, to bring to punishment, in all portions of the United States, all guilty of this offense.

It is the especial desire and purpose of the Bureau to prosecute and secure the conviction, by the use of all proper means, of any and all of its officials who may be guilty of uniting with taxpayers in their efforts to avoid the payment of moneys due for internal-revenue taxes.

While this condition exists to a limited degree, both as to the number of individuals and sections of the country, I find great pleasure in the fact that officials employed in the internal-revenue service are, as a rule, faithful and honest, and I cordially express thorough appreciation of the energy and fidelity shown by the great majority of those employed in this office and those engaged in their respective duties throughout the 66 collection districts.

Passing to the detailed statement of the work of the Bureau, attention is called, first, to the—

RECEIPTS FOR FIRST THREE MONTHS, CURRENT FISCAL YEAR.

The following table shows the receipts from the several objects of taxation for the first three months of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1905 and 1906. A comparison of the receipts for the two periods is also given:

Objects of taxation.	Amount of tax paid during first 3 months of fiscal year—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1905.	1906.		
SPIRITS.				
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs, and cherries	$817,433.40	$891,422.15	$73,988.75	....
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs, and cherries	28,417,940.80	29,296,556.79	878,615.99	....
Rectifiers (special tax)	136,604.25	134,791.76	....	$1,812.49
Retail liquor dealers (special tax)	3,008,673.18	2,944,285.16	....	64,388.02
Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax)	318,686.83	315,317.64	....	3,369.19
Manufacturers of stills (special tax)	420.83	666.66	245.83	....
Stills and worms manufactured (special tax)	520.00	940.00	420.00	....
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export	654.00	612.40	....	41.60
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond	10,498.00	19,682.00	9,184.00	....
Total	32,211,431.29	33,104,224.56	892,793.27	....
TOBACCO.				
Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand	5,299,591.42	5,523,774.67	224,183.25	....
Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand	92,823.57	111,369.40	18,545.83	....
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, 36 cents per pound	774,182.16	787,762.78	13,580.62	....

Objects of taxation.	Amount of tax paid during first 3 months of fiscal pear—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1905.	1906.		
TOBACCO—continued.				
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, 18 cents per pound	$78,181.62	$88,588.37	$10,456.75	....
Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand	6,283.77	5,707.74	....	$576.03
Snuff	288,120.02	292,504.33	4,384.31	....
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	4,918,280.94	5,231,523.97	313,243.03	....
Total	11,457,363.50	12,041,231.26	583,867.76	....
FERMENTED LIQUORS.				
Ale, beer, lager beer, porter, and other similar fermented liquors	14,563,264.98	15,907,541.71	1,344,276.73	....
Brewers (special tax)	85,420.42	82,904.18	....	2,516.24
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	162,966.88	182,178.75	19,211.87	....
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	262,536.43	270,022.12	7,485.69	....
Total	15,074,188.71	16,442,646.76	1,368,458.05	....
OLEOMARGARINE.				
Oleomargarine, domestic, artificially colored in imitation of butter	15,256.94	39,160.30	23,903.36	....
Oleomargarine free from coloration that causes it to look like butter of any shade of yellow	18,771.14	26,292.57	7,521.43	....
Oleomargarine imported from foreign countries	....	....	....	....
Manufacturers of oleomargarine (special tax)	8,400.00	6,600.00	....	1,800.00
Retail dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter (special tax)	6,490.05	17,154.00	10,663.95	....
Retail dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration (special tax)	29,452.05	31,545.50	2,093.45	....
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter (special tax)	1,920.00	5,440.00	3,520.00	....
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration (special tax)	28,133.37	28,708.33	574.96	....
Total	108,423.55	154,900.70	46,477.15	....
ADULTERATED BUTTER.				
Adulterated butter manufactured or sold, etc	193.60	72.00	....	121.60
Manufacturers of adulterated butter (special tax)	1,692.20	50.00	....	1,642.20
Retail dealers in adulterated butter (special tax)	....	60.00	60.00	....
Wholesale dealers in adulterated butter (special tax)	....	670.00	670.00	....
Total	1,885.80	852.00	....	1,033.80
PROCESS OR RENOVATED BUTTER.				
Process or renovated butter manufactured or sold, etc	28,501.76	29,636.08	1,134.32	....
Manufacturers of process or renovated butter (special tax)	1,695.84	1,729.17	33.33	....
Total	30,197.60	31,365.25	1,167.65	....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Filled cheese	....	....	....	....
Mixed flour	717.93	640.90	....	77.03
Playing cards	81,699.48	97,614.60	15,915.12	....
Penalties	28,848.71	59,005.81	30,157.10	....
Collections not otherwise herein provided for	[a] 549,807.94	[b] 17,557.92	....	532,250.02
Total	661,074.06	174,819.23	....	486,254.83
Aggregate receipts	59,544,564.51	61,950,039.76	2,405,475.25	....

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[a] Includes $544,934.44 from legacies on which the tax had accrued prior to the repeal of the act.
[b] Includes $14,662.27 from legacies on which the tax had accrued prior to the repeal of the act.

COST OF COLLECTION.

The cost of collection for the past fiscal year, distributed among the different items of appropriation, was approximately as follows:

For salaries and expenses of collectors, including pay of deputy collectors, clerks, etc.	$1,866,631.34
For salaries and expenses of deputy collectors under act of June 13, 1898	113,973.56
For salaries and expenses of agents under act of June 13, 1898	52,724.71
For salaries of clerks, office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under act of June 13, 1898	59,522.50
For salaries and expenses of revenue agents, gaugers, storekeepers, and storekeeper-gaugers, and miscellaneous expenses	2,209,792.44
For paper for internal-revenue stamps	58,926.79
For expenses of detecting and punishing violations of internal-revenue laws	81,990.06
For salaries of officers, clerks, and employees in the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue	261,734.92
Total amount expended	4,705,296.32

ESTIMATED EXPENSES FOR NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

I estimate the expenses of the Internal-Revenue Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, as follows:

Salaries and expenses of collectors of internal revenue: For salaries and expenses of collectors of internal revenue, and deputy collectors, and surveyors, and clerks, and transportation of public funds, and other expenses	$2,000,000
Salaries and expenses of agents and subordinate officers of internal revenue: For salaries and expenses of forty revenue agents provided for by law, and fees and expenses of gaugers, salaries and expenses of storekeepers and storekeeper-gaugers, and miscellaneous expenses incident to the collection of internal revenue	2,200,000
Paper for internal-revenue stamps: For paper for internal-revenue stamps, including freight	65,000
Punishment for violation of internal-revenue laws: For detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws or conniving at the same, including payments for information and detection of such violations	100,000
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue: For salaries of officers, clerks, and subordinate officers	324,120
Total	4,689,120
Salaries, Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue (reimbursable): For salaries of two stamp agents and one counter	3,400

In presenting the estimate of the expenses of this Bureau for the next fiscal year (1907), to wit, $4,689,120, every effort has been made to provide for due and proper economy. Though this rule has been observed, it is believed that reduction of cost of collection may be extended to a point where it leads to detriment of the service, to loss of revenue, to public inconvenience, and ill temper.

SALARIES.

I have the honor to recommend that Congress appropriate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, the sum of $324,120 as salaries for the following officers, clerks, and employees in this Bureau:

One Commissioner, at	$6,000
Two deputy commissioners, one at $4,000 and one at $3,600	7,600
One chemist, at	2,500
Two heads of division, at	2,500
Six heads of division, at	2,250

One superintendent of stamp vault, at	$2,000
One stenographer, at	1,800
Twenty-seven clerks, at	1,800
Twenty-five clerks, at	1,600
Thirty-six clerks, at	1,400
Thirty-seven clerks, at	1,200
Thirty clerks, at	1,000
Forty-seven clerks, at	900
One clerk, at	800
Two messengers, at	840
Nineteen assistant messengers, at	720
Twenty-one laborers, at	660

An aggregate of 259 persons.

I also recommend the appropriation of the sum of $3,400 as salaries for two stamp agents, one at $1,600, one at $900, and one counter at $900, the same to be reimbursed by the stamp manufacturer, as provided by the act of August 5, 1882.

SCALE OF SALARIES OF COLLECTORS.

The recommendations made for the salaries of collectors are based upon an estimate of their probable collections according to the following scale, with the qualifications that if the actual collections should vary from the amounts estimated the salaries will be readjusted at the end of the fiscal year:

For collection of—	Salary.	For collection of—	Salary.
$25,000 or less	$2,000	$375,001 to $425,000	$3,375
25,001 to $37,500	2,125	425,001 to 475,000	3,500
37,501 to 50,000	2,250	475,001 to 550,000	3,625
50,001 to 75,000	2,375	550,001 to 625,000	3,750
75,001 to 100,000	2,500	625,001 to 700,000	3,875
100,001 to 125,000	2,625	700,001 to 775,000	4,000
125,001 to 175,000	2,750	775,001 to 850,000	4,125
175,001 to 225,000	2,875	850,001 to 925,000	4,250
225,001 to 275,000	3,000	925,001 to 1,000,000	4,375
275,001 to 325,000	3,125	1,000,001 and upward	4,500
325,001 to 375,000	3,250		

In addition to the salary based upon the above-mentioned scale the collector shall receive a commission of one-half of 1 per cent on tax-paid spirit stamps, and may receive additional compensation on account of territorial extent, as provided by law, provided the gross compensation does not exceed $4,500. (See secs. 3148 and 3314, Rev. Stat.).

OFFICIAL FORCE.

The force connected with this Bureau during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1905, in the various districts throughout the United States, as reorganized under the Executive order of May 21, 1887, was 66 collectors, who received per annum salaries as follows:

Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
42	$4,500.00	1	$4,250.00	1	$3,389.88
2	4,487.50	1	4,125.00	1	3,375.00
1	4,384.72	3	4,000.00	1	3,125.00
1	4,375.00	1	3,975.00	1	3,025.00
1	4,276.77	1	3,625.00	2	3,000.00
1	4,268.03	3	3,500.00	2	2,875.00

There were also employed 996 deputy collectors, who received, per annum, salaries as follows:

Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
31	$2,000	42	$1,300	7	$700
3	1,900	242	1,200	25	600
38	1,800	4	1,150	14	500
7	1,700	125	1,100	2	480
26	1,600	131	1,000	11	400
1	1,550	68	900	1	360
34	1,500	1	850	19	300
5	1,450	19	800	1	60
126	1,400	6	750	1	50
4	1,350	2	720		

There were also employed in the offices of the different collectors 134 clerks, who received, per annum, salaries as follows:

Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
2	$1,600	4	$1,150	2	$750
4	1,500	12	1,100	1	720
7	1,400	25	1,000	1	700
4	1,300	21	900	2	600
36	1,200	12	800	1	480

Also 12 messengers or janitors, who received per annum salaries as follows:

Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
1	$800	2	$480	1	$400
5	600	1	450	2	300

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, 257 officers, clerks, messengers, and laborers were employed in this Bureau, and the aggregate amount paid during the year for their salaries was $321,257.42.

The number of persons employed during the year ended June 30, 1905, under the act of June 13, 1898, was as follows:

In Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., 57; in the several collection districts throughout the country, 129, including 19 revenue agents.

STOREKEEPERS, GAUGERS, ETC.

There were also employed 246 gaugers, who received fees not to exceed $5 per day; 122 storekeepers, whose pay did not exceed $4 per day; 2,011 storekeeper-gaugers, whose pay ranged from $2 to $5 per day, and 10 distillery surveyors. All of the employes above enumerated were paid only when actually employed.

INTERNAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS DURING THE LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE RECEIPTS FROM THE SEVERAL OBJECTS OF INTERNAL TAXATION IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1904 AND 1905.

Objects of taxation.	Receipts during fiscal years ended June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1904.	1905.		
SPIRITS.				
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs, and cherries	$1,801,064.53	$1,754,523.42	....	$46,541.11
Spiritis distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs, and cherries	127,763,177.96	127,758,104.77	....	5,073.19
Rectifiers (special tax)	297,637.75	306,123.85	$8,486.10	....
Wine made in imitation of champagne, and liquors produced by being rectified, etc	....	687.80	687.80	....
Retail liquor dealers (special tax)	5,341,573.56	5,492,407.54	150,833.98	....
Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax)	553,618.56	579,800.71	26,182.15	....
Manufacturers of stills (special tax)	987.51	1,029.18	41.67	....
Stills and worms manufactured (special tax)	3,240.00	2,640.00	....	600.00
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export	2,663.55	2,903.85	240.30	....
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond	46,052.00	60,292.00	14,240.00	....
Total	135,810,015.42	135,958,513.12	148,497.70	....
TOBACCO.				
Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand	20,122,415.59	20,582,743.73	460,328.14	....
Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand	376,296.25	393,348.22	17,051.97	....
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, 36 cents per pound	2,921,852.50	3,004,925.40	83,072.90	....
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, 18 cents per pound	281,482.17	316,372.18	34,890.01	....
Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand	25,264.83	25,262.71	....	2.12
Snuff	1,209,454.80	1,267,911.66	58,456.86	....
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	19,719,042.61	20,069,346.60	350,303.99	....
Total	44,655,808.75	45,659,910.50	1,004,101.75	....
FERMENTED LIQUORS.				
Ale, beer, lager beer, porter, and other similar fermented liquors	48,208,182.56	49,459,589.93	1,251,407.37	....
Brewers (special tax)	165,881.87	164,741.79	....	1,139.58
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	247,035.60	260,431.76	13,396.16	....
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	462,409.24	475,839.70	13,430.46	....
Total	49,083,458.77	50,360,553.18	1,277,094.41	....
OLEOMARGARINE.				
Oleomargarine, domestic, artificially colored in imitation of butter	163,910.23	328,485.08	164,574.85	....
Oleomargarine free from coloration that causes it to look like butter of any shade of yellow	116,080.97	116,490.33	409.36	....
Oleomargarine imported from foreign countries	54.00	99.15	45.15	....
Manufacturers of oleomargarine (special tax)	19,725.00	17.150.00	....	2,575.00
Retail dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter (special tax)	21,563.05	21,543.30	....	19.75
Retail dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration (special tax)	84,227.63	67,285.32	....	16,942.31
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter (special tax)	10,255.00	4,160.00	....	6,095.00
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration (special tax)	68,281.57	50,265.63	....	18,015.94
Total	484,097.45	605,478.81	121,381.36	....

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts from the Several Objects of Internal Taxation in the United States during the Fiscal Years ended June 30, 1904 and 1905—Continued.

Objects of taxation.	Receipts during fiscal years ended June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1904.	1905.		
Filled Cheese.				
Filled cheese, domestic and imported	$3,243.23	....	....	$3,243.23
Manufacturers of filled cheese (special tax)	300.00	....	....	300.00
Retail dealers in filled cheese (special tax)	....	....	....	....
Wholesale dealers in filled cheese (special tax)	....	....	....	....
Total	3,543.23	....	....	3,543.23
Mixed Flour.				
Per barrel of 196 pounds, or more than 98 pounds	48.04	$16.00	....	32.04
Half barrel of 98 pounds, or more than 49 pounds	1,053.22	1,193.96	$140.74	....
Quarter barrel of 49 pounds, or more than 24½ pounds	50.06	97.00	46.94	....
Eighth barrel of 24½ pounds, or less	187.68	161.41	....	26.27
Manufacturers, packers, or repackers of mixed flour (special tax)	226.58	180.02	....	46.56
Total	1,565.58	1,648.39	82.81	....
Adulterated Butter.				
Adulterated butter manufactured or sold, etc	865.90	367.10	....	498.80
Manufacturers of adulterated butter (special tax)	1,050.00	3,133.87	2,083.87	....
Retail dealers in adulterated butter (special tax)	....	138.00	138.00	....
Wholesale dealers in adulterated butter (special tax)	....	300.00	300.00	....
Total	1,915.90	3,938.97	2,023.07	....
Process or Renovated Butter.				
Process or renovated butter manufactured or sold, etc	136,869.34	153,416.49	16,547.15	....
Manufacturers of process or renovated butter (special tax)	4,004.19	3,318.77	....	685.42
Total	140,873.53	156,735.26	15,861.73	....
Banks, Bankers, etc.				
Bank circulation	....	....	....	....
Notes of persons, State banks, towns, cities, etc., paid out	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous.				
Opium	....	....	....	....
Playing cards	376,408.34	426,575.44	50,167.10	....
Penalties	206,958.55	228,594.73	21,636.18	....
Collections not otherwise herein provided for	2,139,135.54	[a] 786,027.97	....	1,353,107.57
Total	2,722,502.43	1,441,198.14	....	1,281,304.29
Aggregate receipts	232,903,781.06	234,187,976.37	1,284,195.31	....

[a] Includes $774,354.59 from legacies on which the tax had accrued prior to the repeal of the act.

WITHDRAWALS FOR CONSUMPTION DURING THE LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS.

The quantities of distilled spirits, wine made in imitation of champagne, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes, oleomargarine, filled cheese, adulterated butter, and process or renovated butter, on which tax was paid during the last two fiscal years are given in the table which follows.

Articles taxed.	Fiscal years ended June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1904	1905		
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs, and cherries ....galls..	1,637,331	1,595,021	....	42,310
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs, and cherries ....galls..	116,148,344	116,143,732	....	4,612
Wine made in imitation of champagne, etc ....bottles (pint) no..	....	6,878	6,878	....
Fermented liquors ....bbls..	48,208,133	49,459,540	1,251,407	....
Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand ....no..	6,707,471,863	6,860,914,577	153,442,714	....
Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand ....no..	696,844,907	728,422,630	31,577,723	....
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand ....no..	3,226,682,261	[a] 3,368,212,740	141,530,479	....
Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand ....no..	8,421,610	8,420,933	....	677
Snuff ....lbs..	20,157,580	21,131,861	974,281	....
Tobacco, chewing and smoking ....lbs..	328,650,710	334,489,110	5,838,400	....
Oleomargarine ....lbs..	48,071,850	[b] 49,881,644	1,809,794	....
Filled cheese ....lbs..	324,323	....	....	324,323
Adulterated butter ....lbs..	8,659	3,671	....	4,988
Process or renovated butter ....lbs..	54,747,736	61,366,596	6,618,860	....

[a] Includes 585,874,407 at 54 cents per M.

[b] Includes 3,284,851 at 10 cents, 46,596,132 at one-fourth of 1 cent, and 661 at 15 cents per lb.

NOTE.—The quantity of mixed flour withdrawn can not be stated, owing to the variable number of pounds taxed.

AGGREGATE COLLECTIONS MADE AND REPORTED TO THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE BY THE COLLECTORS OF THE SEVERAL COLLECTION DISTRICTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

Collection district.	Name of collector.	Aggregate collections
District of Alabama	Joseph O. Thompson	$325,291.21
District of Arkansas	Frank W. Tucker	110,040.63
First California	John C. Lynch	3,379,073.16
Fourth California	Henry C. Bell	477,880.04
District of Colorado	Frank W. Howbert	551,864.05
District of Connecticut	W. Frank Kinney	1,525,079.27
District of Florida	Joseph E. Lee	950,370.30
District of Georgia	Henry A. Rucker	509,455.13
District of Hawaii	Roy H. Chamberlain	44,230.43
First Illinois	Henry L. Hertz	6,532,451.62
Fifth Illinois	Percival G. Rennick	34,691,666.00
Eighth Illinois	Isaac R. Mills	80,731.76
Do	John S. Lord (acting)	1,703,807.86
Do	Frank L. Smith	8,156,267.95
Thirteenth Illinois	William H. Powell	447,791.69
Do	H. L. Powell (acting)	144,935.45
Do	Walter S. Louden	135,050.85
Sixth Indiana	Ambrose E. Nowlin	8,509,593.84
Seventh Indiana	John R. Bonnell	16,142,650.42
Third Iowa	James U. Sammis	270,075.12
Do	Archibald C. Smith	124,700.58
Fourth Iowa	Harry O. Weaver	476,304.10
District of Kansas	James M. Simpson	310,150.38
Second Kentucky	Edward T. Franks	2,010,960.89
Fifth Kentucky	Joseph A. Craft	11,768,796.03
Sixth Kentucky	George W. Lieberth	2,889,332.84
Seventh Kentucky	Samuel J. Roberts	2,726,766.64
Eighth Kentucky	James Denton	2,358,543.30
District of Louisiana	William E. Howell	5,892,369.46
District of Maryland	Phillips Lee Goldsborough	6,007,417.82
Third Massachusetts	James D. Gill	3,498,987.41
First Michigan	David Meginnity	3,023,568.97
Fourth Michigan	Samuel M. Lemon	728,561.28
District of Minnesota	Frederick von Baumbach	1,461,334.06
First Missouri	Ben. Westhus	7,525,780.18
Sixth Missouri	Charles W. Roberts	935,557.47
District of Montana	Edward H. Callister	486,970.40
District of Nebraska	Elmer B. Stephenson	2,256,071.75
District of New Hampshire	Edgar O. Crossman	512,911.61
First New Jersey	Isaac Moffett	362,214.81
Fifth New Jersey	H. C. H. Herold	5,797,966.37
District of New Mexico	Alexander L. Morrison	80,843.96
First New York	Edward B. Jordan	7,672,631.81

AGGREGATE COLLECTIONS MADE AND REPORTED TO THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE BY THE COLLECTORS OF THE SEVERAL COLLECTION DISTRICTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905—Continued.

Collection district.	Name of collector.	Aggregate collections.
Second New York	Charles H. Treat	$3,607,072.49
Third New York	Ferdinand Eidman	8,098,906.95
Fourteenth New York	John G. Ward	5,235,437.81
Twenty-first New York	Peter E. Garlick	1,412,750.71
Twenty-eighth New York	Archie D. Sanders	1,964,772.40
Fourth North Carolina	Edward C. Duncan	2,549,155.75
Fifth North Carolina	Herschel S. Harkins	2,445,813.13
District of North and South Dakota	Herman Ellerman	135,292.93
First Ohio	Bernhard Bettmann	15,218,405.94
Tenth Ohio	George P. Waldorf	1,409,694.48
Eleventh Ohio	John C. Entrekin	969,490.35
Do	Robert W. Manly (acting)	260,640.61
Eighteenth Ohio	Frank McCord	1,924,384.23
District of Oregon	David M. Dunne	236,698.55
First Pennsylvania	William McCoach	6,103,228.79
Ninth Pennsylvania	Henry L. Hershey	2,962,325.19
Twelfth Pennsylvania	Thomas F. Penman	1,475,623.93
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	Daniel B. Heiner	8,654,992.51
District of South Carolina	Micah J. Jenkins	780,790.87
Second Tennessee	Edward E. Butler	471,689.14
Fifth Tennessee	John E. McCall	748,145.66
Do	William A. Tucker (acting)	29,537.45
Do	Ernest Coldwell	528,096.38
Third Texas	Webster Flanagan	441,894.80
Fourth Texas	Philemon B. Hunt	159,969.00
Second Virginia	Asa Rogers	2,407,478.74
Sixth Virginia	Park Agnew	950,973.21
Do	Louis P Summers	177,445.11
District of Washington	Benjamin D. Crocker	708,130.40
District of West Virginia	Thomas E. Davis	430,770.67
Do	William E. White (acting)	527,473.59
Do	William E. Glasscock	224,460.57
First Wisconsin	Henry Fink	6,487,942.98
Second Wisconsin	James G. Monahan	851,442.12
Aggregate collections		234,187,976.37

RECEIPTS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, DURING THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

AGGREGATE COLLECTIONS OF INTERNAL REVENUE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

States or Territory.	Aggregate collections.	States or Territory.	Aggregate collections.
Alabama	$325,291.21	Nebraska	$2,256,071.75
Arkansas	110,040.63	New Hampshire [h]	512,911.61
California [a]	3,856,953.20	New Jersey	6,160,181.18
Colorado [b]	551,864.05	New Mexico [i]	80,843.96
Connecticut [c]	1,525,079.27	New York	27,991,572.20
Florida	950,370.30	North Carolina	4,994,968.88
Georgia	509,455.13	North and South Dakota	135,292.93
Hawaii	44,2[illegible]0.43	Ohio	19,782,615.61
Illinois	51,892,703.18	Oregon	236,698.55
Indiana	24,652,244.26	Pennsylvania	19,196,170.42
Iowa	871,079.80	South Carolina	780,790.87
Kansas [d]	310,150.38	Tennessee	1,777,468.63
Kentucky	21,754,399.70	Texas	601,863.80
Louisiana [e]	5,892,369.46	Virginia	3,535,897.06
Maryland [f]	6,007,417.82	Washington [k]	708,130.40
Massachusetts	3,498,987.41	West Virginia	1,182,704.83
Michigan	3,752,130.25	Wisconsin	7,339,385.10
Minnesota	1,461,334.06		
Missouri	8,461,337.65	Total	234,187,976.37
Montana [g]	486,970.40		

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[a] Including the State of Nevada.
[b] Including the State of Wyoming.
[c] Including the State of Rhode Island.
[d] Including the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma.
[e] Including the State of Mississippi.
[f] Including the State of Delaware, District of Columbia, and two counties of Virginia.
[g] Including the States of Idaho and Utah.
[h] Including the States of Maine and Vermont.
[i] Including the Territory of Arizona.
[k] Including the Territory of Alaska.

AMOUNT OF INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTED IN THE SEVERAL STATES, TERRITORIES ETC., THAT HAVE BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH OTHER DISTRICTS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

State, Territory, etc.	Amount collected.	State, Territory, etc.	Amount collected.
Alaska	$18,419.84	Nevada	$51,396.38
Arizona	46,673.41	New Hampshire	423,967.96
California	3,805,556.82	New Mexico	34,170.55
California, fourth district of	426,483.66	North Dakota	34,654.28
Colorado	528,647.23	Oklahoma	72,293.66
Connecticut	979,798.35	Rhode Island	545,280.92
Delaware	131,028.32	South Dakota	100,638.65
District of Columbia	327,860.01	Utah	134,502.34
Idaho	63,988.58	Vermont	18,239.67
Indian Territory	7,483.61	Virginia	3,535,068.73
Kansas	230,373.11	Virginia—2 counties of Accomac and Northampton, belonging to collection district of Maryland	808.33
Louisiana	5,871,963.84		
Maine	70,683.98		
Maryland	5,547,721.16		
Mississippi	20,405.62	Washington	689,710.56
Montana	288,479.48	Wyoming	23,216.82

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TEN FISCAL YEARS.

Fiscal year ended—	
June 30, 1905	$234,187,976.37
June 30, 1904	232,903,781.06
June 30, 1903	230,740,925.22
June 30, 1902	271,867,990.25
June 30, 1901	306,871,669.42
June 30, 1900	295,316,107.57
June 30, 1899	273,484,573.44
June 30, 1898	170,866,819.36
June 30, 1897	146,619,593.47
June 30, 1896	146,830,615.66

REVENUE AGENTS' DIVISION.

During the last fiscal year there were employed 37 revenue agents—20 under the provisions of the act of July 7, 1884, and 17 under the provisions of the act of June 13, 1898—assigned to duty as follows: One as chief of agents at this Office, 16 in charge of territorial divisions, 5 in examination of the offices and accounts of collectors, and 15 in assisting agents in charge of divisions and on special duty.

EXPENSES FOR REVENUE AGENTS.

Salaries of revenue agents, regular force	$43.037.00	
Expenses of revenue agents, regular force	26,380.23	
		$69,417.23
Salaries of revenue agents under war-revenue act	$32,178.00	
Expenses of revenue agents under war-revenue act	20,546.71	
		52,724.71
Total		122,141,94

WORK DONE BY REVENUE AGENTS AND AMOUNTS EXPENDED FROM "FRAUD FUND" FROM JULY 1, 1904, TO JUNE 30, 1905, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Expenditures from fraud fund.	Registered distilleries reported for seizure.	Illicit distilleries seized and destroyed.	Gallons of spirits reported for seizure.	Value of property reported for seizure.	Taxes and penalties reported for assessment.
Alabama	$1,484.50	1	156	357	$7,327.90	$12,845.08
Arkansas	303.88		6		135.00	5,483.32
California	2,509.26	7		11,316	38,404.49	216,966.95
Colorado				64	42.90	5,652.43
Connecticut	83.54			41	55.62	
Delaware	343.36			9	13.95	1,359.80
Florida	672.20		11	472	868.00	3,594.32
Georgia	7,210.59	2	347	7,632	40,117.90	83,720.74
Idaho						
Illinois	5,901.42			463	46.35	51,863.78
Indiana	1,454.69			2,427	3,105.81	1,397.63
Iowa	724.52					3,365.66
Kansas	1,744.99			34	17.01	3,894.39
Kentucky	9,840.56	8	62	23,574	15,979.22	34,164.58
Louisiana			4	351	585.00	5,620.71
Maine	507.85					5,004.99
Massachusetts	1,603.55			2	56.25	6,267.62
Maryland	2,341.17			2,041	401.25	4,381.26
Michigan	1,948.18			9,730	13,987.80	13,936.44
Minnesota	1,862.92		1	273	300.00	14,037.69
Mississippi	13.00		2		100.00	1,140.63
Missouri	3,419.13			1,112	13,156.36	27,380.22
Montana			2			2,746.82
Nebraska	453.38			12	637.50	7,296.81
Nevada	111.40				494.00	1,438.84
New Hampshire	55.79					510.00
New Jersey	413.95	3		133	2,281.00	4,668.12
New York	7,792.59		2	3,489	11,452.17	108,275.98
North Carolina	9,290.78	17	251	56,735	28,536.06	218,599.19
North and South Dakota				153	76.50	11,257.58
Ohio	3,144.25			21,037	25,408.96	7,867.34
Oregon	109.00					1,021.30
Pennsylvania	3,406.46					29,500.65
Rhode Island	62.71			20	50.25	531.00
South Carolina	784.20	1	68	582	5,011.67	402.50
Tennessee	1,810.14	2	32	4,172	5,468.39	23,226.84
Texas			1	195	210.50	5,068.13

WORK DONE BY REVENUE AGENTS AND AMOUNTS EXPENDED FROM "FRAUD FUND" FROM JULY 1, 1904, TO JUNE 30, 1905, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES—Continued.

State or Territory.	Expenditures from fraud fund.	Registered distilleries reported for seizure.	Illicit distilleries seized and destroyed.	Gallons of spirits reported for seizure.	Value of property reported for seizure.	Taxes and penalties reported for assessment.
Utah	$1,080.70					$1,449.89
Vermont	92.74					681.65
Virginia	2,807.25	1	108	6,823	$8,566.75	145,856.58
Washington						100.00
West Virginia	1,604.52	1		13	2,020.64	9,350.03
Wisconsin	3,758.16					5,128.03
Wyoming						
Alaska						
Arizona				15	13.65	421.87
District of Columbia	138.26					206.25
Hawaii						
Indian Territory	232.79				1,045.50	2,288.67
New Mexico				93	46.50	2,254.03
Oklahoma	75.00					237.50
Porto Rico						
Total	81,193.38	38	1,063	153,370	226,020.85	1,037,458.79

ILLICIT DISTILLERIES SEIZED AND REMOVED, PERSONS ARRESTED, AND CASUALTIES TO OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

District.	Illicit distilleries.		Arrests.	Casualties.	
	Seized and destroyed.	Seized and removed.		Killed.	Wounded.
Alabama	156		76		
Arkansas	6		5		
First California		6	5		
Connecticut		1	1		
Florida	11		4		
Georgia	347	11	788		
Hawaii	2	5	17		
Second Kentucky	4		1		
Fifth Kentucky	5				
Seventh Kentucky	5		8		
Eighth Kentucky	48		9		
Louisiana	4	3	2		
Minnesota	1				
First Missouri			1		
Montana	2				
Fifth New Jersey		1	2		
First New York		3	5		
Third New York	2		1		
Fourth North Carolina	126				
Fifth North Carolina	125	1	30		
First Pennsylvania		2	2		
South Carolina	68	1	14		
Second Tennessee	28		7	[a] 1	
Fifth Tennessee	6		5		
Fourth Texas	1		2		
Sixth Virginia	108	3	56		
Washington		1	2		
West Virginia		1	2		
Total	1,055	39	1,045	1	

[a] John Carver, posseman, was shot and instantly killed while on raid with Deputy Collector Spears for seizure of an illicit distillery near the Tennessee-North Carolina State line.

STILLS SEIZED, CASUALTIES TO OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES, AND PERSONS ARRESTED DURING THE LAST EIGHT YEARS.

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	Total.
Stills seized	2,391	2,190	1,955	1,315	1,094	1,388	1,018	1,055	12,406
Officers and employees killed	2	1		2	1			1	7
Officers and employees wounded	5	3		4	2		1		15
Persons arrested	857	711	585	603	1,036	1,396	991	1,045	8,124

EXPENDITURES FOR THE DISCOVERY AND PUNISHMENT OF VIOLATIONS OF INTERNAL-REVENUE LAW.

In accordance with the provisions of the act making an appropriation for such purposes, the following detailed statement of expenditures for detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating internal-revenue laws is submitted:

AMOUNT EXPENDED THROUGH REVENUE AGENTS.

Name.	Amount.	Name.	Amount.
Alexander, E. A	$3,406.46	Seawell, C. W	$2,846.79
Bowen, W. H. H	6,466.04	Trowbridge, G. W	4,427.31
Chapman, W. H	10,074.98	Thompson, F. G	2,807.25
Gates, D. A	9,684.17	Thomas, B. M	2,729.66
Haynes, M. A	2,092.20		
Kincaid, J. C. P	2,406.18	Total expended by revenue agents	81,193.38
McGinnis, J. W	6,412.14	Amount expended by collectors	137.67
McCoy, J. B	5,335.42	Rewards under circular 99	662.01
McCabe, John A	1,534.08		
Nutt, L. G	3,205.66	Total expenditure	81,993.06
Sinsel, John W	6,114.34		
Shelley, R. C	11,650.70		

The accounts for expenditures under this appropriation are rendered monthly with an itemized statement, and in all cases supported by proper subvouchers duly sworn to. These accounts pass through all the accounting offices of the Treasury Department and are filed in the Register's office.

STAMP DIVISION.

Statement of number and value of internal-revenue stamps issued to collectors from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

Class of stamps.	Number.	Value.
Spirits:		
Tax-paid	2,081,250	$139,333,012.50
Exportation	45,200	3,900.00
Imported	900	....
Distillery warehouse	2,608,000	....
Special warehouse	29,200	....
Rewarehousing	13,200	....
General bonded warehouse	40,000	....
General bonded warehouse, retransfer	800	....
Rectified	2,612,600	....
Wholesale liquor dealers	1,202,700	....
Transfer grape brandy	15,800	....
Case stamps, distilled spirits bottled in bond	613,540	61,354.00
Wine, fortified sweet	400	....
Tobacco, tax-paid	1,174,063,583	24,933,062.91
Snuff, tax-paid	142,949,260	1,323,913.81
Tobacco and snuff, exportation	56,000	....
Cigars:		
Tax paid	190,240,300	20,924,657.67
Exportation	800	....
Cigarettes	302,449,840	3,384,001.32
Special tax	314,020	9,215,840.00
Fermented liquors:		
Tax-paid	97,381,400	50,818,591.67
Exportation	68,800	....
Brewers' permits	28,000	....
Oleomargarine:		
Tax-paid, colored	79,400	435,660.00
Tax-paid, uncolored	1,021,800	125,755.50
Exportation	30,000	....
Renovated butter, tax-paid	1,687,800	193,840.50
Adulterated butter, tax-paid	2,800	15,520.00
Playing cards	22,266,200	445,824.00
Documentary	383	771.63
Mixed flour	110,000	4,400.00
Tin-foil wrappers for tobacco	19,909,800	75,093.75
Total	1,961,923,276	251,294,699.26

INTERNAL-REVENUE STAMP PAPER.

Advertisements were published inviting sealed proposals to furnish distinctive paper on which to print internal-revenue stamps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and four bids were submitted. They were opened May 16 by a committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The contract was awarded to The Jessup & Moore Paper Company, of Philadelphia, the lowest bidder, at 4.1 cents per pound. The previous contract price was 4.5 cents per pound. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, the Bureau ordered 1,308,597 pounds of this paper, at a total cost of $58,886.90. At the same rate of consumption during the fiscal year 1906, under the new contract, there will be a saving to the Government of $5,234.39.

PRODUCTION OF STAMPS.

All of the stamps issued by this Bureau are engraved and printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, with the exception of tobacco stamps of the denominations of 1 and 1⅔-ounce imprinted on tin-foil wrappers, which are printed by the John J. Crooke Company, of Chicago, Ill., and the Conley Foil Company, of New York City. The printing of these stamps is performed under contracts, and without cost to the Government, the contractors receiving their remuneration from the purchasers of the stamps, and reimbursing the Government for the salaries of agents and counters necessary to properly supervise the work.

REDEMPTION OF STAMPS.

During that portion of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, in which such claims were considered by this division, there were examined and allowed 539 claims for the redemption of internal-revenue stamps, amounting in value to the sum of $17,072.17. Twenty claims were rejected and the stamps covered by the same returned to the claimants. Ninety-eight applications for restamping tax-paid articles under the provisions of section 3315, Revised Statutes, were considered and disposed of. Stamps of various kinds and denominations, to the value of $19,068,982.76, were returned by collectors and credited in their accounts.

TOBACCO DIVISION.

The total revenue derived from taxes imposed and collected on domestic and imported tobacco manufactures paid by stamps and including miscellaneous collections during the last fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, amounted to $45,659,910.50.

The net increase in collections from cigars and cigarettes was $595,340.90, as compared with the previous fiscal year, and the increase from tobacco and snuff was $408,760.85, making a total net increase in collections for the last fiscal year, as compared with the previous year, of $1,004,101.75.

The total collections of revenue from each source during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, were as follows:

From manufactured tobacco	$20,069,346.60
From snuff	1,267,911.66
From cigars taxed at $3 per thousand	20,582,743.73
From cigars taxed at 54 cents per thousand	393,348.22
From cigarettes taxed at $1.08 per thousand	3,004,925.40
From cigarettes taxed at 54 cents per thousand	316,372.18
From cigarettes taxed at $3 per thousand	25,262.71
Total collections	45,659,910.50

The only decrease in the amounts collected, as compared with the previous year, was as follows:

Cigarettes weighing more than than 3 pounds per thousand	$2.12

There was an increase in collections from the following sources:

Tobacco	$350,303.99
Snuff	58,456.86
Cigars, taxed at $3 per thousand	460,328.14
Cigars, taxed at 54 cents per thousand	17,051.97
Cigarettes, taxed at $1.08 per thousand	83,072.90
Cigarettes, taxed at 54 cents per thousand	34,890.01
Total	1,004,103.87

The total net increase in collections from all sources for the last fiscal year, as compared with the previous year, amounted to $1,004,101.75, as first above stated.

The following tables, Nos. 1 and 2, will show, respectively, receipts and the number of cigars removed from factory or custom-house each year during the last four fiscal years for consumption or sale in the United States:

TABLE 1.—RECEIPTS.

Articles taxed.	For fiscal year ended June 30—			
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Cigars:				
Large	$18,311,142.25	$20,359,171.60	$20,122,416.59	$20,582,743.73
Small	410,903.48	345,869.93	376,296.25	393,348.22
Cigarettes:				
Small	2,655,974.88	3,009,020.06	3,208,334.67	3,321,297.58
Large	31,164.67	29,041.06	25,264.83	25,262.71
Tobacco	28,612,644.15	18,640,059.20	19,719,042.61	20,069,346.60
Snuff	1,696,429.02	1,130,455.00	1,209,454.80	1,267,911.66
Total	51,718,258.45	43,513,616.85	44,655,808.75	45,659,910.50

TABLE 2.—PRODUCTION.

Articles.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Cigars:				
Large ....number..	6,103,567,265	6,786,390,583	6,707,471,863	6,860,914,577
Small ....do....	760,932,370	640,499,870	696,844,907	728,422,629
Cigarettes:				
Small ....do....	[a] 2,642,961,944	[b] 3,031,893,732	[c] 3,226,682,258	[d] 3,368,212,740
Large ....do....	8,656,853	9,679,986	8,421,610	8,420,903
Tobacco ....pounds..	298,048,839	310,654,689	328,650,710	334,489,110
Snuff ....do....	17,671,136	18,840,747	20,157,580	21,131,861

[a] Includes 367,451,889 at 54 cents per thousand.
[b] Includes 491,528,093 at 54 cents per thousand.
[c] Includes 521,263,277 at 54 cents per thousand.
[d] Includes 585,874,407 at 54 cents per thousand.

No change has been made in the rates of tax on tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes since the act of April 12, 1902, which took effect July 1, 1902, the rates being as follows: On tobacco, smoking and chewing, 6 cents per pound; on snuff, 6 cents per pound; on large cigars, $3 per thousand; on small cigars, 54 cents per thousand; on cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, $1.08 per thousand; on cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, wholesale price, including tax, not exceeding $2 per thousand, 54 cents per thousand; on cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, $3 per thousand.

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY OF TOBACCO AND SNUFF AND NUMBER OF CIGARS AND CIGARETTES PRODUCED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

The following tables will show, approximately, as estimated from the amount of tax collected and embracing exports and imports, the quantity of tobacco and snuff and the number of cigars and cigarettes of each class produced in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, estimated from receipts from the sale of stamps for the payment of tax on both domestic and imported manufactures withdrawn for consumption and sale and including tobacco products exported from factory in bond.

Such tables will also include Porto Rican manufactures brought to the United States for consumption or sale and upon which is imposed an internal-revenue tax at the same rates imposed on like kinds of domestic manufactures.

TOBACCO AND SNUFF PRODUCED.

	Pounds.
Tobacco withdrawn, tax paid at 6 cents	334,489,110
Snuff withdrawn, tax paid at 6 cents	21,131,861
Total tobacco and snuff taxed	355,620,971
Add tobacco and snuff exported	5,207,781
Total	360,828,752
Deduct imported tobacco and snuff	390,229
Total production in the United States for 1905	360,438,523
Total production in the United States for 1904	354,848,117
Increase production	5,590,406

The increase in the quantity of tobacco and snuff withdrawn for consumption was 6,812,681 pounds; the decrease in the quantity of tobacco and snuff exported was 1,220,557 pounds, and the increase in the quantity of tobacco and snuff imported was 1,718 pounds.

CIGARS (LARGE).

		Number.
Cigars, domestic and imported, withdrawn, tax paid at $3 per thousand		6,860,914,577
Domestic cigars exported		1,991,854
Total taxed and exported		6,862,906,431
Deduct number imported, averaging 12 pounds per thousand		63,596,500
Total estimated production in the United States in 1905		6,799,309,931
Total taxed in 1904	6,707,471,863	
Exported in 1904	1,069,750	
Total	6,708,541,613	
Less imports for 1904	52,903,500	
		6,655,638,113
Increase for 1905		143,671,818

There was an increase of 153,442,714 in the number of cigars tax paid and withdrawn for consumption; an increase of 922,104 in the number exported and an increase of 10,693,000 in the number imported.

CIGARS (SMALL).

	Number.
Cigars tax paid at 54 cents per thousand in 1905	728,422,629
Add number exported	52,522,500
Total, including those taxed and exported	780,945,129
Small cigars taxed and those exported in 1904	699,150,407
Increase in 1905	81,794,722

CIGARETTES (TWO CLASSES).

	Number.
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, of the wholesale value or price of not more than $2 per thousand, tax paid at 54 cents per thousand	585,874,407
Cigarettes withdrawn, tax paid at $1.08 per thousand	2,782,338,333
Add number exported	189,749,300
Total taxed and exported	3,557,962,040
Deduct number imported (estimated)	4,463,000
Total domestic cigarettes produced in 1905	3,553,499,040
Cigarettes made in the United States last fiscal year, 1904	3,408,973,075
Increase in production, 1905	144,525,965

LARGE CIGARETTES.

	Number.
Cigarettes tax paid at $3 per thousand in 1905	8,420,903
Add number exported	16,000
Total taxed and those exported	8,436,903
Total taxed (none exported) in 1904	8,421,610
Increase in 1905	15,293

NOTE.—The exports refer only to manufactures exported from factory in bond, under act of August 4, 1886.

The total exports of domestic tobacco manufactures from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, were as follows: Cigarettes, 1,837,803,000; cigars, 2,118,000, and manufactured tobacco and snuff, 8,106,590 pounds.

These exports include tobacco manufactures exported in bond from factory and those exported from bonded manufacturing warehouses, under section 15, act approved July 24, 1897; and tax-paid manufactures exported with benefit of drawback, under section 3386 of the Revised Statutes.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED, INTO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE LAST TEN (CALENDAR) YEARS.

IMPORTS.

Calendar year.	Leaf tobacco.					
	Suitable for wrappers.		Other purposes.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	
1895	4,630,678	$5,570,471	26,725,221	$9,655,449	31,355,899	$15,225,920
1896	4,022,653	3,659,351	16,236,051	6,838,250	20,258,704	10,497,601
1897	4,977,475	4,856,041	7,871,268	4,216,427	12,848,743	9,072,468
1898	5,064,997	5,081,359	6,242,833	3,498,803	11,307,830	8,580,162
1899	4,158,076	4,293,574	13,119,909	7,495,965	17,277,985	11,789,539
1900	6,440,102	5,562,842	16,752,003	9,305,055	23,192,105	14,867,897
1901	6,259,994	5,831,954	21,757,556	10,358,572	28,017,550	16,190,526
1902	5,648,498	4,672,936	26,543,714	11,548,480	32,192,212	16,221,416
1903	6,846,525	5,069,838	26,151,398	12,202,844	32,997,923	17,272,682
1904	7,008,211	5,156,212	23,595,079	11,502,352	30,603,290	16,658,564

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Year.	Leaf.		Stems and trimmings.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	
1895	286,751,222	$24,558,311	6,885,995	$149,252	293,637,217	$24,707,563
1896	282,728,727	23,317,575	17,318,960	734,757	300,047,687	24,052,332
1897	271,240,584	22,573,494	9,833,838	216,656	281,074,422	22,790,150
1898	258,207,664	23,518,770	11,759,169	278,099	269,966,833	23,796,869
1899	335,804,511	29,649,643	11,019,166	336,099	346,823,677	29,985,742
1900	296,876,477	26,691,701	8,156,758	194,671	305,033,235	26,886,372
1901	299,144,297	26,646,655	9,599,296	214,477	308,743,593	26,861,132
1902	353,317,385	34,393,294	10,751,955	247,221	364,069,340	34,640,515
1903	307,304,792	29,535,753	9,021,122	234,256	316,325,914	29,770,009
1904	344,289,493	31,408,539	5,042,194	132,164	349,331,687	31,540,723

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

Year.	Suitable for wrappers.		Other purposes.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	
1895	1,968,353	$2,023,058	1,092,032	$369,290	3,060,385	$2,392,348
1896	1,224,719	1,332,143	1,542,735	533,963	2,767,454	1,866,106
1897	922,566	859,157	856,537	283,340	1,779,103	1,142,497
1898	888,149	793,250	1,435,367	736,912	2.323,516	1,530,482
1899	740,991	630,882	1,106,646	432,136	1,847,637	1,063,018
1900	648,104	525,495	1,166,223	470,365	1,814,327	995,860
1901	968,999	842,526	1,106,482	455,060	2,075,481	1,297,586
1902	1,076,679	788,328	2,042,286	791,810	3,118,965	1,580,138
1903	1,198,081	859,303	3,486,396	943,903	4,684,477	1,803,206
1904	985,060	729,045	3,624,458	1,221,226	4,609.518	1,950,271

IMPORTS OF TOBACCO, MANUFACTURES OF, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

Tobacco, manufactures of.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	Pounds.		
Cigars and cheroots of all kinds	763,158	$3,803,779	$3,509,350
Cigarettes and paper cigars, including wrappers	13,389	47,852	72,089
Snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco, ground, dry, or damp, and pickled, scented, or otherwise	23,211	12,675	12,766
All other	367,018	196,511	198,467
Total	1,166,776	4,060,817	3,792,672

IMPORTS OF TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

Tobacco, unmanufactured.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	Pounds.		
Wrapper and filler tobacco, when mixed or packed with more than 15 per cent of wrapper tobacco, and all leaf tobacco, the products of two or more countries and dependencies, when mixed or packed together, unstemmed	6,150,746	$4,721,034	$11,329,108
Filler tobacco, not specially provided for:			
Unstemmed	22,056,973	10,473,081	6,442,851
Stemmed	2,732,744	1,458,348	1,093,218
All other not specially provided for	67,474	11,618	31,763
Total	31,007,937	16,664,081	18,896,940

IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION FROM PHILIPPINE ISLANDS FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

Tobacco, manufactures of.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Export duty.
	Pounds.			
Cigars and cheroots of all kinds	3,114	$3,166	$11,067	$35
Cigarettes and paper cigars, including wrappers	7	3	24	....
Total	3,121	3,169	11,091	35

Tobacco, unmanufactured.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Export duty.
	Pounds.			
Wrapper and filler tobacco, when mixed or packed with more than 15 per cent of wrapper tobacco, and all leaf tobacco the product of two or more countries and dependencies, when mixed or packed together, unstemmed	1,261	$415	$1,741	$8
Filler tobacco, not specially provided for:				
Unstemmed	9	5	2	....
Stemmed	2,478	438	900	29
Total	3,748	858	2,643	37

NOTE.—The above tables, relating to imports, exports, and duties, were prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF LEAF TOBACCO.

The following table will show the annual production of leaf tobacco in the United States for three successive years from January 1, 1901, to December 31, 1903, inclusive. The production for 1904 can not be ascertained until returns have been received for 1905.

	1901.	1902.	1903.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Leaf used in manufacture of chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	298,848,638	300,758,210	307,491,554
Leaf used in manufacture of cigars and cigarettes	129,181,526	142,595,469	141,020,029
Domestic leaf exported	364,069,340	316,325,914	349,331,687
Imported leaf exported	3,118,965	4,684,477	4,609,518
Total	794,718,469	764,364,070	802,452,788
Deduct imports for each calendar year	32,192,212	32,997,928	30,608,290
Total annual production	762,526,257	731,366,147	771,849,498

There was an increase of 5,157,904 pounds in the quantity of leaf tobacco used in the manufacture of taxable tobacco products, and an increase of 33,005,773 pounds and a decrease of 2,394,633 pounds, respectively, in the quantity of domestic leaf exported and foreign leaf imported, and an increase of 40,483,351 pounds in the quantity of domestic leaf tobacco produced, as compared with the previous year.

The duties and taxes collected from tobacco during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, amounted to $68,349,522.50.

The duty collected upon imported leaf unmanufactured amounted to $18,896,940, and that collected upon imported tobacco manufactures entered for consumption amounted to $3,792,672, while the internal-revenue tax collected, as previously stated, amounted to $45,659,910.50.

The above statement of receipts does not include duties collected on tobacco products under act approved March 8, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes."

Section 4 of that act provides:

> That all the duties and taxes collected in the United States upon articles coming from the Philippine Archipelago * * * shall not be covered into the general fund of the Treasury of the United States, but shall be held as a separate fund and paid into the treasury of the Philippine Islands to be used and expended for the government and benefit of said islands.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1904 (NOT INCLUDING CIGARS AND CIGARETTES).

	Pounds.
Quantity of plug tobacco produced	163,379,270
Quantity of twist tobacco produced	8,783,211
Quantity of fine-cut chewing tobacco produced	12,151,003
Quantity of smoking tobacco produced	149,151,690
Total quantity of tobacco produced	333,465,174
Quantity of snuff produced	20,221,400
Total production	353,686,574
Total production for 1903	351,493,096
Increase in production	2,193,478

PRODUCTION OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARS, AND CIGARETTES DURING THE PAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS.

Note.—These tables are compiled from an annual abstract statement of manufacturers' accounts, prepared by collectors of internal revenue for their respective districts at the close of each calendar year, and they relate exclusively to tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes manufactured in the United States.

Tobacco and Snuff Manufactured.

Year.	Manufactured tobacco.	Snuff.	Year.	Manufactured tobacco.	Snuff.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1895	263,404,840	10,887,709	1900	286,901,878	13,805,311
1896	248,708,581	12,708,919	1901	296,378,074	17,513,317
1897	283,320,857	13,768,455	1902	328,938,131	18,682,341
1898	261,532,298	13,607,631	1903	328,808,329	22,689,767
1899	279,911,822	14,723,392	1904	333,465,174	20,221,400

Cigars and Cigarettes Manufactured.

Calendar year.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Calendar year.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
1895	4,099,137,855	4,237,754,453	1900	6,176,596,421	3,258,716,305
1896	4,048,463,306	4,967,444,232	1901	6,914,639,012	2,728,153,697
1897	4,431,050,509	4,631,820,620	1902	6,907,830,553	2,971,360,447
1898	4,915,663,350	4,385,783,897	1903	7,398,424,150	3,366,486,715
1899	5,531,885,085	3,744,975,403	1904	7,876,669,742	3,433,993,422

QUANTITY OF LEAF TOBACCO USED IN MANUFACTURING DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS.

The quantity of leaf tobacco used in the production of tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes for the past ten years has been as follows:

Year.	Product.	Pounds.	Total.
1895	Cigars	77,499,875	323,656,332
	Cigarettes	16,094,338	
	Tobacco and snuff	230,062,119	
1896	Cigars	75,938,866	308,398,583
	Cigarettes	19,114,190	
	Tobacco and snuff	213,345,527	
1897	Cigars (large)	77,452,711	357,171,033
	Cigars (small)	1,283,360	
	Cigarettes	17,477,402	
	Tobacco and snuff	260,957,560	
1898	Cigars (large)	83,460,874	349,877,737
	Cigars (small)	1,977,100	
	Cigarettes	17,081,349	
	Tobacco and snuff	247,358,414	
1899	Cigars (large)	90,972,441	367,139,310
	Cigars (small)	2,774,237	
	Cigarettes	14,416,947	
	Tobacco and snuff	258,975,685	
1900	Cigars (large)	102,561,373	379,162,884
	Cigars (small)	2,833,816	
	Cigarettes	13,084,037	
	Tobacco and snuff	260,683,658	
1901	Cigars (large)	112,889,751	398,039,646
	Cigars (small)	3,498,511	
	Cigarettes	11,079,704	
	Tobacco and snuff	270,571,680	
1902	Cigars (large)	114,955,138	427,553,964
	Cigars (small)	2,434,029	
	Cigarettes	11,816,159	
	Tobacco and snuff	298,348,638	
1903	Cigars (large)	127,582,057	443,353,679
	Cigars (small)	2,473,841	
	Cigarettes	12,539,571	
	Tobacco and snuff	300,758,210	
1904	Cigars (large)	124,623,057	448,511,583
	Cigars (small)	3,046,196	
	Cigarettes	13,350,776	
	Tobacco and snuff	307,491,554	

MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

The tables numbered from 1 to 7, inclusive, closing this chapter, localize the manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, and snuff among the different States and districts, and show the number of persons or firms engaged in each branch of manufacturing, the quantity of different kinds of material used, and the quantity and kinds of products manufactured. These tables are compiled for the calendar year ended December 31, 1904, instead of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, which fact will account for any apparent discrepancies between this and the previous part of the report relating to tobacco production.

Tables Nos. 1, 2, and 3 relate to the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes.

The total number of cigar manufacturers for whom accounts were rendered for the calendar year 1904 was 27,186, which includes 483 manufacturers of cigarettes.

The total number of cigars made weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand was 6,640,482,483, a decrease of 165,534,946 compared with the production of 1903.

The total number of cigars made weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand was 736,187,259, an increase of 143,780,538 cigars as compared with the production for the previous year.

The total number of cigarettes made was 3,433,993,422, showing an increase of 67,506,707 over the previous year.

The average quantity of unstemmed tobacco used in making 1,000 cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand was 18.76 pounds; in making 1,000 cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, 4.13 pounds.

Manufacturers used 13,297,282 pounds of unstemmed leaf, or its equivalent in stemmed leaf, scraps, and cuttings, in making 3,426,890,229 cigarettes, tax paid as weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, or an average use of 3.88 pounds per thousand, and used 53,494 pounds of tobacco material in making 7,103,193 large cigarettes, or an average of 7.54 pounds of material for each 1,000 cigarettes manufactured.

Tables Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, respectively, relate to tobacco and snuff.

There was an increase of 134 in the number of tobacco and snuff factories operated during last year as compared with the previous year. There was an increase of 3,770,926 pounds of unstemmed; 1,268,071 pounds of stemmed leaf; an increase of 2,850,485 pounds of scraps and cuttings, a decrease of 1,156,138 pounds of tobacco stems, 2,004,050 pounds of tobacco in process and 928,424 pounds of licorice, and an increase of 730,668 pounds of sugar and 646,207 pounds of other materials used in manufacturing as compared with the previous year.

There was a total increase of 5,177,745 pounds in the quantity of materials of all kinds used in the manufacture of tobacco and snuff as compared with the previous year.

There was a decrease of 16,845,556 pounds in the quantity of plug, an increase of 6,456,942 pounds of twist, an increase of 257,952 pounds of fine-cut chewing, and 14,792,507 pounds in smoking tobacco, and a decrease of 2,468,367 pounds in the quantity of snuff manufactured, as compared with the previous year.

The total production of tobacco, not including snuff, by States producing not less than 6,000,000 pounds each per annum, was as follows:

	Pounds.
North Carolina	68,502,499
Missouri	68,319,983
Kentucky	40,766,729
Virginia	28,983,362
Ohio	26,219,049
New Jersey	19,788,000
New York	14,968,166
Illinois	14,956,576
Michigan	14,903,704
Maryland	11,119,390
Wisconsin	6,662,036

Snuff was manufactured in 26 districts, the total production amounting to 20,221,400 pounds, a decrease of 2,468,367 pounds over the previous year.

The district of Maryland produced 7,958,536 pounds, of which quantity 3,571,666 pounds were manufactured in the State of Maryland and 4,386,870 pounds in the State of Delaware, the latter product being snuff flour, practically all of which was transferred under special permit as snuff flour in process to the First district of Pennsylvania, where its manufacture was completed and tax paid; New Jersey produced 6,647,413 pounds, all manufactured in the Fifth district; Tennessee produced 3,895,126 pounds, all in the Fifth district; the Twenty-third district of Pennsylvania produced 942,125 pounds, and the First district of Illinois produced 369,709 pounds.

OPIUM.

The tariff act of October 1, 1890, section 36 (26 Stat. L., 567), imposes an internal-revenue tax of $10 per pound upon all opium manufactured in the United States for smoking purposes, and provides that no person shall engage in such manufacture who is not a citizen of the United States and who has not given the bond required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. This act also imposed a duty of $12 per pound on the imported article, but admitted the importation of crude or unmanufactured opium free of duty.

The tariff act of August 28, 1894, reduced the duty on the imported article to $6 per pound, and this rate was reimposed by the tariff act of July 24, 1897, which imposes a duty of $1 per pound on opium, crude or unmanufactured.

The reduction of the duty on the imported article and the imposition of a duty on crude or unmanufactured opium has discouraged the manufacture of smoking opium in the United States.

SUMMARY.

OPERATIONS OF MANUFACTURERS OF TOBACCO AND CIGARS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1904.

Number of registered manufacturers of tobacco	2,990
Number who registered as manufacturers for the purpose of buying and selling refuse scraps, cuttings, and clippings	169
Number who registered as manufacturers for the purpose of disposing of the old stock of manufactured tobacco	46
Number of persons who produced perique tobacco	58

Number who registered as tobacco manufacturers who also operated cigar factories	2,256
Number who registered for the express purpose of manufacturing plug, twist, fine-cut chewing and smoking tobacco, and snuff	461
Total	2,990

QUANTITY OF TOBACCO AND SNUFF MANUFACTURED.

	Pounds.
Quantity of plug tobacco produced	163,379,270
Quantity of twist tobacco produced	8,783,211
Quantity of fine-cut chewing tobacco produced	12,151,003
Quantity of smoking tobacco produced	149,151,690
Quantity of snuff produced	20,221,400
Total quantity of tobacco and snuff produced	353,686,574

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES MANUFACTURED.

Number of cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand produced	6,640,482,483
Number of cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand produced	736,187,259
Number of cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand produced	3,426,890,229
Number of cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand produced	7,103,193

CIGAR FACTORIES.

Number of cigar factories operated	26,703
Number making cigarettes exclusively	483
Total	27,186

LEAF TOBACCO.

	Pounds.
Unstemmed used in the production of large cigars	124,623,057
Unstemmed used in the production of small cigars	3,046,196
Unstemmed used in the production of cigarettes	13,350,776
Unstemmed and scrap used in the production of chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	307,491,554
Total leaf tobacco used	448,511,583

Average quantity of leaf tobacco used per thousand large cigars	18.76
Average quantity of leaf tobacco used per thousand small cigars	4.13
Average quantity of leaf tobacco used per thousand large cigarettes	7.54
Average quantity of leaf tobacco used per thousand small cigarettes	3.88

TABLE No. 1.—CIGARS.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT, BY DISTRICTS, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CIGAR FACTORIES OPERATED, THE QUANTITY OF TOBACCO USED, AND THE NUMBER OF CIGARS MADE DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1904.

State.	District.	Number of factories each having one account.	Pounds of tobacco used in making cigars.		Cigars manufactured.	
			Weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000.	Weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000.	Weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000.	Weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000.
Alabama	....	61	116,621	....	6,577,782	....
Arkansas	....	38	59,467	....	2,746,305	....
California	1	457	1,262,997	175	63,171,078	60,000
Do	4	108	191,743	....	9,409,353	....
Total	....	565	1,454,740	175	72,580,431	60,000
Colorado	....	218	439,234	....	21,635,362	....
Connecticut	....	413	1,217,119	2,124	62,546,971	458,450
Florida	....	402	5,565,729	118	275,940,549	23,650
Georgia	....	73	231,443	....	11,276,205	....
Hawaii	....	1	4,556	....	194,014	....
Illinois	1	1,770	3,795,638	2,382	197,511,282	508,000
Do	5	170	484,022	....	27,411,963	....
Do	8	495	1,304,013	....	70,307,783	....
Do	13	197	370,729	....	19,406,449	....
Total	....	2,632	5,954,402	2,382	314,637,477	508,000
Indiana	6	613	1,493,506	....	77,698,266	....
Do	7	187	775,158	....	37,818,405	....
Total	....	800	2,268,664	....	115,516,671	....
Iowa	3	278	513,509	....	24,879,931	....
Do	4	415	1,348,218	1,274	69,152,415	254,800
Total	....	693	1,861,727	1,274	94,032,346	254,800
Kansas	....	350	549,160	....	29,125,892	....
Kentucky	2	23	43,394	....	2,269,571	....
Do	5	118	868,497	900	43,491,160	226,900
Do	6	98	210,505	3	11,112,055	1,100
Do	7	19	87,774	....	4,696,775	....
Do	8	2	6,321	....	311,185	....
Total	....	260	1,216,491	903	61,880,746	228,000
Louisiana	....	109	762,568	10	41,342,405	2,000
Maryland	....	668	2,442,297	1,058,336	131,084,461	263,643,700
Massachusetts	....	599	3,289,963	33	165,541,328	11,300
Michigan	1	745	3,446,340	12	180,745,641	4,200
Do	4	419	1,411,214	29	72,180,755	23,500
Total	....	1,164	4,857,554	41	252,926,396	27,700
Minnesota	....	550	1,436,605	....	72,406,417	....
Missouri	1	532	1,235,765	75	63,401,582	15,000
Do	6	238	411,350	....	20,913,973	....
Total	....	770	1,647,115	75	84,315,555	15,000
Montana	....	139	264,509	....	12,104,079	....
Nebraska	....	244	492,048	....	25,637,804	....
New Hampshire	....	192	482,168	....	25,987,701	....
New Jersey	1	213	804,286	....	41,261,380	....
Do	5	629	8,899,961	62,501	372,220,567	14,097,100
Total	....	842	9,704,247	62,501	413,481,947	14,097,100
New Mexico	....	30	62,983	....	3,184,949	....
New York	1	1,197	1,734,435	41,011	82,115,378	14,645,700
Do	2	507	3,425,284	262,891	183,423,502	66,061,720
Do	3	1,828	12,662,403	80,226	697,995,110	17,173,069

TABLE No. 1.—CIGARS—Continued.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT, BY DISTRICTS, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CIGAR FACTORIES OPERATED, THE QUANTITY OF TOBACCO USED, AND THE NUMBER OF CIGARS MADE DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1904—Continued.

State.	District.	Number of factories each having one account.	Pounds of tobacco used in making cigars.		Cigars manufactured.	
			Weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000.	Weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000.	Weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000.	Weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000.
New York	14	780	2,752,456	1,187	132,687,184	395,800
Do	21	622	2,885,928	....	161,378,435	....
Do	28	670	1,259,436	458	63,033,923	133,000
Total	....	5,604	24,719,942	385,773	1,820,633,477	98,399,289
North Carolina	4	25	284,978	....	14,021,371	....
Do	5	12	13,603	....	730,419	....
Total	....	37	298,581	....	14,751,790	....
North and South Dakota	....	131	201,154	....	10,287,679	....
Ohio	1	590	4,325,250	40,164	233,857,446	8,081,230
Do	10	372	1,680,581	....	92,691,599	....
Do	11	277	2,235,546	....	126,588,116	....
Do	18	747	2,733,281	....	156,254,436	....
Total	....	1,986	10,974,658	40,164	609,391,597	8,081,230
Oregon	....	99	163,483	3	7,972,171	1,000
Pennsylvania	1	1,874	11,620,733	2,564	676,624,647	616,600
Do	9	2,461	14,446,897	203	763,851,120	67,300
Do	12	324	794,858	88	40,842,773	18,100
Do	23	753	6,193,214	1,843	410,955,750	640,600
Total	....	5,412	33,065,697	4,698	1,892,274,290	1,342,600
South Carolina	....	12	347,675	15	15,369,380	3,000
Tennessee	2	19	43,000	....	2,116,425	....
Do	5	39	140,026	....	8,147,225	....
Total	....	58	183,026	....	10,263,650	....
Texas	3	87	165,469	....	9,099,855	....
Do	4	54	93,577	....	4,761,845	....
Total	....	141	259,046	....	13,861,700	....
Virginia	2	96	2,983,829	864,375	171,481,341	189,020,140
Do	6	35	635,173	623,166	29,987,478	160,003,800
Total	....	131	3,619,002	1,487,541	201,468,819	349,023,940
Washington	....	140	236,364	30	11,636,155	6,500
West Virginia	....	127	1,883,340	....	118,789,802	....
Wisconsin	1	679	1,461,011	....	75,187,193	....
Do	2	333	827,818	....	41,940,987	....
Total	....	1,012	2,288,829	....	117,128,180	....

TABLE No. 2.—CIGARS.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, SHOWING NUMBER OF CIGAR FACTORIES OPERATED, THE QUANTITY OF TOBACCO USED, AND THE NUMBER OF CIGARS MADE DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1904.

State or Territory.	Number of factories each having one account.	Pounds of tobacco used in making cigars.		Cigars manufactured.	
		Weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000.	Weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000.	Weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000.	Weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000.
Alabama	61	116,621	....	6,577,782	....
Alaska	3	3,550	....	168,800	....
Arkansas	38	59,467	....	2,746,305	....
Arizona	21	45,939	....	2,312,074	....
California	553	1,442,400	175	71,937,398	60,000
Colorado	198	419,436	....	20,653,875	....
Connecticut	345	1,040,812	2,124	52,844,698	458,450
Delaware	33	112,961	....	6,093,527	....
District of Columbia	43	45,620	....	2,289,088	....
Florida	402	5,565,729	118	275,940,549	23,650
Georgia	73	231,443	....	11,276,205	....
Hawaii	1	4,556	....	194,014	....
Idaho	35	53,587	....	2,487,113	....
Illinois	2,632	5,954,402	2,382	314,637,477	508,000
Indiana	800	2,268,664	....	115,516,671	....
Indian Territory	21	12,757	....	604,525	....
Iowa	693	1,861,727	1,274	94,032,346	254,800
Kansas	254	476,063	....	25,619,207	....
Kentucky	260	1,217,391	903	61,880,746	228,000
Louisiana	101	754,039	10	40,944,955	2,000
Maine	85	201,241	....	10,695,425	....
Maryland	592	2,283,716	1,058,336	122,701,846	263,648,700
Massachusetts	599	3,289,963	33	165,541,328	11,300
Michigan	1,164	4,857,554	41	252,926,396	27,700
Minnesota	550	1,436,605	....	72,406,417	....
Mississippi	8	8,529	....	397,450	....
Missouri	770	1,647,115	75	84,315,555	15,000
Montana	68	102,246	....	4,783,776	....
Nebraska	244	492,048	....	25,637,804	....
Nevada	12	12,340	....	643,033	....
New Hampshire	65	220,622	....	11,984,896	....
New Jersey	842	9,704,247	62,501	413,481,947	14,097,100
New Mexico	9	16,994	....	822,875	....
New York	5,604	24.719,942	385,778	1,320,633,477	98,399,289
North Carolina	37	298,581	....	14,751,790	....
North Dakota	44	41,674	....	2,018,920	....
Ohio	1,986	10,974,658	40,164	609,391,597	8,061,280
Oklahoma	75	60,340	....	2,902,160	....
Oregon	99	163,483	3	7,972,171	1,000
Pennsylvania	5,412	33,065,697	4,698	1,892,274,290	1,342,600
Rhode Island	68	176,307	....	9,702,273	....
South Carolina	12	347,675	15	15,369,380	3,000
South Dakota	87	159,480	....	8,268,759	....
Tennessee	58	183,026	....	10,263,650	....
Texas	141	259,046	....	13,861,700	....
Utah	41	108,676	....	4,833,190	....
Vermont	42	60,305	....	3,307,380	....
Virginia	131	3,619,002	1,487,541	201,468,819	349,023,940
Washington	137	232,814	30	11,467,355	6,500
West Virginia	127	1,883,340	....	118,789,802	....
Wisconsin	1,012	2,288,829	....	117,128,180	....
Wyoming	20	19,798	....	981,487	....
Total	26,703	124,623,057	3,046,196	6,640,482,483	736,187,259
Calendar year 1903	26,456	127,582,057	2,473,841	6,806,017,429	592,406,721
Increase calendar year 1904	247	....	572,355	....	143,780,538
Decrease calendar year 1904	....	2,959,000	....	165,534,946	....

	Pounds.
Average quantity of leaf tobacco used per 1,000 large cigars	18.76
Average quantity of leaf tobacco used per 1,000 small cigars	4.13

TABLE No. 3.—CIGARETTES.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT, BY DISTRICTS, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CIGARETTE FACTORIES OPERATED, THE QUANTITY OF TOBACCO USED, AND THE NUMBER OF CIGARETTES MADE DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1904.

State or Territory.	District.	Number of factories each having one account.	Pounds of tobacco used in making cigarettes.		Cigarettes manufactured.	
			Weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000.	Weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000.	Weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000.	Weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000.
California	1	11	46	172,755	5,300	72,214,535
Colorado	....	2	....	40	....	13,600
Connecticut	....	13	....	15,677	....	4,912,870
Florida	....	21	....	16,132	....	3,486,750
Georgia	....	3	....	831	....	259,500
Illinois	1	39	31	26,308	1,900	6,705,390
Louisiana	....	5	....	888,637	....	279,265,920
Maryland	....	7	....	509	....	141,800
Massachusetts	....	53	5,434	51,046	416,830	14,702,190
Minnesota	....	4	35	1,496	5,000	300,500
Missouri	1	8	10	2,936	1,000	710,470
Do	6	2	....	38	....	12,700
New Jersey	5	11	....	5,305	....	1,7'7,995
New Mexico	....	1	....	875	....	540,620
New York	1	28	62	14,522	10,000	3,724,500
Do	2	56	12,907	4,554,260	2,179,010	1,227,021,865
Do	3	143	34,116	1,759,808	4,310,353	597,850,979
Do	14	6	....	3,840	....	1,173,880
Do	28	6	42	1,372,810	8,290	310,598,610
North Carolina	4	2	....	176,709	....	61,188,500
Ohio	18	1	....	135	....	213,200
Pennsylvania	1	47	811	239,193	165,510	51,657,745
Do	23	4	....	388	....	144,900
Texas	3	3	....	855	....	525,790
Virginia	2	3	....	3,716,190	....	763,348,290
Do	6	2	....	275,952	....	24,444,130
Wisconsin	1	2	....	35	....	13,000
Total	....	483	53,494	13,297,282	7,103,193	3,426,890,229
Calendar year 1903	....	522	54,808	12,484,768	6,391,476	3,360,095,239
Increase calendar year 1904	....	....	....	812,514	711,717	66,794,990
Decrease calendar year 1904	....	39	1,309	....	....	....

	Pounds.
Average quantity of leaf tobacco used per 1,000 large cigarettes	7.54
Average quantity of leaf tobacco used per 1,000 small cigarettes	3.88

TABLE No. 4.—TOBACCO-MATERIAL ACCOUNT.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF TOBACCO FACTORIES IN EACH DISTRICT AND STATE, AND THE AGGREGATE QUANTITY OF LEAF TOBACCO AND OTHER MATERIALS USED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1904.

State and district.	Factories.	Materials used in manufacturing tobacco.								
		Unstemmed leaf.	Stemmed leaf.	Scraps.	In process.	Stems.	Licorice.	Sugar.	Other materials.	Total.
	No.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Arkansas	5	55		1,155	147					1,357
California:										
First district	36	150,586	2,340	28,580	15,289	200	8,144	4,184	10,988	220,311
Fourth district	2			565						565
Total	38	150,586	2,340	29,145	15,289	200	8,144	4,184	10,988	220,876
Colorado	27			68,661						68,661
Connecticut	49	11,277	670	32,209	68			3	135	44,362
Florida	11	185	60	25,769						26,014
Georgia	4	227		3,018	175				989	4,409
Illinois:										
First district	255	8,775,982	1,327,418	516,311	36,664	298,296	883,013	1,991,103	806,767	14,635,554
Fifth district	31	5,740	340	59,939	2,371				316	68,706
Eighth district	85	237,029	8,616	229,235		7,744	48,712	29,636	14,536	570,508
Thirteenth district	25	8,891	275	24,317			268	269	36	34,056
Total	396	9,027,642	1,331,649	829,802	39,035	306,040	931,993	2,021,008	821,655	15,308,824
Indiana;										
Sixth district	67	11,218	2,803	212,729	46	1,505	4,763	21,746	4,845	259,655
Seventh district	23	937,837	14,482	59,707	338		9,847	11,378	9,585	1,043,174
Total	90	949,055	17,285	272,436	384	1,505	14,610	33,124	14,430	1,302,829
Iowa:										
Third district	52	374,358	65	119,832	333	28,376	8,242	58,821	32,371	622,398
Fourth district	81			178,653	262		2,805	2,693	22	184,435
Total	133	374,358	65	298,485	595	28,376	11,047	61,514	32,393	806,833
Kansas	61	2,257		70,230			144	134	24	72,789
Kentucky:										
Second district	25	1,887,984	272,518	15,633	20,362	1,261	187,052	99,788	62,311	2,496,904
Fifth district	55	14,450,551	10,382,757	505,989	1,689	8,202	6,627,519	4,151,459	2,331,075	38,459,241

Sixth district	12	1,799,114	105,266	59,433	11,814		178,109	278,842	384,332	2,806,910
Seventh district	8	225,381	37,553	13,954	7,438		42,138	29,157	11,447	367,068
Eighth district	2	41,752					624	538	9	42,923
Total	102	18,404,782	10,798,089	595,009	41,298	9,463	6,980,442	4,554,784	2,789,174	44,178,041
Louisiana	65	1,068,507	1,496,436	136,047	3,603		29,840	58,726	76,877	2,870,036
Maryland	30	13,275,157	3,601,507	1,612,767	41,458	1,962,947	350,467	663,011	1,065,371	22,572,685
Massachusetts	35	181,882		15,816	3,700	19,498		3	3	170,932
Michigan:										
First district	90	6,676,327	362,093	3,817,692	38,343	20,100	1,735,967	2,184,148	969,279	15,803,949
Fourth district	54			79,108		10			11	79,129
Total	144	6,676,327	362,093	3,896,800	38,343	20,110	1,735,967	2,184,148	969,290	15,883,078
Minnesota	106	4,993	641	169,089	1,661					176,384
Missouri:										
First district	30	10,187,862	31,533,362	1,792,834	1,577	1,818,467	13,498,839	7,615,166	3,165,258	69,613,365
Sixth district	29	217,807	10,994	56,435	12,170		2,663	5,242	864	306,175
Total	59	10,405,669	31,544,356	1,849,269	13,747	1,818,467	13,501,502	7,620,408	3,166,122	69,919,540
Montana	37	54	220	17,653						17,927
Nebraska	42	2,302		92,198						94,500
New Hampshire	8	189		3,328	225					3,742
New Jersey:										
First district	12	332	75	6,487						6,894
Fifth district	42	9,358,750	7,721,531	2,610,320	10,083	2,065,021	2,920,426	2,112,992	1,820,653	28,619,776
Total	54	9,359,082	7,721,606	2,616,807	10,083	2,065,021	2,920,426	2,112,992	1,820,653	28,626,670
New Mexico	10	9,069	10,169	6,552						25,790
New York:										
First district	42	298,337	100	31,087	150		19,653	1,806	1,690	352,773
Second district	85	6,180,712	303,105	47,648		102,325	713,322	11,338	95,591	7,454,041
Third district	128	294,209	80,984	1,089,687	14,642	400	5,979	4,050	2,330	1,492,281
Fourteenth district	59	1,226,751	1,648	100,027	3,998	60,824	25,675	103,669	55,724	1,578,816
Twenty-first district	120	415,376	2,065	607,491			10,485	43,522	12,308	1,091,247
Twenty-eighth district	91	1,091,447	900,982	439,982	75,907	185,528	102,832	233,168	326,528	3,356,319
Total	525	9,506,832	1,288,834	2,315,872	94,697	349,072	877,946	397,553	494,171	15,324,977
North Carolina:										
Fourth district	25	43,625,298	198,003	1,342,479	32,863	278,276	262,668	150,845	1,544,647	47,435,079
Fifth district	61	29,755,158	3,321,533	344,106	65,389	27,219	3,133,894	2,269,631	1,068,475	40,005,405
Total	86	73,380,456	3,519,536	1,686,585	98,252	305,495	3,396,562	2,440,476	2,613,122	87,440,484

TABLE No. 4.—TOBACCO-MATERIAL ACCOUNT—Continued.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF TOBACCO FACTORIES IN EACH DISTRICT AND STATE, AND THE AGGREGATE QUANTITY OF LEAF TOBACCO AND OTHER MATERIALS USED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1904—Continued.

State and district.	Factories.	Materials used in manufacturing tobacco.								
		Unstemmed leaf.	Stemmed leaf.	Scraps.	In process.	Stems.	Licorice.	Sugar.	Other materials.	Total.
	No.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
North and South Dakota	17			10,309						10,309
Ohio:										
First district	91	1,040,579	4,740,932	8,293,590	16,794	91,107	2,749,890	4,683,454	595,940	22,211,786
Tenth district	28	322,896	519,998	124,667	56	160,924	128,209	111,887	158,167	1,526,249
Eleventh district	12	96,330	281,980	1,208,994	1,534		146,680	497,109	20,357	2,247,984
Eighteenth district	91			339,999	25	4	38			340,066
Total	222	1,459,805	5,542,905	9,962,250	18,409	252,085	3,024,317	5,291,900	774,464	26,826,085
Oregon	14			12,568						12,568
Pennsylvania:										
First district	140	962,441	6,350	376,867	45,256	789	30,449	59,039	28,011	1,504,202
Ninth district	75	4,010		469,872	2,568	10	25,478	41,161	7,416	550,515
Twelfth district	38	1,589,053	1,005	32,465	518		44,349	28,111	16,841	1,712,342
Twenty-third district	43	1,650,455	345	93,728	40,224	1,028	56,607	20	422,237	2,264,639
Total	296	4,205,959	7,700	972,927	88,566	1,827	156,888	128,831	469,505	6,031,698
South Carolina	4	1,189						80		1,269
Tennessee:										
Second district	11	429,380	851	16,311	20,295	19,693	6,086	5,907	2,752	501,225
Fifth district	43	7,774,658	160,703	51,081	406,157	794,983	275,641	101,744	49,060	9,614,027
Total	54	8,204,088	161,554	67,392	426,452	814,676	281,677	107,651	51,812	10,115,252
Texas:										
Third district	14	47,881		20,047						67,878
Fourth district	9	4,678	622	16,537	8,274	210	408			25,729
Total	23	52,509	622	36,584	8,274	210	408			93,607

Virginia:										
Second district	36	9,369,431	6,741,667	301,645	96,930	....	1,380,298	1,464,864	1,163,967	20,518,802
Sixth district	51	9,508,188	1,107,319	199,552	73,821	36,100	987,426	554,954	603,941	13,071,301
Total	87	18,877,619	7,848,986	501,197	170,751	36,100	2,367,724	2,019,818	1,767,908	33,590,103
Washington	12	....	....	9,957	....	....	....	....	....	9,957
West Virginia	28	1,916	100	4,080,648	354	2,862	300,435	203,101	301,108	5,390,524
Wisconsin:										
First district	69	5,312,067	14,733	197,235	17,183	741,577	148,560	205,587	165,853	6,802,785
Second district	47	7,859	11,560	112,168	....	496	....	....	....	132,083
Total	116	5,319,916	26,293	309,403	17,183	742,073	148,560	205,587	165,853	6,934,868

TABLE No. 5.—TOBACCO-MATERIAL ACCOUNT.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF TOBACCO FACTORIES IN EACH STATE, AND THE AGGREGATE QUANTITY OF LEAF TOBACCO AND OTHER MATERIALS USED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1904.

State or Territory.	Factories.	Materials used in manufacturing tobacco.								
		Unstemmed leaf.	Stemmed leaf.	Scraps.	In process.	Stems.	Licorice.	Sugar.	Other materials.	Total.
	No.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Arizona	5	9,069	10,169	3,779	....	....	....	....	....	23,017
Arkansas	5	55	....	1,155	147	....	....	....	....	1,357
California	38	150,586	2,340	29,145	15,289	200	8,144	4,184	10,988	220,876
Colorado	22	....	....	65,455	....	....	....	....	....	65,455
Connecticut	46	739	670	32,209	68	....	....	3	135	33,824
Delaware	2	5,233,581	....	....	....	692,825	....	....	....	5,926,406
District of Columbia	2	....	....	1,888	....	738	....	....	....	2,626
Florida	11	185	60	25,769	....	....	....	....	....	26,014
Georgia	4	227	....	3,018	175	....	....	....	989	4,409
Idaho	5	....	....	1,774	....	....	....	....	....	1,774
Illinois	396	9,027,612	1,331,649	829,802	39,035	306,040	931,998	2,021,008	821,655	15,308,824
Indiana	90	949,055	17,285	272,436	384	1,505	14,610	33,124	14,430	1,302,829
Iowa	133	374,358	65	298,485	595	28,376	11,047	61,514	32,398	806,838
Kansas	52	2,257	....	67,363	....	....	144	134	24	69,922
Kentucky	102	18,404,782	10,798,089	595,009	41,298	9,463	6,980,442	4,554,784	2,789,174	44,173,041
Louisiana	65	1,068,507	1,496,436	136,047	3,603	....	29,840	58,726	76,877	2,870,036
Maryland	26	8,041,576	3,601,507	1,610,879	41,458	1,269,384	350,467	663,011	1,065,371	16,643,653
Massachusetts	85	131,882	....	15,846	3,700	19,498	....	3	3	170,932
Michigan	144	6,676,327	362,093	3,896,800	38,348	20,110	1,785,967	2,184,148	969,290	15,883,078
Minnesota	106	4,993	641	169,089	1,661	....	....	....	....	176,384
Missouri	59	10,405,669	31,544,356	1,849,269	13,747	1,818,467	13,501,502	7,620,408	3,166,122	69,919,540
Montana	27	54	....	13,974	....	....	....	....	....	14,028
Nebraska	42	2,302	....	92,198	....	....	....	....	....	94,500
New Hampshire	4	189	....	1,228	225	....	....	....	....	1,642
New Jersey	54	9,359,082	7,721,606	2,616,807	10,083	2,065,021	2,920,426	2,112,992	1,820,653	28,626,670
New Mexico	5	....	....	2,778	....	....	....	....	....	2,778
New York	525	9,506,832	1,288,834	2,315,872	94,697	349,072	877,946	397,553	494,171	15,324,977
North Carolina	86	73,380,456	3,519,536	1,686,585	98,252	305,495	3,396,562	2,440,476	2,613,122	87,440,484
North Dakota	4	....	....	850	....	....	....	....	....	850
Ohio	222	1,459,805	5,542,905	9,962,250	18,409	252,035	3,024,317	5,291,900	774,464	26,326,085
Oklahoma	9	....	....	2,867	....	....	....	....	....	2,867
Oregon	14	....	....	12,568	....	....	....	....	....	12,568
Pennsylvania	296	4,205,959	7,700	972,927	88,566	1,827	156,883	128,331	469,505	6,031,698
Rhode Island	8	10,588	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10,588
South Carolina	4	1,189	....	....	....	....	....	80	....	1,269
South Dakota	13	....	....	9,459	....	....	....	....	....	9,459
Tennessee	54	8,204,088	161,554	67,892	426,452	814,676	281,677	107,651	51,812	10,115,252

Texas	28	52,509	622	36,584	3,274	210	408			93,607
Utah	5		220	1,905						2,125
Vermont	4			2,100						2,100
Virginia	87	18,877,619	7,848,986	501,197	170,751	36,100	2,367,724	2,019,818	1,767,908	33,590,103
Washington	12			9,957						9,957
West Virginia	28	1,916	100	4,080,648	354	2,862	300,435	203,101	801,108	5,390,524
Wisconsin	116	5,319,916	26,293	309,403	17,183	742,073	148,560	205,587	165,853	6,934,868
Wyoming	5			3,206						3,206
Total, calendar year 1904	2,990	190,863,894	75,283,716	32,607,967	1,127,749	8,735,977	37,089,094	30,108,536	17,906,047	393,672,980
Total, calendar year 1903	2,856	187,092,968	74,015,645	29,757,482	3,131,799	9,892,115	37,967,518	29,377,868	17,259,840	388,495,235
Increase, calendar year 1904	134	3,770,926	1,268,071	2,850,485				730,668	646,207	5,177,745
Decrease, calendar year 1904					2,004,050	1,156,138	928,424			

TABLE No. 6.—TOBACCO-PRODUCTION ACCOUNT.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE AGGREGATE QUANTITIES OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF TOBACCO PRODUCED IN EACH DISTRICT AND STATE DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1904, TOGETHER WITH A STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO ON HAND AT THE COMMENCEMENT AND AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR, THE QUANTITY TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR, THE QUANTITY REMOVED IN BOND FOR EXPORT, THE TOTAL SALES REPORTED, AND THE AMOUNT OF TAXES PAID.

State or district.	Tobacco manufactured.											Stamps required for sales.
	Plug.	Twist and other forms of leaf.	Fine cut.	Smoking.	Snuff.	Total manufactured.	On hand.	Total to be accounted for.	On hand unsold.	Exported in bond.	Sold.	
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	
Arkansas		47		1,308		1,350	848	2,198			2,198	$181.88
California:												
First district	28,246			197,114		225,360	599	225,959	958	31,718	193,283	11,596.98
Fourth district				483		483		483			483	28.98
Total	28,246			197,597		225,843	599	226,442	958	31,718	193,766	11,625.96
Colorado				68,537		68,537	374	68,911	1,014		67,897	4,073.82
Connecticut				41,269	377	41,646	126	41,772	221		41,551	2,493.06
Florida				25,412		25,412		25,412			25,412	1,524.72
Georgia				4,218		4,218	125	4,343	75		4,268	256.08
Illinois:												
First district	61,367	477,761	5,572,234	8,222,174	369,709	14,703,245	102,588	14,805,833	126,611	50	14,679,172	880,750.32
Fifth district				65,665	2,371	68,036		68,036			68,036	4,082.16
Eighth district	243,833	34,232		247,826		525,891	8,405	534,296	6,085	616	527,595	31,655.70
Thirteenth district		355		31,129		31,484	15,352	46,836	9,523		37,313	2,238.78
Total	305,200	512,348	5,572,234	8,566,794	372,080	15,328,656	126,345	15,455,001	142,219	666	15,312,116	918,726.96
Indiana:												
Sixth district	4,338	5,556		241,562	4,063	255,519	9,857	265,376	4,146		261,230	15,673.80
Seventh district		853,565	400	119,322	285	973,572	39,850	1,013,422	43,692		969,730	58,183.80
Total	4,338	859,121	400	360,884	4,348	1,229,091	49,707	1,278,798	47,838		1,230,960	73,857.60
Iowa:												
Third district			92,640	520,829	243	613,712	5,047	618,759	10,589		608,170	36,490.20
Fourth district				184,605		184,605	459	185,064	706		184,358	11,061.48
Total			92,640	705,434	243	798,317	5,506	803,823	11,295		792,528	47,551.68

Kansas	....	1,682	....	70,478	....	72,105	230	72,335	1,617	....	70,718	4,243.08
Kentucky:												
Second district	1,098,689	738,429	....	159,928	....	1,992,046	841,512	2,833,558	1,005,459	....	1,828,099	109,685.94
Fifth district	29,791,274	417,182	16,823	5,683,206	....	35,908,485	1,427,796	37,336,281	1,415,087	27,552	35,893,692	2,153,621.52
Sixth district	818,599	....	168,597	1,542,786	....	2,529,982	95,041	2,625,023	83,403	....	2,541,620	152,497.20
Seventh district	176,379	112,221	....	16,560	....	305,160	20,932	326,092	38,691	....	287,401	17,244.06
Eighth district	....	3,415	....	27,641	....	31,056	16,930	47,986	18,567	....	29,419	1,765.14
Total	31,884,941	1,266,247	185,420	7,430,121	....	40,766,729	2,402,211	43,168,940	2,561,157	27,552	40,580,231	2,434,813.86
Louisiana	....	31,200	....	2,482,605	25,720	2,539,525	34,075	2,573,600	40,597	82,676	2,450,327	147,019.62
Maryland	....	....	....	11,122,374	7,958,536	19,080,910	3,504,452	22,585,362	a 8,225,083	75,811	14,284,968	857,098.08
Massachusetts	....	....	....	50,136	122,521	172,657	1,601	174,258	1,756	....	172,502	10,350.12
Michigan:												
First district	3,143,161	56,637	1,354,616	10,270,182	71,782	14,896,378	212,203	15,108,581	253,306	644	14,854,631	891,277.86
Fourth district	....	....	....	79,108	179	79,287	1,244	80,531	813	....	79,718	4,783.08
Total	3,143,161	56,637	1,354,616	10,349,290	71,961	14,975,665	213,447	15,189,112	254,119	644	14,934,349	896,060.94
Minnesota	....	....	....	178,362	4,672	183,034	7,128	190,162	7,091	....	183,071	10,984.26
Missouri:												
First district	56,954,710	4,185,159	....	6,921,883	9,731	68,071,483	1,651,838	69,723,321	3,766,759	76,259	65,880,303	3,952,818.18
Sixth district	8,881	80,872	....	168,478	....	258,231	56,792	315,023	56,153	....	258,870	15,532.20
Total	56,963,591	4,266,031	....	7,090,361	9,731	68,329,714	1,708,630	70,038,344	3,822,912	76,259	66,139,173	3,968,350.38
Montana	....	....	....	17,927	....	17,927	250	18,177	25	....	18,152	1,089.12
Nebraska	....	....	....	94,500	....	94,500	496	94,996	....	....	94,996	5,699.76
New Hampshire	....	....	....	3,466	210	3,676	....	3,676	....	....	3,676	220.56
New Jersey:												
First district	....	....	....	6,811	....	6,811	....	6,811	....	....	6,811	408.66
Fifth district	6,659,186	....	2,127,460	10,994,543	6,647,413	26,428,602	270,026	26,698,628	559,534	64,892	26,074,202	1,564,452.12
Total	6,659,186	....	2,127,460	11,001,354	6,647,413	26,435,413	270,026	26,705,439	559,534	64,892	26,081,013	1,564,860.78
New Mexico	....	....	....	25,538	....	25,538	....	25,538	....	....	25,538	1,532.28
New York:												
First district	....	....	8,228	354,213	1,330	363,771	1,645	365,416	2,769	262	362,385	21,743.10
Second district	....	....	1,461,848	6,013,717	....	7,475,565	5,793	7,481,358	8,704	55,446	7,422,208	445,332.48
Third district	....	....	59,329	1,188,248	101,582	1,349,159	10,394	1,359,553	17,470	960,686	381,397	22,883.82
Fourteenth district	....	3,070	183,902	1,352,159	506	1,539,637	8,953	1,548,590	8,357	....	1,540,233	92,413.98
Twenty-first district	....	....	79,870	995,988	....	1,075,858	7,567	1,083,425	17,309	....	1,066,116	63,966.96
Twenty-eighth district	38,470	....	497,522	2,781,602	28,381	3,295,975	30,004	3,325,979	15,871	613,915	2,696,193	161,771.58
Total	38,470	3,070	2,290,699	12,685,927	131,799	15,099,965	64,356	15,164,321	65,480	1,630,306	13,468,532	808,111.92

[a] Includes 4,655,433 pounds snuff flour in process of manufacture transferred to First district of Pennsylvania.

TABLE No. 6.—TOBACCO-PRODUCTION ACCOUNT—Continued.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE AGGREGATE QUANTITIES OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF TOBACCO PRODUCED IN EACH DISTRICT AND STATE DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1904, TOGETHER WITH A STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO ON HAND AT THE COMMENCEMENT AND AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR, THE QUANTITY TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR, THE QUANTITY REMOVED IN BOND FOR EXPORT, THE TOTAL SALES REPORTED, AND THE AMOUNT OF TAXES PAID—Continued.

State or district.	Tobacco manufactured.											Stamps required for sales.
	Plug.	Twist and other forms of leaf.	Fine cut.	Smoking.	Snuff.	Total manufactured.	On hand.	Total to be accounted for.	On hand unsold.	Exported in bond.	Sold.	
North Carolina:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	
Fourth district	2,307,231	37,204	....	33,061,595	....	35,406,030	813,404	36,219,434	720,682	118,135	35,880,617	$2,122,837.02
Fifth district	32,080,458	36,209	....	979,802	....	33,096,469	4,124,007	37,220,476	4,299,420	....	32,921,056	1,975,263.36
Total	34,387,689	73,413	....	34,041,397	....	68,502,499	4,937,411	73,439,910	5,020,102	118,135	68,801,673	4,098,100.38
North and South Dakota	....	....	....	10,304	....	10,304	....	10,304	....	....	10,304	618.24
Ohio:												
First district	6,613,188	398,538	1,115	15,278,623	357	22,291,821	692,019	22,983,840	660,446	1,504	22,321,890	1,339,318.40
Tenth district	59	....	7,480	1,468,523	....	1,476,062	19,890	1,495,952	33,397	....	1,462,555	87,753.30
Eleventh district	....	....	....	2,113,455	....	2,113,455	151	2,113,606	151	....	2,113,455	126,807.30
Eighteenth district	....	....	....	338,068	....	338,068	....	338,068	6	....	338,062	20,283.72
Total	6,613,247	398,538	8,595	19,198,669	357	26,219,406	712,060	26,931,466	694,000	1,504	26,235,962	1,574,157.72
Oregon	....	....	....	12,568	....	12,568	164	12,732	55	....	12,677	760.62
Pennsylvania:												
First district	5,405	....	56,570	1,265,703	12,441	1,340,119	a 4,778,036	6,118,155	144,504	....	5,973,651	358,419.06
Ninth district	....	....	....	545,340	4,785	550,125	350	550,475	97	....	550,378	33,022.68
Twelfth district	....	....	280	1,446,950	....	1,447,230	16,334	1,463,564	10,592	....	1,452,972	87,178.32
Twenty-third district	....	....	....	1,313,109	942,125	2,255,234	1,391	2,256,625	1,180	12,770	2,242,725	134,563.50
Total	5,405	....	56,850	4,571,102	959,351	5,592,708	4,796,111	10,388,819	156,323	12,770	10,219,726	613,183.56
South Carolina	625	....	....	256	....	881	6,978	7,859	6,558	....	1,301	78.06
Tennessee:												
Second district	32,110	62,453	....	206,714	....	301,277	156,093	457,370	84,395	....	372,975	22,378.50
Fifth district	1,539,542	1,180,016	4,282	192,120	3,895,126	6,811,086	2,883,706	9,694,792	2,910,715	....	6,784,077	407,044.62
Total	1,571,652	1,242,469	4,282	398,834	3,895,126	7,112,863	3,039,799	10,152,162	2,995,110	....	7,157,052	429,423.12

Texas:												
Third district	....	....	....	67,878	....	67,878	....	67,878	....	....	67,878	4,072.68
Fourth district	....	....	....	25,412	....	25,412	2,163	27,575	2,062	....	25,513	1,530.78
Total	....	....	....	93,290	....	93,290	2,163	95,453	2,062	....	93,391	5,603.46
Virginia:												
Second district	11,964,770	5,206	798	6,507,014	....	18,477,788	969,776	19,447,564	1,656,561	3,062,958	14,728,045	883,682.70
Sixth district	9,808,749	64,302	33,733	598,790	....	10,505,574	2,130,263	12,635,837	2,520,724	29,910	10,085,203	605,112.18
Total	21,773,519	69,508	34,531	7,105,804	....	28,983,362	3,100,039	32,083,401	4,177,285	3,092,868	24,813,248	1,488,794.88
Washington	....	....	....	9,936	....	9,936	81	10,017	....	....	10,017	601.02
West Virginia	....	50	....	4,949,788	7,064	4,956,902	13,151	4,970,053	12,103	....	4,957,950	297,477.00
Wisconsin:												
First district	....	2.900	423,276	6,104,434	9,891	6,540,501	12,385	6,552,886	21,876	2,700	6,528,310	391,698.60
Second district	....	....	....	131,426	....	131,426	2,488	133,914	1,578	....	132,336	7,940.16
Total	....	2,900	423,276	6,235,860	9,891	6,671,927	14,873	6,686,800	23,454	2,700	6,660,646	399,638.76

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[a] Includes 4,655,433 pounds snuff flour in process of manufacture transferred from district of Maryland (State of Delaware).

TABLE No. 7.—TOBACCO-PRODUCTION ACCOUNT.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE AGGREGATE QUANTITIES OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO PRODUCED IN EACH STATE DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1904, TOGETHER WITH A STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO ON HAND AT THE COMMENCEMENT AND AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR, THE QUANTITY TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR, THE QUANTITY TO BE REMOVED IN BOND FOR EXPORT, THE TOTAL SALES REPORTED, AND THE AMOUNT OF TAXES PAID.

State or Territory.	Tobacco manufactured.											Stamps required for sales.
	Plug.	Twist and other forms of leaf.	Fine cut.	Smoking.	Snuff.	Total manufactured.	On hand.	Total to be accounted for.	On hand unsold.	Exported in bond.	Sold.	
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	
Arizona				22,765		22,765		22,765			22,765	$1,365.90
Arkansas		47		1,303		1,350	848	2,198			2,198	131.88
California	28,246			197,597		225,843	599	226,442	958	31,718	193,766	11,625.96
Colorado				65,331		65,331	374	65,705	489		65,216	3,912.96
Connecticut				33,403	377	33,780	126	33,906	221		33,685	2,021.10
Delaware				27	4,386,870	4,386,897	1,605,340	5,992,237	a5,992,210		27	1.62
District of Columbia				2,957		2,957		2,957	279		2,678	160.68
Florida				25,412		25,412		25,412			25,412	1,524.72
Georgia				4,218		4,218	125	4,343	75		4,268	256.08
Idaho				1,774		1,774		1,774			1,774	106.44
Illinois	305,200	512,348	5,572,234	8,566,794	372,080	15,328,656	126,345	15,455,001	142,219	666	15,312,116	918,726.96
Indiana	4,338	859,121	400	360,884	4,348	1,229,091	49,707	1,278,798	47,838		1,230,960	73,857.60
Iowa			92,640	705,434	243	798,317	5,506	803,823	11,295		792,528	47,551.68
Kansas		1,632		67,606		69,238	230	69,468	1,317		68,151	4,089.06
Kentucky	31,884,941	1,266,247	185,420	7,430,121		40,766,729	2,402,211	43,168,940	2,561,157	27,552	40,580,231	2,434,813.86
Louisiana		31,200		2,482,605	25,720	2,539,525	34,075	2,573,600	40,597	82,676	2,450,327	147,019.62
Maryland				11,119,390	3,571,666	14,691,056	1,899,112	16,590,168	2,232,594	75,311	14,282,263	856,935.78
Massachusetts				50,136	122,521	172,657	1,601	174,258	1,756		172,502	10,350.12
Michigan	3,143,161	56,637	1,354,616	10,349,290	71,961	14,975,665	213,447	15,189,112	254,119	644	14,934,349	896,060.94
Minnesota				178,362	4,672	183,034	7,128	190,162	7,091		183,071	10,984.26
Missouri	56,963,591	4,266,031		7,090,361	9,731	68,329,714	1,708,630	70,038,344	3,822,912	76,259	66,139,173	3,968,350.38
Montana				14,028		14,028	250	14,278	25		14,253	855.18
Nebraska				94,500		94,500	496	94,996			94,996	5,699.76
New Hampshire				1,366	210	1,576		1,576			1,576	94.56
New Jersey	6,659,186		2,127,460	11,001,354	6,647,413	26,435,413	270,026	26,705,439	559,534	64,892	26,081,013	1,564,860.78
New Mexico				2,773		2,778		2,773			2,778	166.88
New York	38,470	3,070	2,290,699	12,635,927	131,799	15,099,965	64,856	15,164,821	65,480	1,630,309	13,468,582	808,111.92
North Carolina	34,387,689	73,413		34,041,397		68,502,499	4,987,411	73,489,910	5,020,102	118,185	68,301,673	4,098,100.38
North Dakota				850		850		850			850	51.00
Ohio	6,613,247	398,588	8,595	19,198,669	357	26,219,406	712,060	26,931,466	694,000	1,504	26,235,962	1,574,157.72
Oklahoma				2,867		2,867		2,867	300		2,567	154.02
Oregon				12,568		12,568	164	12,732	55		12,677	760.62
Pennsylvania	5,405		56,850	4,571,102	959,351	5,592,708	b4,796,111	10,388,819	156,323	12,770	10,219,726	613,183.56

Rhode Island				7,866		7,866		7,866			7,866	471.96
South Carolina	625			256		881	6,978	7,859	6,558		1,301	78.06
South Dakota				9,454		9,454		9,454			9,454	567.24
Tennessee	1,571,652	1,242,469	4,282	398,834	8,895,126	7,112,363	3,039,799	10,152,162	2,995,110		7,157,052	429,423.12
Texas				93,290		93,290	2,163	95,453	2,062		93,391	5,603.46
Utah				2,125		2,125		2,125			2,125	127.50
Vermont				2,100		2,100		2,100			2,100	126.00
Virginia	21,773,519	69,508	34,531	7,105,804		28,983,362	3,100,039	32,083,401	4,177,285	3,092,868	24,813,248	1,488,794.88
Washington				9,936		9,936	81	10,017			10,017	601.02
West Virginia		50		4,949,788	7,064	4,956,902	13,151	4,970,053	12,103		4,957,950	297,477.00
Wisconsin		2,900	423,276	6,235,860	9,891	6,671,927	14,873	6,686,800	23,454	2,700	6,660,646	399,638.76
Wyoming				3,206		3,206		3,206	525		2,681	·160.86
Total, calendar year 1904	163,379,270	8,783,211	12,151,003	149,151,690	20,221,400	353,686,574	[b]25,013,362	[b]378,699,936	[a]28,830,043	5,218,004	344,651,889	20,679,113.34
Total, calendar year 1903	180,224,826	2,326,269	11,893,051	134,359,183	22,689,767	351,493,096	24,376,837	375,869,933	25,140,392	6,707,721	344,021,820	20,641,309.20
Increase, calendar year 1904		6,456,942	257,952	14,792,507		2,193,478	636,525	2,830,003	3,689,651		630,069	37,804.14
Decrease, calendar year 1904	16,845,556				2,468,367					1,489,717		

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[a] Includes 4,655,433 pounds snuff flour in process of manufacture transferred to first district of Pennsylvania.

[b] Includes 4,655,433 pounds snuff flour in process of manufacture transferred from district of Maryland (State of Delaware).

DIVISION OF LAW.

SEIZURES.

Seizures of property for violation of internal-revenue laws were made during the year ended June 30, 1905, as follows:

Articles.		Quantity.	Value.
Distilled spirits	gallons	433,266	$248,626.41
Tobacco	pounds	28,142	1,021.00
Oleomargarine	do	5,922	704.00
Cigars	number	695,885	6,642.39
Cigar factories	do	2	240.00
Tobacco factories	do	1	800.00
Oleomargarine factories	do	3	15,845.00
Breweries	do	2	1,525.00
Grain distilleries	do	17	5,989.00
Fruit distilleries	do	23	13,279.00
Miscellaneous property, which includes illicit distilleries, wagons and teams used for the transportation of illicit spirits, and other personal property		....	124,298.38
Total value		....	418,420.18

Total value of seizures during fiscal year ended June 30, 1904	$252,312.25
Total number of seizures during fiscal year ended June 30, 1905	2,581
Number of Forms 117 received	1,004
Number of Forms 161 received	1,577
Number of illicit stills destroyed	1,183
Number of Forms 166 received	2,673

ABSTRACT OF SEIZURES.

The following is an abstract of seizures of property for violation of internal-revenue laws for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, according to States and Territories:

State or Territory.	Distilled spirits.		Tobacco.		Cigars.		Breweries, distilleries, and other miscellaneous property.	Total value.
	Gallons.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
Alabama	466	$685.60	....	....	....	....	$6,733.00	$7,418.60
Arkansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	50.00	50.00
California (includes Nevada)	14,264	13,704.37	....	....	22,890	$305.00	30,242.00	44,251.37
Colorado	585	148.20	....	....	....	....	500.00	648.20
Connecticut (includes Rhode Island)	112	85.00	....	....	576	11.55	50.00	146.55
Florida	560	825.00	....	....	1,001	7.50	193.00	1,025.50
Georgia	8,354	6,662.00	....	....	2,810	3.00	33,971.00	40,636.00
Hawaii	....	....	....	....	....	....	250.00	250.00
Illinois	6,973	1,970.00	....	....	60	.25	145.00	2,115.25
Indiana	1,834	2,748.12	34	$2.00	....	....	505.00	3,255.12
Iowa	....	....	....	....	50,150	1,513.00	....	1,513.00
Kansas (includes Oklahoma Territory)	34	42.50	....	....	....	....	2,610.00	2,652.50
Kentucky	23,896	11,115.00	....	....	....	....	6,273.00	17,388.00
Louisiana (includes Mississippi)	....	....	63	21.00	1,327	13.70	252.00	286.70
Maryland (includes District of Columbia and Delaware)	....	....	....	....	3,013	50.50	428.00	478.50

State or Territory.	Distilled spirits.		Tobacco.		Cigars.		Breweries, distilleries, and other miscellaneous property.	Total value.
	Gallons.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
Massachusetts	10	$10.00	133	$41.00	21,828	$151.11	$158.00	$355.11
Michigan	1,565	2,782.00	....	....	1,370	13.70	....	2,795.70
Minnesota	....	....	....	....	5,750	37.00	....	37.00
Missouri	1,020	1,398.00	....	....	27,500	135.00	15,554.00	17,087.00
Montana (includes Idaho and Utah)	104	220.00	....	....	....	....	....	220.00
Nebraska	2,327	4,180.00	....	....	....	....	....	4,180.00
New Hampshire (includes Maine and Vermont)	113	198.00	....	....	349	6.00	12.00	216.00
New Jersey	490	361.00	....	....	6,125	2.00	4,446.00	4,809.00
New Mexico (includes Arizona)	179	105.00	1,784	298.00	3,046	81.00	128.00	612.00
New York	621	548.00	....	....	40,700	404.00	256.00	1,208.00
North Carolina	61,813	9,905.00	609	125.00	....	....	25,207.38	35,127.38
North and South Dakota	59	80.00	489	100.00	1,794	32.00	1,245.00	1,467.00
Ohio	12,016	20,563.31	....	....	18,150	179.00	251.00	20,993.31
Pennsylvania	283,690	163,385.31	24,916	400.00	453,310	3,529.08	4,334.00	171,648.39
South Carolina	1,815	904.00	....	....	....	....	5,377.00	6,281.00
Tennessee	4,061	1,683.00	....	....	....	....	14,534.00	16,217.00
Texas	182	360.00	....	....	....	....	95.00	455.00
Virginia	6,167	3,133.00	49	10.00	33,336	103.00	6,804.00	10,050.00
Washington	87	185.00	....	....	1,300	65.00	19.00	269.00
West Virginia	281	520.00	65	24.00	....	....	1,513.00	2,157.00
Wisconsin	88	120.00	....	....	....	....	....	120.00
Total	433,266	248,626.41	28,142	1,021.00	695,885	6,642.39	162,130.38	418,420.18

SALES UNDER SECTION 3460, REVISED STATUTES.

The following amount was realized from sales of property seized for violation of internal-revenue laws by collectors, under section 3460, Revised Statutes, during the past fiscal year:

Gross sum	$25,868.58
Expenses (including tax)	22,197.38
Net	3,671.20

OFFERS IN COMPROMISE.

The following statement shows the number of offers in compromise on hand July 1, 1904, and the number received from July 1, 1904, to July 1, 1905; also the number of offers accepted for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, with the amounts of tax, assessed penalty, and specific penalty accepted:

Offers on hand July 1, 1904	92	
Offers received	1,916	
		2,008
Offers accepted	1,610	
Offers rejected	277	
Offers otherwise disposed of	9	
Total disposed of		1,896
On hand July 1, 1905		112
Amount received as tax		$52,986.84
Amount received as assessed or assessable penalty		1,773.50
Amount received as specific penalty		125,304.94
Total		180,065.28
Number of cases briefed		1,713
Number of opinions prepared		1,888

MONEYS PAID TO COLLECTORS.

The following is a statement of the amounts paid to collectors arising from the proceeds of in rem actions, judgments recovered in civil suits, fines and penalties received in criminal actions, costs, and in settlement of cases by compromise during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, as reported by clerks of United States courts (Form 158) and by collectors of internal revenue.

Amounts Paid to Collectors Arising from the Proceeds of In Rem Actions, etc., during the Fiscal Year.

Collection district.	In rem cases, proceeds.	Judgment.		Interest.	Costs.	Compromise cases.	Total.
		Civil suits (suits on bonds, etc.).	Fines and penalties.				
Alabama		$288.94	$2,657.81		$375.49	$866.81	$4,189.06
Arkansas		150.00	1,775.00		149.20	134.25	2,208.45
California:							
First district	$47.05		12.50		32.25	10,630.77	10,722.57
Fourth district						22,269.28	22,269.28
Colorado			10.00		207.66	1,110.10	1,327.76
Connecticut	2,123.95		800.00		88.46	809.57	3,821.98
Florida			200.00		114.71	426.82	741.58
Georgia		531.56	1,062.15	$173.55	633.13	7,480.69	9,881.08
Hawaii			20.00		26.56	372.61	419.17
Illinois:							
First district			50.00		54.00	11,567.48	11,671.48
Fifth district			950.00		179.12	1,994.42	3,123.54
Eighth district			1,170.34		628.14	3,826.68	5,625.16
Thirteenth district			225.00		126.91	726.40	1,078.31
Indiana:							
Sixth district			75.52		95.99	5,070.00	5,241.51
Seventh district			83.26		34.53	2,925.00	3,042.79
Iowa:							
Third district					161.95	106.39	268.34
Fourth district			40.00			1,207.50	1,247.50
Kansas			300.00		271.41	1,445.99	2,017.40
Kentucky:							
Second district			100.00			602.53	702.53
Fifth district	119.29	65.75	150.00		12.30	5,204.21	5,551.55
Sixth district						7,350.00	7,350.00
Seventh district						683.76	683.76
Eighth district		49.45	2.47	10.57	229.45	110.00	401.94
Louisiana			1,160.00		904.35	774.20	2,838.55
Maryland			100.00		29.36	4,418.73	4,548.09
Massachusetts			100.00			1,556.27	1,656.27
Michigan:							
First district					56.52	1,940.00	1,996.52
Fourth district			150.00				150.00
Minnesota			30.00			673.78	703.78
Missouri:							
First district			30.00		171.09	3,667.12	3,868.21
Sixth district					2,406.54	380.00	2,786.54
Montana						515.00	515.00
Nebraska			100.00			793.00	893.00
New Hampshire			950.00		816.74	600.00	2,366.74
New Jersey:							
First district						999.95	999.95
Fifth district						1,812.95	1,812.95
New Mexico			100.00			375.00	475.00
New York:							
First district			25.00			332.57	357.57
Second district			1.00			1,017.32	1,018.32
Third district	228.10				58.73	1,865.62	2,147.45
Fourteenth district			200.00		24.41	350.00	574.41
Twenty-first district			50.00			620.00	670.00
Twenty-eighth district						170.00	170.00
North Carolina:							
Fourth district	10.13	234.70	1,557.47	101.57	2,111.14	3,803.42	7,818.43
Fifth district	197.40	3,357.88	9,119.99	1,043.02	2,967.48	4,261.08	20,946.85
North and South Dakota			115.00			160.00	275.00
Ohio:							
First district			50.00		35.15	18,120.00	18,205.15
Tenth district			25.00		12.30	1,405.00	1,442.30
Eleventh district						50.00	50.00
Eighteenth district					15.20	15.030.00	15,045.20
Oregon						185.00	185.00

AMOUNTS PAID TO COLLECTORS ARISING FROM THE PROCEEDS OF IN REM ACTIONS, ETC., DURING THE FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Collection district.	In rem cases, proceeds.	Judgment.		Interest.	Costs.	Compromise cases.	Total.
		Civil suits (suits on bonds, etc.).	Fines and penalties.				
Pennsylvania:							
First district					$95.09	$560.00	$655.09
Ninth district						1,502.58	1,502.58
Twelfth district						472.70	472.70
Twenty-third district		$3,080.28		$203.29	33.50	7,845.00	11,162.07
South Carolina	$723.71		$200.00		250.00	1,719.18	2,892.89
Tennessee:							
Second district	303.68	541.89	250.00		2,312.07	2,299.19	5,706.83
Fifth district			154.00			1,127.63	1,281.63
Texas:							
Third district			200.00		27.75	692.29	920.04
Fourth district		63.64	200.00	17.46	25.80	3,559.22	3,866.12
Virginia:							
Second district						819.85	819.85
Sixth district		551.43	275.00	164.39	604.10	5,723.77	7,318.69
Washington					109.30	1,845.00	1,954.30
West Virginia			489.00			1,490.00	1,979.00
Wisconsin:							
First district					34.17	800.00	834.17
Second district			75.00		10.31	338.00	423.31
Total	3,753.31	8,915.52	24,890.51	1,713.85	16,527.36	178,591.68	234,392.23
Total for fiscal year 1904							237,750.42

CLAIMS FOR REWARD.

Claims for reward for information of violation of internal-revenue laws, made under the provisions of Circular No. 99, revised, and of the circular of March 10, 1875, have been presented and disposed of as follows:

Claims pending July 1, 1904	1
Claims presented during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905	9
Total	10
Claims disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905	8
Number of claims pending July 1, 1905	2

REAL ESTATE ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE INTERNAL-REVENUE LAWS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has charge of all realty acquired under the provisions of the internal-revenue laws and is authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to sell at public vendue such real estate.

The United States acquired title to real estate in 10 cases arising under the internal-revenue laws during the last fiscal year—in 6 cases by sales by collectors under distraint proceedings, and in 4 cases by sales by marshals under execution.

Sales under distraint to private purchasers were made by collectors of internal revenue in 6 cases during the last fiscal year.

Five sales of real estate owned by the United States, acquired under the internal-revenue laws, were made during the year 1904–5 and quitclaim deeds were executed to the purchasers.

Two cases in the Fifth collection district of Tennessee were disposed of in accordance with the opinion rendered by Judge Clark in the case of the United States *v.* J. B. Jackson et al., in the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Tennessee, April 13, 1903, holding that the doctrine of prescription applied.

Two suits in ejectment were pending July 1, 1904—one in Alabama, which is still pending, and one in Georgia, which was decided in favor of the United States.

One suit in ejectment was instituted in Arkansas during the last fiscal year and is still pending as to a part of the realty in question, a portion of which (40 acres) has been sold and quitclaimed since the commencement of the action in ejectment.

Three suits in ejectment were instituted in North Carolina during the fiscal year—one in the eastern judicial district, which is still pending, and two in the western judicial district, one of which was decided in favor of the United States, and the other is pending.

Three suits in equity to enforce liens were instituted in North Carolina—one in the eastern, two in the western judicial district—during the last fiscal year and are now pending.

The following is a statement of the tracts or lots of land held by the United States under the provisions of the internal-revenue laws on the 30th day of June, 1905, aggregating about 2,500 acres, to wit:

District.	Number of tracts or parcels of land.	District.	Number of tracts or parcels of land.
Alabama	7	Tennessee:	
Arkansas	2	Second district	3
Georgia	9	Fifth district	4
Illinois, eighth district	1	Texas, fourth district	1
Kentucky, eighth district	1	Virginia, sixth district	3
Louisiana	5		
North Carolina:		Total	43
Fourth district	1		
Fifth district	6		

TAXES IN LITIGATION.

The following is a schedule of taxes in litigation:

District.	Amount.	District.	Amount.
Alabama	$7,689.99	Fifth North Carolina	$8,726.47
Connecticut	31,356.82	North and South Dakota	1,728.34
Georgia	2,831.14	Tenth Ohio	[b] 480.47
First Illinois	1,740.00	Twenty-third Pennsylvania	3,721.19
Sixth Indiana	[a] 14,270.02	South Carolina	491.82
Eighth Kentucky	4,133.73	Second Tennessee	2,021.39
First Michigan	498.20	Fourth Texas	216.92
First Missouri	[a] 231.30	Second Virginia	1,559.58
Sixth Missouri	[a] 3,444.72	Sixth Virginia	8,377.05
Third New York	10,012.35	West Virginia	3,300.00
Fourteenth New York	87.55		
Fourth North Carolina	996.56	Total	107,915.11

[a] Legacy taxes.

[b] Tax on gross receipts, gas company.

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS.

The following is a statement as to the number of internal-revenue suits and prosecutions, civil and criminal, pending July 1, 1904, the number commenced and terminated during the fiscal year ended June

30, 1905, and the number pending July 1, 1905, as furnished to this Office by the Attorney-General.[a]

	Civil.	Criminal.
Pending July 1, 1904	333	3,397
Commenced during fiscal year ending June 30, 1905	160	3,576
Terminated during same period	250	3,898
Pending July 1, 1905	243	3,075

In 157 of the 250 civil suits terminated during the last fiscal year judgments were for the United States, in 40 against the United States, and 53 were either dismissed or discontinued, and 2 were appealed to the circuit court of appeals.

In 1,988 of the 3,898 criminal prosecutions convictions were had, 513 acquittals, and 1,397 were entered nolle prosequi, discontinued, or quashed.

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[a] This report does not include statistics as to the judicial districts of North Dakota and eastern Pennsylvania.

ACTUAL NUMBER OF SPECIAL-TAX PAYERS.

STATEMENT SHOWING BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPECIAL-TAX PAYERS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

The figures in the following table represent the actual number of persons or firms as returned to this Office by the collectors of the several collection districts who, during the fiscal year 1905, were engaged in business for different periods of time, varying from one month to twelve months each.]

Collection district.	Rectifiers.	Retail liquor dealers.	Wholesale liquor dealers.	Manufacturers of stills.	Brewers.	Retail dealers in malt liquors.	Wholesale dealers in malt liquors.	Manufacturers of oleomargarine.	Retail dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter.	Retail dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration.	Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter.	Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration.	Manufacturers of filled cheese.	Retail dealers in filled cheese.	Wholesale dealers in filled cheese.	Manufacturers, packers, or repackers of mixed flour.	Manufacturers of process or renovated butter.	Manufacturers of adulterated butter.	Retail dealers in adulterated butter.	Wholesale dealers in adulterated butter.	Total.
Alabama	10	1,592	58	....	5	370	63	....	1	103	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,208
Alaska	....	397	7	....	7	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	423
Arizona	5	1,257	20	....	3	14	51	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,353
Arkansas	1	1,301	51	....	1	124	77	....	1	121	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,680
California:																					
First district	164	11,410	489	6	67	218	93	....	....	14	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12,466
Fourth district	12	3,741	98	....	43	86	88	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,069
Colorado	20	3,220	96	....	15	206	215	....	3	176	....	11	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	3,966
Connecticut	31	3,269	60	....	24	107	173	....	....	29	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,694
Delaware	6	423	6	1	6	16	10	....	14	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	502
District of Columbia	15	849	27	....	5	75	17	1	16	27	3	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1,037
Florida	3	838	32	....	1	96	40	....	4	126	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,147
Georgia	16	1,508	76	....	5	286	71	....	1	84	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,008
Hawaii	3	433	48	....	1	54	11	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	553
Idaho	1	1,040	15	....	16	32	44	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,151
Illinois:																					
First district	170	15,715	291	2	89	765	301	11	294	1,860	1	7	....	....	....	....	12	1	....	....	19,519
Fifth district	14	1,491	38	1	7	90	63	1	278	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1,990
Eighth district	6	2,722	36	....	13	332	213	....	....	328	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	3,654
Thirteenth district	7	2,607	23	....	17	287	204	....	12	129	1	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3.292
Indiana:																					
Sixth district	21	6,013	315	....	27	435	305	2	15	725	2	6	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	7,871
Seventh district	12	3,101	31	....	18	269	165	....	3	180	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,781

Indian Territory		25				135	10		2	201		1									374
Iowa:																					
Third district	7	2,388	29		9	411	386			8							3				3,191
Fourth district	5	2,244	39		12	193	143			35						2	10				2,683
Kansas	2	3,024	21		2	417	116	3	2	647		1				3	5				4,243
Kentucky:																					
Second district	12	813	36		2	137	39			20											1,059
Fifth district	55	1,397	116	4	15	94	11		6	810		7				1					2,016
Sixth district	6	674	41		4	17	10		7	70											829
Seventh district	6	673	26		1	34	41			88		2									871
Eighth district		496	19		1	11	44			55											626
Louisiana	87	4,558	139		11	121	84		2	131		7									5,090
Maine	1	640	14		3	411	31			69		8									1,177
Maryland	92	4,891	131	3	31	119	104	1	28	155	3	5					2				5,565
Third Massachusetts	148	4,826	200		40	199	405		12	212		13					2				6,057
Michigan:																					
First district	18	5,238	44		69	86	89		8	727		9					2				6,290
Fourth district	5	3,622	31		26	284	192			543		7					2				4,712
Minnesota	51	6,539	126		87	822	605			145		13					5				8,398
Mississippi	3	557	34			44	22			31	1										692
Missouri:																					
First district	60	5,839	111	1	36	215	267	2	107	851	3	9				1	1				7,003
Sixth district	33	3,769	86	1	17	378	150		1	475		4				1	3				4,913
Montana	8	2,157	44		21	90	84			18		6									2,428
Nebraska	13	2,384	51	1	19	207	482			34		5				1	6				3,203
Nevada		1,302	35		8	11	45														1,401
New Hampshire	3	1,026	23		7	44	69			35		1					1				1,209
New Jersey:																					
First district	14	2,154	22		8	44	147	1	12	133		2									2,587
Fifth district	47	8,259	130	2	37	219	218	2	61	493	4	10									9,482
New Mexico	4	852	17		2	13	39			23											950
New York:																					
First district	51	7,114	121		54	78	79														7,497
Second district	179	2,282	488	1	1	4	22			1											2,978
Third district	91	5,992	261	3	42	54	52									1					6,496
Fourteenth district	18	7,661	93		59	106	204			1											8,142
Twenty-first district	31	4,709	67		85	93	119			1											5,055
Twenty-eighth district	52	5,836	102		52	151	131			1											6,326
North Carolina:																					
Fourth district	5	503	13	1		84	19			45		1									671
Fifth district	22	221	26			32	16			3											320
North and South Dakota	5	1,994	15		4	658	146			17											2,839
Ohio:																					
First district	78	4,294	244	3	38	60	91	1	15	406		4				1					5,235
Tenth district	21	3,913	71		31	86	114		1	324		8					7	2			4,578
Eleventh district	12	3,092	38		19	72	150	1		1,249		3					1				4,637
Eighteenth district	36	7,597	103		46	145	272		51	1,223	1	15					3				9,492
Oklahoma	1	1,082	21	1	2	104	127			74		2									1,364
Oregon	21	2,181	48		33	48	57														2,388
Pennsylvania:																					
First district	298	10,135	394	2	168	219	497		1	6	1	2				4					11,717
Ninth district	18	1,567	32		18	108	87			3											1,833

ACTUAL NUMBER OF SPECIAL-TAX PAYERS—continued.

STATEMENT SHOWING BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPECIAL-TAX PAYERS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905—Continued.

Collection district.	Rectifiers.	Retail liquor dealers.	Wholesale liquor dealers.	Manufacturers of stills.	Brewers.	Retail dealers in malt liquors.	Wholesale dealers in malt liquors.	Manufacturers of oleomargarine.	Retail dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter.	Retail dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration.	Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter.	Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration.	Manufacturers of filled cheese.	Retail dealers in filled cheese.	Wholesale dealers in filled cheese.	Manufacturers, packers, or repackers of mixed flour.	Manufacturers of process or renovated butter.	Manufactnrers of adulterated butter.	Retail dealers in adulterated butter.	Wholesale dealers in adulterated butter.	Total.
Pennsylvania—Continued.																					
Twelfth district	28	5,075	76	....	46	104	219	....	8	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,573
Twenty-third district	81	4,827	224	2	111	234	348	....	57	314	3	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	6,212
Rhode Island	18	1,891	43	1	10	25	43	3	19	459	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,517
South Carolina	1	469	8	....	1	66	10	....	5	50	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	613
Tennessee:																					
Second district	10	481	18	....	3	50	9	....	....	100	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	672
Fifth district	24	1,511	60	....	2	138	28	....	4	98	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,869
Texas:																					
Third district	17	2,008	44	....	18	1,901	216	1	3	74	1	11	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4,285
Fourth district	15	1,027	25	....	2	511	78	1	2	69	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,735
Utah	8	936	19	....	6	53	61	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,084
Vermont	2	281	4	....	....	73	19	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	380
Virginia:																					
Second district	12	1,452	34	1	4	50	34	....	27	224	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,844
Sixth district	12	756	19	....	3	31	39	....	....	268	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,131
Accomac and Northampton counties (annexed to Maryland)	....	48	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	48
Washington	25	3,377	75	....	40	90	124	....	....	7	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3,740
West Virginia	11	2,014	39	....	10	150	165	....	6	1,139	....	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,557
Wisconsin:																					
First district	60	6,858	85	....	86	377	208	....	....	182	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,853
Second district	9	4,341	26	....	78	367	231	....	1	174	....	4	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	5,228
Wyoming	2	550	10	....	2	85	60	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	710
Total	2,416	241,239	6,328	37	1,847	14,976	10,113	31	1,090	15,471	34	281	....	....	....	18	78	5	2	....	298,966
Total for fiscal year ended June 30, 1904	2,267	230,056	5,685	30	1,741	13,826	9,556	31	648	17,318	29	363	1	....	....	21	77	2	....	....	281,651

STATEMENT SHOWING, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPECIAL-TAX PAYERS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

States and Territories.	Rectifiers.	Retail liquor dealers.	Wholesale liquor dealers.	Manufacturers of stills.	Brewers.	Retail dealers in malt liquors.	Wholesale dealers in malt liquors.	Manufacturers of oleomargarine.	Retail dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter.	Retail dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration.	Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter.	Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration.	Manufacturers of filled cheese.	Retail dealers in filled cheese.	Wholesale dealers in filled cheese.	Manufacturers, packers, or repackers of mixed flour.	Manufacturers of process or renovated butter.	Manufacturers of adulterated butter.	Retail dealers in adulterated butter.	Wholesale dealers in adulterated butter.	Total.
Alabama	10	1,592	58	....	5	370	63	....	1	103	......	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,208
Alaska	....	397	7	....	7	6	6	....	....	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	423
Arizona	5	1,257	20	....	3	14	51	....	....	3	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,353
Arkansas	1	1,301	51	....	1	124	77	....	1	121	3	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,680
California	176	15,151	587	6	110	304	181	....	....	15	......	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16,535
Colorado	20	3,220	96	....	15	206	215	....	3	176	......	11	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	3,966
Connecticut	31	3,269	60	....	24	107	173	....	....	29	......	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,694
Delaware	6	423	6	1	6	16	10	....	14	20	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	502
District of Columbia	15	849	27	....	5	75	17	1	16	27	3	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1,037
Florida	3	838	32	....	1	96	40	....	4	126	......	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,147
Georgia	16	1,508	76	....	5	236	71	....	1	84	......	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,003
Hawaii	3	433	48	....	1	54	11	....	....	2	......	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	553
Idaho	1	1,040	15	....	16	32	44	....	....	3	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,151
Illinois	197	22,535	388	3	126	1,474	781	12	584	2,317	8	13	....	....	....	3	13	1	....	....	28,455
Indiana	33	9,114	346	....	45	704	470	2	18	905	2	8	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	11,652
Indian Territory	....	25	....	....	....	135	10	....	2	201	......	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	374
Iowa	12	4,582	68	....	21	604	529	....	....	43	......	......	....	....	....	2	13	....	....	....	5,874
Kansas	2	3,024	21	....	2	417	116	3	2	647	......	1	....	....	....	3	5	....	....	....	4,243
Kentucky	79	4,053	238	4	23	293	145	....	13	543	......	9	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	5,401
Louisiana	37	4,558	139	....	11	121	84	....	2	131	......	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,090
Maine	1	640	14	....	3	411	31	....	....	69	......	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,177
Maryland	92	4,891	131	3	31	119	104	1	28	155	3	5	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	5,565
Massachusetts	148	4,826	200	....	40	199	405	....	12	212	......	13	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	6,057
Michigan	23	8,860	75	....	95	370	281	....	8	1,270	......	16	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	11,002
Minnesota	51	6,539	126	....	87	822	605	....	....	145	......	13	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	8,393
Mississippi	3	557	34	....	....	44	22	....	....	31	1	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	692
Missouri	98	9,608	197	2	53	588	417	2	103	826	3	13	....	....	....	2	4	....	....	....	11,916
Montana	8	2,157	44	....	21	90	84	....	....	18	......	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,428
Nebraska	13	2,334	51	1	19	207	482	....	....	84	......	5	....	....	....	1	6	....	....	....	3,203
Nevada	....	1,302	35	....	8	11	45	....	....	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,401

STATEMENT SHOWING, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPECIAL-TAX PAYERS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905—Continued.

States and Territories.	Rectifiers.	Retail liquor dealers.	Wholesale liquor dealers.	Manufacturers of stills.	Brewers.	Retail dealers in malt liquors.	Wholesale dealers in malt liquors.	Manufacturers of oleomargarine.	Retail dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter.	Retail dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration.	Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter.	Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration.	Manufacturers of filled cheese.	Retail dealers in filled cheese.	Wholesale dealers in filled cheese.	Manufacturers, packers, or repackers of mixed flour.	Manufacturers of process or renovated butter.	Manufacturers of adulterated butter.	Retail dealers in adulterated butter.	Wholesale dealers in adulterated butter.	Total.
New Hampshire	3	1,026	23	....	7	44	69	....	....	35	......	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1,209
New Jersey	61	10,418	152	2	45	263	365	3	73	626	4	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12,019
New Mexico	4	852	17	....	2	13	39	....	....	23	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	950
New York	422	33,594	1,132	4	243	486	607	....	....	4	......	......	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	36,498
North Carolina	27	724	39	1	....	116	35	....	....	48	......	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	991
North Dakota	2	781	....	....	....	541	45	....	....	10	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,379
Ohio	147	18,896	456	3	134	363	627	2	67	3,202	1	30	....	....	....	1	11	2	....	....	23,942
Oklahoma	1	1,032	21	1	2	104	127	....	....	74	......	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,864
Oregon	21	2,181	48	....	33	48	57	....	....	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,888
Pennsylvania	420	21,604	726	4	838	665	1,151	....	66	840	4	11	....	....	....	4	....	....	2	....	25,335
Rhode Island	18	1,891	43	1	10	25	43	3	19	459	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,517
South Carolina	1	469	8	....	1	66	10	....	5	50	......	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	613
South Dakota	3	1,213	15	....	4	117	101	....	....	7	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,460
Tennessee	34	1,992	78	....	5	188	37	....	4	198	......	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,541
Texas	32	3,080	69	....	15	2,412	294	2	5	143	1	16	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	6,020
Utah	8	936	19	....	6	53	61	....	....	1	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,084
Vermont	2	281	4	....	....	73	19	....	....	1	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	380
Virginia	24	2,251	53	1	7	81	73	....	27	492	......	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,018
Washington	25	3,377	75	....	40	90	124	....	....	7	......	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3,740
West Virginia	11	2,014	39	....	10	150	165	....	6	1,139	......	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,557
Wisconsin	69	11,199	111	....	159	744	434	....	1	356	......	6	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	18,081
Wyoming	2	550	10	....	2	85	60	....	....	....	......	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	710
Total	2,416	241,239	6,328	37	1,847	14,976	10,113	31	1,090	15,471	34	281	....	....	....	18	78	5	2	....	293,966
Total for fiscal year ended June 30, 1904	2,267	230,056	5,685	30	1,741	13,826	9,556	31	648	17,318	29	363	1	....	....	21	77	2	....	....	281,651

DIVISION OF CLAIMS.

CLAIMS FOR REFUNDING OF TAXES AND REDEMPTION OF STAMPS.

	Number.	Amount.
On hand July 1, 1904	2,609	$1,296,101.47
New claims received during the year	2,714	3,546,205.00
Allowed during the year	1,544	889,021.00
Rejected during the year	358	501,132.53
Returned to collector for amendment	38	13,107.42
On hand June 30, 1905	3,383	3,439,045.52
Received to Sept. 30, 1905	1,935	476,861.05
Allowed to Sept. 30, 1905	508	557,785.30
Rejected to Sept. 30, 1905	468	451,552.50
On hand Oct. 1, 1905	4,352	2,906,568.77

ABATEMENT CLAIMS.

	Number.	Amount.
On hand July 1, 1904	560	$218,046.20
New claims received during the year	781	249,109.99
Allowed during the year	726	183,438.67
Rejected or returned for amendment	255	68,116.54
On hand June 30, 1905	360	215,600.98
Received to Sept. 30, 1905	128	32,186.01
Allowed to Sept. 30, 1905	180	96,751.68
Claims amended and returned and claims reconsidered and allowed to Sept. 30, 1905	14	17,357.11
Rejected to Sept. 30, 1905	40	14,430.85
On hand Oct. 1, 1905	318	136,604.46

CLAIMS FOR CREDIT TO COLLECTORS FOR TAXES FOUND TO BE UNCOLLECTIBLE.

	Number.	Amount.
On hand July 1, 1904	85	$5,103.94
Received during the year	1,410	56,548.33
Allowed during the year	1,356	39,655.47
Rejected or returned for amendment	86	2,912.76
On hand June 30, 1905	53	19,083.54
Received to Sept. 30, 1905	426	17,680.74
Allowed to Sept. 30, 1905	398	25,823.84
Rejected to Sept. 30, 1905	24	3,478.45
On hand Oct. 1, 1905	57	7,411.99

CREDIT TO COLLECTORS ON ACCOUNT OF DUPLICATE CHARGES.

	Number.	Amount.
On hand July 1, 1904	1	$5.56
Received during the year	28	1,207.35
Allowed	20	1,033.55
Rejected	7	158.52
On hand June 30, 1905	2	20.84
Received to Sept. 30, 1905	3	126.02
Allowed to Sept. 30, 1905	2	107.47
Rejected to Sept. 30, 1905	1	18.55
On hand Oct. 1, 1905	2	20.84

DIVISION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The statements under the above heading relating to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, exhibit the number of grain, molasses, and fruit distilleries which were registered and operated in each State; the number of fruit distilleries registered and operated in each collection district; the number and capacity of the grain and molasses distilleries in operation at the beginning of each month in the year and of the three following months; the number of grain distilleries, classified according to their different capacities, registered and operated in each district and State; the quantities and several kinds of grain and other materials used in the production of distilled spirits in each collection district and State; the different kinds of fruit brandy produced during the year in each collection district; the quantity of distilled spirits, in proof gallons, rectified in the several districts and States; the quantity of distilled spirits gauged during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, in each collection district, and the quantity of fermented liquors produced during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, in each collection district, State, and Territory, together with other items.

DISTILLERIES REGISTERED AND OPERATED.

The following statement shows the number of distilleries registered and operated during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

State or Territory.	Grain.		Molasses.		Fruit.		Total registered.	Total operated.
	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.		
Alabama	17	15	....	....	17	17	34	32
Arkansas	25	16	....	....	13	12	38	28
California	1	1	2	1	224	218	227	220
Colorado	2	2	....	....	1	1	3	3
Connecticut	3	3	....	....	28	23	31	26
Delaware	1	....	....	....	10	10	11	10
Florida	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1
Georgia	40	39	....	....	32	32	72	71
Idaho	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	3
Illinois	12	10	....	....	5	5	17	15
Indiana	22	11	....	....	17	16	39	27
Iowa	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1
Kansas	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Kentucky	257	223	1	1	30	29	288	253
Louisiana	1	....	2	2	3	3	6	5
Maryland	30	25	....	....	10	8	40	33
Massachusetts	1	1	6	6	3	2	10	9
Michigan	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	1
Missouri	61	43	....	....	18	18	79	61
Nebraska	1	1	....	....	1	1	2	2
New Hampshire	1	....	1	1	....	....	2	1
New Jersey	1	....	....	....	36	34	37	34
New Mexico	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	3
New York	5	2	1	1	36	32	42	35
North Carolina	66	57	....	....	326	298	392	355
Ohio	29	23	....	....	30	26	59	49
Oklahoma	7	3	....	....	....	....	7	3
Oregon	....	....	....	....	5	5	5	5
Pennsylvania	100	83	....	....	9	8	109	91
Rhode Island	1	1	....	....	3	3	4	4
South Carolina	14	9	....	....	....	....	14	9
Tennessee	70	58	....	....	28	24	98	82
Texas	2	1	....	....	8	8	10	9

State or Territory.	Grain.		Molasses.		Fruit.		Total registered.	Total operated.
	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.		
Utah	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1
Virginia	111	89	....	....	198	182	309	271
Washington	2	....	....	....	3	3	5	3
West Virginia	8	8	....	....	4	4	12	12
Wisconsin	5	4	....	....	....	....	5	4
Total	896	728	14	13	1,108	1,031	2,018	1,772

FRUIT DISTILLERIES REGISTERED AND OPERATED.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FRUIT DISTILLERIES REGISTERED AND OPERATED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905, BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

District.	Registered.	Operated.	District.	Registered.	Operated.
Alabama	17	17	New Jersey:		
Arkansas	13	12	First district	18	16
California:			Fifth district	18	18
First district	134	132	New Mexico	3	3
Fourth district	90	86	New York:		
Colorado	1	1	First district	2	2
Connecticut	31	26	Fourteenth district	15	14
Florida	1	1	Twenty-first district	2	2
Georgia	32	32	Twenty-eighth district	17	14
Illinois:			North Carolina:		
Fifth district	1	1	Fourth district	106	106
Eighth district	4	4	Fifth district	220	192
Indiana:			Ohio:		
Sixth district	5	5	First district	2	2
Seventh district	12	11	Tenth district	17	14
Iowa, fourth district	1	1	Eleventh district	3	3
Kansas	1	....	Eighteenth district	8	7
Kentucky:			Oregon	5	5
Second district	6	6	Pennsylvania:		
Fifth district	11	11	First district	8	8
Sixth district	1	....	Ninth district	1	....
Seventh district	4	4	Tennessee:		
Eighth district	8	8	Second district	3	2
Louisiana	3	3	Fifth district	25	22
Maryland	20	18	Texas, fourth district	8	8
Massachusetts, third district	3	2	Virginia:		
Missouri:			Second district	58	58
First district	13	13	Sixth district	140	124
Sixth district	5	5	Washington	3	3
Montana	4	4	West Virginia	4	4
Nebraska	1	1			
			Total	1,108	1,031

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND CAPACITY OF GRAIN AND MOLASSES DISTILLERIES IN OPERATION AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH MONTH DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905, AND THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR.

Month.	Number of distilleries.		Capacity of grain distilleries.		Capacity of molasses distilleries.		Total spirit-producing capacity per day.
	Grain.	Molasses.	Grain.	Spirits.	Molasses.	Spirits.	
1904.							
July	206	9	46,462	209,013	58,718	47,880	256,893
August	184	8	44,551	202,935	52,289	42,539	245,474
September	185	7	46,938	214,521	51,952	41,571	256,092
October	217	8	66,914	307,082	52,825	42,365	349,447
November	293	9	93,588	419,115	61,077	49,342	468,457
December	368	11	106,810	481,728	91,787	49,104	530,832
1905.							
January	395	11	124,389	557,340	121,710	49,797	607,137
February	431	10	127,265	563,892	53,294	44,684	608,576
March	463	11	139,185	619,933	51,760	42,295	662,228
April	521	11	143,694	640,568	69,314	56,344	696,912
May	468	9	124,072	555,048	54,069	43,841	598,889
June	378	9	91,812	408,142	44,287	35,070	443,212
July	236	7	55,923	253,046	41,895	33,122	286,168
August	197	6	45,590	207,199	42,257	33,298	240,497
September	188	6	51,660	234,841	45,579	35,915	270,756

CAPACITIES OF GRAIN DISTILLERIES REGISTERED AND OPERATED.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF GRAIN DISTILLERIES OF DIFFERENT CAPACITIES REGISTERED AND OPERATED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905, BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

District.	Daily spirit capacity not exceeding 30 gallons.		Daily grain capacity not exceeding 5 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 5 bushels and not exceeding 10 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 10 bushels and not exceeding 20 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 20 bushels and not exceeding 40 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 40 bushels and not exceeding 60 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 60 bushels and not exceeding 100 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 100 bushels and not exceeding 500 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 500 bushels.		Total.	
	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.
Alabama	9	9	5	5	5	5	2	2	1	1	1	......	3	2	......	......	......	......	17	15
Arkansas	20	13	9	7	11	6	2	1	2	2	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	25	16
California, first district	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	1	1
Colorado	2	2	1	1	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	2
Connecticut	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	2	2	2	......	......	......	......	4	4
Georgia	20	20	10	10	14	13	4	4	10	10	1	1	1	1	......	......	......	......	40	39
Illinois:																				
First district	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1
Fifth district	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	5	6	5
Eighth district	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	2	2	4	3
Thirteenth district	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	......	......	1	1
Indiana:																				
Sixth district	1	......	1	......	......	......	1	......	3	......	......	......			1	......	4	4	10	4
Seventh district	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	......	......	......	2	2	......	......	......	......	5	2	12	7
Kansas	6	2	......	......	6	2	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	3
Kentucky:																				
Second district	41	34	23	20	18	14	3	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	6	6	4	4	60	51
Fifth district	6	8	2	1	4	2	1	......	......	......	4	2	9	9	28	28	23	22	71	64
Sixth district	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	6	......	......	......	......	4	4	6	6	17	16
Seventh district	14	11	10	8	4	3	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	10	8	13	12	38	31
Eighth district	45	37	40	33	5	4	......	......	3	3	......	......	3	3	15	14	5	4	71	61
Louisiana	1	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
Maryland	3	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	5	3	......	......	2	1	10	9	8	8	31	25
Massachusetts, third district	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	1	1
Missouri:																				
First district	18	14	7	5	11	9	1	1	1	......	1	......	1	1	......	......	1	......	23	16
Sixth district	29	20	7	7	23	14	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	......	......	38	27
Nebraska	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	1	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......

New Jersey, fifth district																	1		1	
New York:																				
Fourteenth district																	1	1	1	1
Twenty-first district											1						1	1	2	1
Twenty-eighth district									1								1		2	
North Carolina:																				
Fourth district	14	12	5	3	10	10	8	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			28	20
Fifth district	80	24	12	9	18	15	2	2	5	5	3	3			8	8			43	37
Ohio:																				
First district															2	2	6	6	8	8
Tenth district							1	1									1	1	2	2
Eleventh district	1	1			2	2	4	3			1	1					1		8	6
Eighteenth district					1	1	5	4	2		2	1	1	1					11	7
Pennsylvania:																				
First district	1				1		1	1	1	1					4	3	2	2	9	7
Ninth district	1	1			2	1	5	5	9	5	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	23	18
Twelfth district	1				4	3	5	4	2	2					1	1			12	10
Twenty-third district							7	5	20	14	8	8	7	7	10	10	9	9	56	48
South Carolina	9	4	9	4					2	2			2	2			1	1	14	9
Tennessee:																				
Second district	32	25	19	15	14	11	2	2	3	3	1	1	3	2	1	1			43	35
Fifth district	5	3	2	1	4	3	4	4	11	9	3	3	1	1	2	2			27	23
Texas, Fourth district	2	1	1	1	1														2	1
Virginia:																				
Second district	15	11	14	10	1	1			1	1									16	12
Sixth district	89	72	54	50	35	22					4	4	1	1	1				95	77
Washington	2		1		1														2	
West Virginia	7	7	7	7													1	1	8	8
Wisconsin, First district									2	2	1						2	2	5	4
Total	428	331	243	200	200	144	59	48	102	75	38	29	43	39	105	98.	106	95	896	728

NUMBER OF GRAIN DISTILLERIES OF DIFFERENT CAPACITIES REGISTERED AND OPERATED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Daily spirit capacity not exceeding 30 gallons.		Daily grain capacity not exceeding 5 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 5 bushels and not exceeding 10 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 10 bushels and not exceeding 20 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 20 bushels and not exceeding 40 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 40 bushels and not exceeding 60 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 60 bushels and not exceeding 100 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 100 bushels and not exceeding 500 bushels.		Daily grain capacity exceeding 500 bushels.	
	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered,	Operated.
Alabama	9	9	5	5	5	5	2	2	1	1	1		3	2				
Arkansas	20	13	9	7	11	6	2	1	2	2	1							
California													1	1				
Colorado	2	2	1	1	1	1												
Connecticut											1	1	2	2				
Delaware													1					
Georgia	20	20	10	10	14	13	4	4	10	10	1	1	1	1				
Illinois									1	1	2	1			1	1	8	7
Indiana	4	3	3	2	1	1	3		3		2	2			1		9	6
Kentucky	106	85	75	62	31	23	4	3	14	11	5	3	14	18	63	60	51	48
Louisiana	1				1													
Maryland	3	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	5	3			1	1	10	9	8	8
Massachusetts													1	1				
Missouri	47	34	14	12	34	23	2	2	4	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	
Nebraska																	1	1
New Hampshire	1				1													
New Jersey																	1	
New York									1		1						3	2
North Carolina	44	36	17	12	28	25	5	5	7	6	4	4	1	1	4	4		
Ohio	1	1			3	3	10	8	2		3	2	1	1	2	2	8	7
Oklahoma	6	2			6	2			1	1								
Pennsylvania	3	1			7	4	18	15	32	22	5	5	8	8	18	17	12	12
Rhode Island											1	1						
South Carolina	9	4	9	4					2	2			2	2			1	1
Tennessee	37	28	21	16	18	14	6	6	14	12	4	4	4	3	8	8		
Texas	2	1	1	1	1													
Virginia	104	83	68	60	36	23			1	1	4	4	1	1	1			
Washington	2		1		1													
West Virginia	7	7	7	7													1	1
Wisconsin									2	2	1						2	2
Total	428	331	243	200	200	144	59	48	102	75	38	29	43	39	105	98	106	95

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISTILLERIES REGISTERED AND OPERATED DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1904 AND 1905.

The whole number of grain distilleries registered during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, was 896, of which number 728 were operated.

The numbers registered and operated during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, were 1,131 and 744, respectively, showing a decrease during the last fiscal year of 235 in the number registered and of 16 in the number operated.

There was a decrease of 240 in the number of distilleries registered of the class having the smaller capacities for the production of spirits and a decrease of 32 in the number of such distilleries operated.

In the class of larger distilleries there was an increase of 5 in the number registered and of 16 in the number operated.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, there were registered 882 distilleries of the smaller class, varying in daily grain capacity from not over 5 bushels to not over 60 bushels each, and of this number 528, or 59+ per cent, were operated. Of the larger distilleries having daily grain capacities varying from over 60 bushels and not over 100 bushels to several thousand bushels each, 249 were registered and 216, or 86+ per cent, were operated.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, of the smaller distilleries 642 were registered and 496, or 77+ per cent, were operated.

Of the larger distilleries 254 were registered and 232, or 91+ per cent, were operated.

Of the distilleries having daily grain capacities exceeding 500 bushels, 11 were registered and 8 operated, having daily grain capacities varying from 5,019 bushels to 12,323 bushels, and daily spirit-producing capacities varying from 23,842 gallons to 58,532 gallons.

MOLASSES DISTILLERIES.

There were 14 molasses distilleries registered and 13 operated during the fiscal year ended June 30,.1905, a decrease of 1 in the number registered and of 2 in the number operated.

FRUIT DISTILLERIES.

There were 1,108 fruit distilleries registered and 1,031 operated during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, a decrease of 345 in the number registered and of 382 in the number operated.

TOTAL DISTILLERIES REGISTERED AND OPERATED.

The total number of grain, molasses, and fruit distilleries registered during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, was 2,018, and the total number operated was 1,772, a decrease of 581 in the number of all kinds of distilleries registered and of 400 in the number operated, as compared with the preceding year.

MATERIALS USED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITIES OF GRAIN AND OTHER MATERIALS USED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905, BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

District.	Malt.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Corn.	Oats.	Mill feed.	Molasses.	Other materials.	Total.	
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Gallons.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Gallons.*
Alabama	5,580		28	3,443	30,978					40,029	
Arkansas	1,627		11	735	11,034					13,407	
California, first district	741	1,188	2,396	2,169	1,288			1,378,957		7,782	1,378,957
Colorado	20			66	171					257	
Connecticut	11,065			20,551	17,676					49,292	
Georgia	13,000			483	67,942					81,425	
Illinois:											
First district	1,115			1,581	8,104					10,800	
Fifth district	875,802			280,378	6,160,158	505				7,316,843	
Eighth district	230,673			29,375	1,855,039					2,115,087	
Thirteenth district	4,479			4,578	30,063					39,120	
Indiana:											
Sixth district	156,622			66,036	1,358,876	2,787				1,584,321	
Seventh district	306,073	183		53,285	2,600,391					2,959,932	
Kansas	275			307	2,763					3,345	
Kentucky:											
Second district	102,713		3,220	62,349	673,447					841,729	
Fifth district	425,613	4,680		651,304	2,034,740	136				3,116,473	
Sixth district	92,227	555		146,696	508,430	2,353		219,996		745,261	219,996
Seventh district	154,160	22	660	212,263	754,513					1,121,618	
Eighth district	113,566	116	40	133,983	704,122		21			951,848	
Louisiana								7,036,457			7,036,457
Maryland	250,667			1,180,991	29,552	1,414				1,462,624	
Massachusetts, third district	2,093			6,329	5,885			1,923,682		14,807	1,923,682
Michigan, first district								4,419,716			4,419,716
Missouri:											
First district	1,681	272		2,165	11,987		109			16,214	
Sixth district	12,472	206		22,645	47,683					83,006	
Nebraska	47,327			18,801	334,687					395,815	
New Hampshire								18,225			18,225
New York:											
First district	839			840				5,545,200		1,679	5,545,200
Fourteenth district	127,008			314,370	318,532					759,910	
Twenty-first district	11,165			19,063	24,180					54,428	
North Carolina:											
Fourth district	11,345			20,238	82,338					113,921	
Fifth district	14,061			17,889	101,036					132,956	

Ohio:											
First district	267,670	2,415	....	323,711	1,885,795	11,708	200	....	....	2,491,494	....
Tenth district	18,688	....	....	23,818	99,015	....	....	....	....	141,516	....
Eleventh district	478	....	....	2,213	3,118	....	....	....	....	5,799	....
Eighteenth district	2,048	1,443	....	14,850	2,676	....	....	....	....	21,017	....
Pennsylvania:											
First district	62,900	....	314	226,095	10,500	....	....	7,820	....	299,809	7,320
Ninth district	16,056	....	....	134,625	8,707	....	....	....	....	159,388	....
Twelfth district	3,360	....	....	28,285	440	....	....	....	....	32,085	....
Twenty-third district	290,364	1,029	....	1,206,716	91,980	....	....	....	....	1,590,089	....
South Carolina	18,453	....	....	24,918	113,323	....	....	....	....	156,694	....
Tennessee:											
Second district	16,147	58	282	11,397	92,101	....	626	....	....	120,561	....
Fifth district	21,059	....	....	17,338	157,422	....	506	....	....	196,325	....
Texas, fourth district	17	....	....	....	186	....	....	....	....	203	....
Virginia:											
Second district	2,078	158	....	2,647	8,658	....	....	....	....	13,581	....
Sixth district	10,911	161	....	28,798	46,811	....	....	....	....	86,681	....
West Virginia	16,960	....	....	65,132	2,996	....	....	....	....	85,088	....
Wisconsin, first district	77,415	....	2,978	110,557	298,171	....	....	....	4,500	493,616	....
Total	3,798,578	12,481	9,874	5,489,028	20,592,504	18,898	1,462	20,549,553	4,500	29,927,825	20,549,553

MATERIALS USED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Statement Showing the Quantities of Grain and Other Materials Used for the Production of Distilled Spirits during the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1905, by States and Territories.

State or Territory.	Malt.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Corn.	Oats.	Mill feed.	Molasses.	Other materials.	Total.	
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Gallons.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Gallons.*
Alabama	5,580		28	3,443	30,978					40,029	
Arkansas	1,627		11	735	11,034					13,407	
California	741	1,188	2,396	2,169	1,288			1,378,957		7,782	1,378,957
Colorado	20			66	171					257	
Connecticut	10,834			20,106	17,266					48,206	
Georgia	13,000			483	67,942					81,425	
Illinois	1,112,069			315,912	8,053,364	505				9,481,850	
Indiana	462,696	183		119,321	3,959,267	2,787				4,544,253	
Kentucky	888,279	5,373	3,920	1,206,595	4,670,252	2,489	21	219,996		6,776,929	219,996
Louisiana								7,036,457			7,036,457
Maryland	250,667			1,180,991	29,552	1,414				1,462,624	
Massachusetts	2,093			6,329	5,885			1,923,682		14,307	1,923,682
Michigan								4,419,716			4,419,716
Missouri	14,153	478		24,810	59,670		109			99,220	
Nebraska	47,327			13,801	834,687					895,815	
New Hampshire								18,225			18,225
New York	139,012			334,293	342,712			5,545,200		816,017	5,545,200
North Carolina	25,376			38,127	183,374					246,877	
Ohio	288,879	3,858		364,587	1,990,599	11,703	200			2,659,826	
Oklahoma Territory	275			307	2,763					3,345	
Pennsylvania	372,680	1,029	314	1,595,721	111,627			7,320		2,081,371	7,320
Rhode Island	231			445	410					1,086	
South Carolina	18,453			24,918	113,323					156,694	
Tennessee	37,206	58	232	28,735	249,523		1,132			316,886	
Texas	17				186					203	
Virginia	12,989	314		31,445	55,464					100,212	
West Virginia	16,960			65,132	2,996					85,088	
Wisconsin	77,415		2,973	110,557	298,171				4,500	493,616	
Total	3,798,578	12,481	9,874	5,489,028	20,592,504	18,898	1,462	20,549,558	4,500	29,927,825	20,549,558

The average yield per bushel of grain was $\frac{133,932,478}{29,927,325}$=4.47+ gallons of spirits.

The average yield per gallon of molasses used for the production of spirits was $\frac{12,086,329}{18,387,650}$=.657+ of a gallon.

The average yield per gallon of molasses used for the production of rum was $\frac{1,791,987}{2,161,908}$=.828+ of a gallon.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF MATERIALS USED AND SPIRITS PRODUCED DURING THE LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS.

Year.	Grain used.	Spirits produced from grain.	Molasses used to produce spirits.	Spirits produced from molasses.	Molasses used to produce rum.	Rum produced.
	Bushels.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
1904	27,687,683	123,549,427	16,425,853	8,961,346	2,123,553	1,801,179
1905	29,927,325	133,932,478	18,387,650	12,086,329	2,161,903	1,791,987

The quantity of grain used for the production of spirits during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905 (29,927,325 bushels), shows an increase of 2,239,642 bushels over the quantity used in the preceding fiscal year (27,687,683 bushels).

The number of gallons of spirits produced from grain during the year (133,932,478 gallons) shows an increase of 10,383,051 gallons over the product of the preceding fiscal year (123,549,427 gallons).

The yield of spirits from each bushel of grain was 4.47 + gallons.

The yield for the preceding fiscal year was 4.46 + gallons.

The quantity of molasses used for the production of spirits during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905 (18,387,650 gallons), shows an increase of 1,961,797 gallons over the quantity used in the preceding fiscal year (16,425,853 gallons).

The quantity of spirits produced from molasses during the year (12,086,329 gallons) shows an increase of 3,124,983 gallons over the product of the preceding fiscal year (8,961,346 gallons).

The quantity of molasses used for the production of rum during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905 (2,161,903 gallons) shows an increase of 38,350 gallons over the quantity used in the preceding fiscal year (2,123,553 gallons).

The quantity of rum produced from molasses (1,791,987 gallons) shows a decrease of 9,192 gallons from the product of the preceding fiscal year (1,801,179 gallons).

DIFFERENT KINDS OF FRUIT BRANDY PRODUCED DURING THE YEAR.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF EACH KIND OF FRUIT BRANDY PRODUCED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905, BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

District.	Apple.	Peach.	Grape.	Pear.	Apricot.	Berry.	Prune.	Fig.	Cherry.	Total.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
Alabama	2,609.8	702.6	7.0							3,319.4
Arkansas	26,531.0	725.5	66.0							27,322.5
First California	441.0	18,068.9	3,811,625.7	2,904.6	1,466.3		24,439.9			3,858,946.4
Fourth California			790,508.5		1,758.8		1,927.5			794,194.8
Colorado								61.8		61.8
Connecticut	17,812.6		1,876.9				214.3	201.5		20,105.3
Florida			16.0	144.8						160.8
Georgia	3,569.4	3,532.5	41.3	14.0						7,157.2
Fifth Illinois			133.0							133.0
Eighth Illinois			183.2							183.2
Sixth Indiana	551.8	68.4	74.0							694.2
Seventh Indiana	68,507.1	30.0								68,537.1
Fourth Iowa			28.5							28.5
Second Kentucky	12,376.1									12,376.1
Fifth Kentucky	86,745.7									86,745.7
Seventh Kentucky	732.0									732.0
Eighth Kentucky	810.9									810.9
Louisiana		9.4								9.4
Maryland	17,206.4	20,662.6		5,019.5						42,888.5
Third Massachusetts	2,135.8									2,135.8
First Missouri	886.2	966.3	7,408.1							9,260.6
Sixth Missouri	970.6	445.0	363.4				55.0		101.6	1,935.6
Montana	227.7	150.2					21.8			399.7
Nebraska	15.4									15.4
First New Jersey	56,502.8		285.0				1,782.2			58,570.0
Fifth New Jersey	56,850.3	86.6	2,291.1				284.2	146.5	20.5	59,679.2
New Mexico	25.0		140.9							165.9
First New York	217.0		1,713.6				1,486.2	305.6		3,722.4
Fourteenth New York	22,678.3									22,678.3
Twenty-first New York	183,501.0									183,501.0
Twenty-eighth New York	20,752.4	30.5	25,476.5			32.5				46,291.9
Fourth North Carolina	10,021.9	72.5	1,055.0			12.0				11,161.4
Fifth North Carolina	25,035.6	150.0								25,185.6
First Ohio	1,713.1		119.0							1,832.1
Tenth Ohio	8,959.9	1,498.7	72,371.8				2,456.0			85,285.9
Eleventh Ohio	433.0		142.5							575.5
Eighteenth Ohio	1,052.6		977.5			726.4				2,756.5
Oregon	116.6	17.0					421.9		15.0	570.5

First Pennsylvania	15,646.8		355.9				1,099.4			17,101.6
Second Tennessee	210.0									210.0
Fifth Tennessee	19,745.0	175.0								19,920.0
Fourth Texas		530.4								530.4
Second Virginia	3,974.2	2.5	2,706.8			95.0				6,778.5
Sixth Virginia	11,251.6	340.0	463.5						10.0	12,065.1
Washington	218.2	129.5					191.6			539.3
West Virginia	1,309.4									1,309.4
Total	632,348.7	48,394.1	4,720,430.2	8,082.9	3,225.1	865.9	34,380.0	715.4	147.1	5,448,584.4

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF GALLONS OF SPIRITS RECTIFIED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905, BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

District.	Gallons.
Alabama	280,081.3
Arkansas	100,790.4
California:	
First district	3,823,381.8
Fourth district and Nevada	212,912.3
Colorado and Wyoming	141,364.0
Connecticut and Rhode Island	807,154.7
Florida	17,333.4
Georgia	678,343.6
Hawaii	20,792.6
Illinois:	
First district	5,725,027.3
Fifth district	5,257,847.5
Eighth district	22,450.5
Thirteenth district	131,124.5
Indiana:	
Sixth district	374,161.3
Seventh district	764,238.7
Iowa:	
Third district	62,331.1
Fourth district	64,512.9
Kansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory	1,593.3
Kentucky:	
Second district	823,796.5
Fifth district	7,225,930.9
Sixth district	2,269,607.2
Seventh district	185,730.8
Eighth district	
Louisiana and Mississippi	1,390,853.6
Maryland, Delaware, and District of Columbia	7,773,734.1
Massachusetts, third district	5,158,332.7
Michigan:	
First district	318,163.7
Fourth district	
Minnesota	1,305,299.0
Missouri:	
First district	3,133,942.5
Sixth district	1,653,611.2
Montana, Utah, and Idaho	115,691.1
Nebraska	617,937.3
New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont	72,525.5
New Jersey:	
First district	615,542.1
Fifth district	1,050,089.7
New Mexico and Arizona	10,015.6
New York:	
First district	1,666,082.8
Second district	10,310,562.7
Third district	2,549,297.5
Fourteenth district	351,959.4
Twenty-first district	374,407.2
Twenty-eighth district	2,570,458.5
North Carolina:	
Fourth district	43,346.4
Fifth district	550,573.0
North and South Dakota	
Ohio:	
First district	13,545,677.3
Tenth district	937,399.2
Eleventh district	258,732.4
Eighteenth district	1,410,275.7
Oregon	262,376.0
Pennsylvania:	
First district	7,980,765.8
Ninth district	229,740.8
Twelfth district	534,728.9
Twenty-third district	2,786,621.0
South Carolina	587,918.6
Tennessee:	
Second district	487,434.4
Fifth district	1,392,803.8
Texas:	
Third district	268,159.7
Fourth district	249,893.9
Virginia:	
Second district	1,246,205.8
Sixth district	127,545.5
Washington	241,753.0
West Virginia	273,110.8
Wisconsin:	
First district	1,720,603.5
Second district	125,335.4
Total	105,289,963.7

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF GALLONS OF SPIRITS RECTIFIED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Gallons.
Alabama	280,031.3
Alaska	
Arizona	2,550.0
Arkansas	100,790.4
California	4,036,294.1
Colorado	141,364.0
Connecticut	624,104.3
Delaware	384,896.6
District of Columbia	463,533.1
Florida	17,333.4
Georgia	678,343.6
Hawaii	20,792.6
Idaho	
Illinois	11,136,449.8
Indiana	1,138,400.0
Indian Territory	
Iowa	126,844.0
Kansas	1,311.0
Kentucky	10,505,065.4
Louisiana	1,383,333.5
Maine	
Maryland	6,925,304.4
Massachusetts	5,158,332.7
Michigan	318,163.7
Minnesota	1,305,299.0
Mississippi	7,520.1
Missouri	4,787,553.7
Montana	59,761.3
Nebraska	617,937.3
Nevada	
New Hampshire	72,525.5
New Jersey	1,665,581.8
New Mexico	7,465.6
New York	17,822,768.1
North Carolina	593,919.4
North Dakota	
Ohio	16,152,084.6
Oklahoma	282.3
Oregon	262,376.0
Pennsylvania	11,531,856.5
Rhode Island	183,050.4
South Carolina	587,918.6
South Dakota	
Tennessee	1,880,238.2
Texas	518,053.6
Utah	55,929.8
Vermont	
Virginia	1,373,751.3
Washington	241,753.0
West Virginia	273,110.8
Wisconsin	1,845,988.9
Wyoming	
Total	105,289,963.7

SPIRITS GAUGED IN 1905.

QUANTITIES, IN TAXABLE GALLONS, OF DISTILLED SPIRITS GAUGED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905, BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

Collection districts.	Distilled spirits other than fruit brandies.							Fruit brandies produced and withdrawn from special bonded warehouses, tax paid, and free of tax; also that used for fortification of sweet wine.	Total gauged.
	Deposited in warehouse.	Withdrawn from warehouse.				Dumped for rectification.	Rectified.		
		On payment of the tax.	For export.	For scientific purposes and use of the United States.	For transfer to manufacturing warehouses.				
Alabama	141,277.1	137,621.8				220,801.0	280,081.3	3,319.4	783,050.6
Arkansas	37,875.6	32,450.4				88,622.2	100,790.4	40,478.2	800,217.0
First California	1,052,204.5	1,229,150.2	101,224.3	223,794.0	83,964.5	3,582,939.3	3,823,881.8	6,929,640.5	17,026,299.1
Fourth California						181,192.8	212,912.3	1,469,452.1	1,863,557.2
Colorado	559.1	46,502.3				126,051.7	141,364.0	61.8	314,538.9
Connecticut	182,673.1	142,052.7				705,496.4	807,154.7	25,064.6	1,862,441.5
Florida		873.2				12,989.1	17,338.4	160.8	30,856.5
Georgia	224,595.4	219,837.4				566,798.6	678,343.6	7,157.2	1,696.782.2
Hawaii		7,055.2				17,696.4	20,792.6		45,544.2
First Illinois	47,467.2	25,491.2				4,983,602.8	5,725,027.3	114,206.3	10,895,794.8
Fifth Illinois	34,472,857.6	31,216,876.4	58,223.8	161,814.8	140,220.1	4,717,724.5	5,257,847.5	183.0	76,025,697.7
Eighth Illinois	9,694,312.5	8,512,077.0	703,088.2	324,918.8	1,328.6	19,191.2	22,450.5	188.2	19,277,500.0
Thirteenth Illinois	193,975.7	232,907.3				113,141.9	131,124.5		671,149.4
Sixth Indiana	7,161,487.5	6,769,904.9		14,600.7		826,284.1	874,161.3	694.2	14,647,132.7
Seventh Indiana	14,086,212.7	13,848,390.4	837.5	4,014.1	54,630.2	745,270.1	764,238.7	68,587.1	29,522,130.8
Third Iowa						53,719.6	62,331.1		116,050.7
Fourth Iowa						55,385.6	64,512.9	28.5	119,927.0
Kansas	11,891.9	12,007.8				1,254.0	1,598.3	1,755.0	28,002.0
Second Kentucky	3,729,185.7	1,648,031.5	184.6	788.0	2,768.4	726,854.8	823,796.5	32,127.8	6,963,787.8
Fifth Kentucky	14,202,009.4	7,897,745.7	26,383.0		254.0	6,431,391.2	7,225,930.9	234,852.7	36,018,566.9
Sixth Kentucky	3,472,123.8	2,216,504.7	1,773.6	116.5	2,881.2	1,832,269.9	2,269,607.2		9,795,276.9
Seventh Kentucky	5,063,309.1	2,386,227.2	19,701.9	41.2	162.1	169,873.4	185,780.8	782.0	7,825,777.7
Eighth Kentucky	4,281,408.4	2,108,458.1	123,623.8					810.9	6,514,301.2
Louisiana	5,806,822.5	4,462,894.5	192,529.7	770,607.9		1,238,325.7	1,390,853.6	9.4	18,862,043.3
Maryland	6,027,310.8	2,846,420.2	2,328.2	3,915.5	26,567.7	7,185,261.4	7,778,734.1	77,095.3	23,942,633.2
Third Massachusetts	1,633,635.8	786,761.6	931,996.6		30,201.1	4,545,742.2	5,158,332.7	2,135.8	13,088,805.8
First Michigan	702,676.4	348,978.0				272,926.2	818,163.7		1,642,744.3
Fourth Michigan									
Minnesota						1,154,160.4	1,806,299.0		2,459,459.4
First Missouri	55,135.6	37,990.9				2,698,961.8	3,183,942.5	14,416.3	5,940,447.1
Sixth Missouri	326,434.6	274,199.6				1,447,553.9	1,653,611.2	9,471.5	3,711,270.8
Montana		885.0				104,663.7	115,691.1	399.7	221,189.5
Nebraska	1,855,627.4	1,623,310.6		6,848.3		521,332.1	617,937.8	15.4	4,625,071.1
New Hampshire	14,954.4	9,579.4				64,664.9	72,525.5		161,724.2
First New Jersey						968,818.9	615,542.1	59,284.0	1,643,645.0

SPIRITS GAUGED IN 1905—Continued.

QUANTITIES, IN TAXABLE GALLONS, OF DISTILLED SPIRITS GAUGED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905, BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS—Continued.

Collection districts.	Distilled spirits other than fruit brandies.							Fruit brandies produced and withdrawn from special bonded warehouses, tax paid, and free of tax; also that used for fortification of sweet wine.	Total gauged.
	Deposited in warehouse.	Withdrawn from warehouse.				Dumped for rectification.	Rectified.		
		On payment of the tax.	For export.	For scientific purposes and use of the United States.	For transfer to manufacturing warehouses.				
Fifth New Jersey		6,862.8				1,671,681.7	1,050,039.7	59,679.2	2,788,263.4
New Mexico						8,521.2	10,015.6	165.9	18,702.7
First New York	4,542,688.0	3,710,325.3	147,957.3	588,290.9	37,276.2	1,493,004.0	1,666,082.8	3,722.4	12,189,346.9
Second New York						9,246,998.5	10,310,562.7	365,442.4	19,923,003.6
Third New York						2,344,082.6	2.549,297.5		4,893,380.1
Fourteenth New York	2,822,628.0	2,683,964.8	65,538.8	1,359.5	6,711.8	317,837.5	351,959.4	22,678.3	6,272,678.1
Twenty-first New York	242,657.6	137,642.0				343,885.8	374,407.2	133,501.0	1,232,093.6
Twenty-eighth New York		5,050.9				2,340,021.3	2,570,458.5	212,140.4	5,127,671.1
Fourth North Carolina	232.945.7	186,252.4				35,540.7	43,346.4	13,470.1	511,555.3
Fifth North Carolina	400,945.5	368,841.1				469,280.4	550,573.0	25,185.6	1,814,825.6
North and South Dakota									
First Ohio	10,923,519.2	10,014,379.2	5,460.1	7,275.5	11,893.5	11,160,822.7	13,545,677.3	4,310.4	45,673,337.9
Tenth Ohio	638,277.7	198,249.5				759,284.6	937,399.2	179,569.3	2,712,780.3
Eleventh Ohio	21,079.9	26,779.4				222,043.1	258,732.4	575.5	529,210.3
Eighteenth Ohio	81,585.6	56,229.8				1,252,329.9	1,410,275.7	2,756.5	2,803,177.5
Oregon		20,978.5				226,103.2	262,376.0	570.5	510,028.2
First Pennsylvania	1,288,177.1	666,822.0	34.2	558.3	2,226.9	7,351,149.0	7,980,765.8	44,788.6	17,334,521.9
Ninth Pennsylvania	653,562.6	319,753.8	77.0		75.6	213,041.9	229,740.8		1,416,251.2
Twelfth Pennsylvania	119,698.0	72,211.8				471,015.5	534,728.9		1,197,654.2
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	6,857,150.4	4,541,358.5	5,333.0	33.8	6,128.9	2,509,155.7	2,786,621.0		16,705,781.3
South Carolina	712,578.3	644,477.0				580,351.5	587,918.6		2,525,325.4
Second Tennessee	403,743.3	291,135.3				408,194.9	487,434.4	210.0	1,590,717.9
Fifth Tennessee	748,834.7	597,948.7	485.3			1,154,303.5	1,392,803.8	26,807.9	3,921,183.9
Third Texas						227,332.1	268,159.7		495,491.8
Fourth Texas	620.9	719.5				214,645.8	249,893.9	530.4	466,410.5
Second Virginia	40,019.3	28,038.9				1,065,930.7	1,246,205.8	31,067.8	2,411,262.5
Sixth Virginia	262,313.2	212,754.2		36.7		110,947.8	127,545.5	12,065.1	725,662.5
Washington		477.5				217,522.6	241,753.0	539.3	460,292.4
West Virginia	357,699.6	161,662.7			355.2	244,460.1	273,110.8	1,309.4	1,038,597.8
First Wisconsin	2,032,545.7	1,961,757.2		3,816.4		1,423,216.1	1,720,603.5		7,141,988.9
Second Wisconsin						109,280.9	125,385.4		234,666.8
Total	147,810,794.3	115,994,857.5	2,886,730.9	2,112,830.9	407,646.0	94,072,947.1	105,289,963.7	10,233,308.7	478,309,079.1

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

PRODUCTION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS, TAX PAID, IN THE SEVERAL COLLECTION DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

District.	Barrels.	District.	Barrels.
Alabama	89,180	First New Jersey	117,512
Arkansas	7,800	Fifth New Jersey	2,566,749
First California	879,957	New Mexico	16,550
Fourth California	187,510	First New York	3,019,477
Colorado	312,190	Second New York	207,430
Connecticut	937,504	Third New York	4,342,477
Florida	12,807	Fourteenth New York	1,537,691
Georgia	150,398	Twenty-first New York	550,937
Hawaii	14,379	Twenty-eighth New York	1,402,895
First Illinois	4,001,426	Fourth North Carolina	....
Fifth Illinois	208,797	Fifth North Carolina	....
Eighth Illinois	246,288	North and South Dakota	36,272
Thirteenth Illinois	321,272	First Ohio	1,649,363
Sixth Indiana	606,753	Tenth Ohio	580,748
Seventh Indiana	619,244	Eleventh Ohio	560,569
Third Iowa	195,038	Eighteenth Ohio	1,116,393
Fourth Iowa	158,855	Oregon	139,889
Kansas	26,695	First Pennsylvania	2,767,497
Second Kentucky	20,870	Ninth Pennsylvania	242,913
Fifth Kentucky	345,635	Twelfth Pennsylvania	1,032,420
Sixth Kentucky	226,717	Twenty-third Pennsylvania	2,071,427
Seventh Kentucky	29,705	South Carolina	2,895
Eighth Kentucky	17,300	Second Tennessee	101,763
Louisiana	359,840	Fifth Tennessee	123,326
Maryland	1,310,090	Third Texas	316,494
Third Massachusetts	1,832,829	Fourth Texas	91,401
First Michigan	889,531	Second Virginia	67,295
Fourth Michigan	328,263	Sixth Virginia	98,325
Minnesota	986,413	Washington	553,811
First Missouri	3,085,300	West Virginia	276,754
Sixth Missouri	417,650	First Wisconsin	3,502,247
Montana	333,953	Second Wisconsin	576,140
Nebraska	286,345		
New Hampshire	344,346	Total	49,459,540

PRODUCTION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS, TAX PAID, IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

State or Territory.	Barrels.	State or Territory.	Barrels.
Alabama	89,180	Nebraska	286,345
Arkansas	7,800	New Hampshire	344,346
California	1,067,467	New Jersey	2,684,261
Colorado	312,190	New Mexico	16,550
Connecticut	937,504	New York	11,060,407
Florida	12,807	North Carolina	....
Georgia	150,398	North and South Dakota	36,272
Hawaii	14,379	Ohio	3,907,073
Illinois	4,777,783	Oregon	139,889
Indiana	1,225,997	Pennsylvania	6,114,257
Iowa	353,893	South Carolina	2,895
Kansas	26,695	Tennessee	225,089
Kentucky	640,227	Texas	407,895
Louisiana	359,840	Virginia	165,620
Maryland	1,310,090	Washington	553,811
Massachusetts	1,832,829	West Virginia	276,754
Michigan	1,217,794	Wisconsin	4,078,387
Minnesota	986,413		
Missouri	3,502,950	Total	49,459,540
Montana	333,953		

DIVISION OF ASSESSMENTS.

The following statements relative to assessments; to spirits deposited in and withdrawn from distillery warehouses, general bonded warehouses, and special bonded warehouses; to the exportation of spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes, and playing cards in bond; to the exportation of distilled spirits, tobacco, cigars, and stills, with benefit of drawback, and to the use of grape brandy, free of tax, in fortifying wines, are prepared from reports in the division of assessments:

ASSESSMENTS.

1. By States and Territories, 1905.

The following statement shows the amount of assessments in each of the several States and Territories of the United States, except where two or more are comprised in one district, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

State or Territory.	Amount.	State or Territory.	Amount.
Alabama	$15,870.17	Montana, Idaho, and Utah	$3,740.89
Arkansas	9,669.41	Nebraska	6,148.35
California and Nevada	84,020.17	New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont	23,341.24
Colorado and Wyoming	5,452.45	New Jersey	34,682.29
Connecticut and Rhode Island	51,896.88	New Mexico and Arizona	3,794.11
Florida	8,039.98	New York	370,149.96
Georgia	50,047.69	North Carolina	110,459.07
Hawaii	1,491.74	North and South Dakota	8,341.29
Illinois	61,802.54	Ohio	45,418.28
Indiana	30,958.49	Oregon	1,874.33
Iowa	7,252.89	Pennsylvania	79,342.27
Kansas, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma	11,023.41	South Carolina	5,757.69
Kentucky	45,528.37	Tennessee	34,375.36
Louisiana and Mississippi	22,640.32	Texas	13,695.05
Maryland, Delaware, and District of Columbia	14,326.94	Virginia	37,474.67
Massachusetts	70,642.10	Washington and Alaska	9,019.24
Michigan	32,975.03	West Virginia	8,438.09
Minnesota	9,334.79	Wisconsin	5,569.19
Missouri	37,242.50	Total	1,371,807.23

2. By Articles and Occupations, 1904 and 1905.

The following table shows the assessments made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1904, and June 30, 1905, respectively, and the increase or decrease on each article or occupation:

Description of tax by article or occupation.	Assessed during the fiscal year ended—		Fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.	
	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1905.	Increase over 1904.	Decrease from 1904.
Tax on deficiencies in production of distilled spirits	$37,507.38	$12,979.50	....	$24,527.88
Tax on excess of materials used in the production of distilled spirits	2,682.68	5,011.22	$2,328.54	....
Tax on distilled spirits fraudulently removed or seized; also taxes overdue	132,258.64	194,664.04	62,405.40	....
Tax on fermented liquors not paid by stamp	5,298.60	2,501.25	....	2,797.35
Tax on tobacco, snuff, and cigars removed from factory unstamped	10,992.88	14,269.88	3 277.00	....
Tax on oleomargarine not paid by stamp	288,594.12	29,932.72	....	258,661.40
Assessed penalties	131,924.82	144,835.04	12,910.22	....
Tax on documentary stamps, Schedule A, etc.	16,492.99	4,960.16	....	11,532.83
Special tax on capital of bankers	137.92	30.00	....	107.92
Tax on gross receipts	11,676.76	....	....	11,676.76
Tax on imitation wines	780.00	....	....	780.00
Taxes on legacies and distributive shares	2,300,367.25	616,990.65	....	1,683,376.60
Tax on mixed flour	9.08	2.57	....	6.51
Tax on proprietary articles, Schedule B, etc	....	2.50	2.50	....
Tax on playing cards	718.82	224.00	....	494.82
Tax on adulterated butter	940.90	814.60	....	126.30
Tax on renovated butter	10.61	293.52	282.91	....
Unassessed and unassessable penalties, interest, deficiencies in bonded accounts which have been collected, taxes previously abated, conscience money; also fines, penalties, and forfeitures and costs paid to collectors by order of court or by order of Secretary, and unassessable taxes recovered; also amount of penalties and interest received for validating unstamped instruments (Form 58)	254,202.46	254,301.95	99.49	....
Special tax (licenses)	84,131.72	89,993.63	5,861.91	....
Total	3,278,727.63	1,371,807.23	87,167.97	1,994,068.37

Taxes on deficiencies in the production of distilled spirits and on excess of materials used by distillers abated before assessment during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, are as follows: One hundred and twenty-two claims received from grain distillers. Amount of tax abated:

On excess of material used	$1,310.52
On deficiencies in production of distilled spirits	118,783.16
Total	120,093.68
Nineteen claims received from fruit distillers, amount of tax abated on deficiences in production of distilled spirits	69,836.46
Total grain and fruit	189,930.14

STATEMENT OF TAXES NOT PAYABLE BY STAMP, ASSESSED, COLLECTED, OR ABATED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905, WITH BALANCES OUTSTANDING AT THE BEGINNING AND AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR, BY DISTRICTS.

District.	Balance outstanding July 1, 1904.	Assessed during the year.	Charged on special Form 476.	Charged by transfer from other districts.	Total to be accounted for.	Payments.		Abatements.	Credited by transfer to other districts.	Balance outstanding June 30, 1905.
						In advance of assessment.	After assessment.			
Alabama	$2,943.44	$13,558.79	$0.03	$12.50	$16,514.76	$7,548.31	$3,596.54	$1,669.13		$3,700.78
Arkansas	538.64	6,940.40			7,479.04	5,595.18	1,073.09	98.33		712.49
First California	a 21,597.09	56,637.52	.02		78,234.63	15,522.06	9,441.67	8,814.36		44,456.54
Fourth California	11,864.89	23,001.33			34,366.22	18,169.98	8,262.05	4,957.78	$108.12	2,868.29
Colorado	92.42	4,492.03			4,584.45	3,437.84	976.96	143.61	12.50	13.54
Connecticut	3,847.06	48,513.01			52,360.07	16,329.98	21,133.09	4,292.91		10,601.09
Florida	a 185.81	5,630.91			5,816.72	3,000.38	2,707.37	56.25		52.72
Georgia	8,266.57	40,873.19		7.29	49,147.05	13,924.30	7,249.50	3,000.63	45.83	24,926.79
Hawaii		1,491.74			1,491.74	1,491.74				
First Illinois	24,510.00	40,658.85		50.00	65,218.85	38,606.60	10,592.82	4,756.18	23.40	11,239.85
Fifth Illinois	35.71	6,239.33			6,275.04	5,448.03	694.93	70.00	11.46	50.62
Eighth Illinois		7,277.51			7,277.51	7,008.13	142.30	112.50		14.58
Thirteenth Illinois	1,572.99	2,447.60			4,020.59	2,084.18	480.26	1,447.82	8.33	
Sixth Indiana	441.78	23,985.37			24,427.15	6,761.88	3,253.59	127.08		14,284.60
Seventh Indiana	a 1,683.90	6,440.10			8,124.00	4,230.01	1,108.69	1,676.67		1,108.63
Third Iowa	93.02	2,140.07			2,233.09	1,317.98	481.54	284.82		148.75
Fourth Iowa	246.38	2,705.33		11.46	2,963.17	2,493.22	393.27	73.55		3.13
Kansas	2,274.68	7,842.46	.25		10,117.39	3,575.91	4,870.36	635.86		1,035.26
Second Kentucky	3,241.19	10,711.39			13,952.58	8,874.40	1,571.60	3,217.73		288.85
Fifth Kentucky	903.51	8,338.58	.11		9,242.20	6,421.69	1,115.66	1,316.03		388.82
Sixth Kentucky	193.41	11,351.49		12.50	11,557.40	8,607.38	108.45	2,830.11		11.46
Seventh Kentucky	2,504.92	2,991.83			5,496.75	2,621.02	538.89	2,141.33		195.51
Eighth Kentucky	1,641.58	5,723.37	.07		7,365.02	4,858.47	1,467.68	723.30		315.57
Louisiana	a 386.57	15,966.73			16,353.30	5,744.19	6,302.79	2,944.13		1,362.19
Maryland	12,090.62	13,207.16			25,297.78	9,423.80	646.56	1,522.73		13,704.69
Third Massachusetts	36,952.53	65,454.71			102,407.24	30,827.34	33,425.99	1,378.51		36,775.40
First Michigan	a 11,912.32	25,841.10			37,753.42	8,745.61	16,878.46	11,848.09		281.26
Fourth Michigan	50.08	4,645.44			4,695.52	4,011.76	623.76	10.00		50.00
Minnesota	197.54	8,109.82			8,307.36	6,922.05	953.34	75.64		356.33
First Missouri	1,279.55	25,163.60			26,443.15	6,030.26	8,189.59	282.05		11,941.25
Sixth Missouri	a 1,181.75	9,723.93			10,905.68	4,831.99	1,665.88	269.55		4,638.26
Montana	187.92	8,432.98			8,620.90	8,106.50	359.18	146.05		9.17
Nebraska	212.41	4,549.18			4,761.59	3,108.94	1,314.61	195.41		142.63
New Hampshire	7.30	22,134.57			22,141.87	13,056.92	2,959.54	82.50		6,042.91
First New Jersey	48.93	8,763.15			8,812.08	5,081.18	1,907.06			1,823.84
Fifth New Jersey	32,717.22	24,403.56			57,120.78	2,866.87	31,711.52	19,345.71		3,196.68
New Mexico	707.11	2,294.94		12.50	3,014.55	1,224.19	628.86	712.93		448.57
First New York	8,284.15	5,429.09			13,713.24	3,548.08	1,825.83	8,297.30		42.03
Second New York	3,119.01	4,230.01			7,349.02	2,761.75	1,270.37	797.31		2,519.59
Third New York	273,279.50	334,116.72			607,396.22	13,551.09	513,560.41	6,338.65		78,946.07

Fourteenth New York	11,987.00	6,815.56			18,802.56	2,427.70	4,169.26	1,205.51		11,000.09
Twenty-first New York	53.09	7,153.71			7,206.80	2,337.30	1,764.91	25.00		3,079.59
Twenty-eighth New York	496.88	5,610.42			6,107.30	4,887.71	1,014.12	189.22		16.25
Fourth North Carolina	6,685.02	9,888.44		33.33	16,606.79	8,698.91	1,172.27	1,852.24		4,883.37
Fifth North Carolina	a7,584.21	31,829.79			39,414.00	25,973.82	4,620.97	7,659.51		1,159.70
North and South Dakota	1,191.85	4,597.55	10.00	23.40	5,822.80	2,064.39	1,827.93	241.65		1,688.83
First Ohio		17,382.77			17,382.77	17,263.39	119.38			
Tenth Ohio	7,994.12	3,342.55			11,336.67	2,445.31	4,017.58	4,873.78		
Eleventh Ohio	12.50	1,314.91			1,327.41	1,108.99	170.72			47.70
Eighteenth Ohio	1,176.87	20,023.00			21,199.87	19,779.00	132.92	1,161.91	11.46	114.58
Oregon	1,358.72	1,520.99			2,879.71	1,350.56	321.04	167.28		1,040.83
First Pennsylvania	a20,932.76	33,181.84	25.00		54,189.60	2,588.79	7,661.82	43,042.83		846.16
Ninth Pennsylvania	235.41	3,711.64	.02		3,947.07	1,916.14	1,194.68	57.00		779.25
Twelfth Pennsylvania	a12.51	1,928.72			1,941.23	1,678.51	237.72			25.00
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	26,349.23	31,702.29		11.46	58,062.98	24,004.65	3,328.67	23,716.21		7,013.45
South Carolina	138.13	4,480.18	1.10		4,619.41	b2,897.85	1,494.49	58.96		168.11
Second Tennessee	387.26	9,732.17			10,119.43	6,149.69	1,507.21	289.31	12.29	2,160.93
Fifth Tennessee	935.97	9,977.08		5.00	10,918.05	2,908.77	2,149.50	1,736.58		4,123.20
Third Texas	223.34	4,979.42			5,202.76	4,794.30	180.84	121.87		105.75
Fourth Texas	a3,392.62	6,727.44	.02		10,120.08	5,384.53	2,623.64	1,358.38	4.17	749.36
Second Virginia	1,398.28	4,447.71		108.12	5,954.11	2,154.01	2,958.32	206.09		635.69
Sixth Virginia	23,845.03	20,772.65	50.71		44,668.39	10,836.58	9,187.98	13,878.74		10,765.09
Washington	91.63	8,009.66			8,101.29	7,824.03	177.10	98.96		1.20
West Virginia	3.96	7,359.10			7,363.06	3,909.52	58.63			3,394.91
First Wisconsin		2,770.03			2,770.03	2,699.89	65.97			4.17
Second Wisconsin	92.62	2,436.24			2,528.86	2,012.66	337.24	105.00	50.00	23.96
Total	5[illegible]7,372.51	1,179,154.75	87.33	287.56	1,766,902.15	482,368.14	757,978.97	198,738.57	287.56	327,528.91

a Balances outstanding at the beginning of the year adjusted to agree with Forms 51B.
b Does not include $6.88 collected in May, 1905, but not assessed until July, 1905.

STATEMENT, BY DISTRICTS, OF TAXES PAYABLE BY STAMPS, NOT PAID AT THE TIME AND IN THE MANNER REQUIRED BY LAW, ASSESSED, COLLECTED, OR ABATED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905, WITH THE BALANCES OUTSTANDING AT THE BEGINNING AND AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

District.	Balance outstanding at beginning of year.	Assessed during the year.	Charged by transfer from other districts.	Total to be accounted for.	Collected during the year.	Abated during the year.	Credited by transfer to other districts.	Balance outstanding at the close of the year.
Alabama	$349.59	$2,311,38	$25.00	$2,685.97	$2,018.05	$371.25		$296.67
Arkansas	529.16	2,729.01		3,258.17	2,197.46	535.42		525.29
First California	1,420.36	2,451.17		3,871.53	2,799.47	542.91		529.15
Fourth California		1,980.15		1,980.15	1,685.15	120.00		175.00
Colorado	59.58	960.42		1,020.00	787.50	182.50	$50.00	
Connecticut	284.00	3,383.87	1,046.66	4,714.53	3,177.79	468.00		1,068.74
Florida	247.91	2,409.07		2,656.98	2,465.32	117.50		74.16
Georgia	3,499.81	9,174.50	14.58	12,688.89	10,714.46	1,117.28	104.17	752.98
Hawaii								
First Illinois	660.42	3,188.76	100.00	3,949.18	2,188.40	1,368.03		392.75
Fifth Illinois	25.00	1,131.74		1,156.74	895.07	238.75	22.92	
Eighth Illinois		517.91		517.91	263.75	225.00		29.16
Thirteenth Illinois	580.84	340.84		921.68	658.04	246.97	16.67	
Sixth Indiana	37.50	246.58		284.08	221.58	37.50		25.00
Seventh Indiana	41.67	286.44		328.11	165.61	131.25		31.25
Third Iowa	153.75	1,631.66		1,785.41	941.64	569.59		274.18
Fourth Iowa		775.83	22.92	798.75	645.42	147.08		6.25
Kansas	515.27	3,180.95		3,696.22	2,112.46	778.75		805.01
Second Kentucky	420.30	1,636.04		2,056.34	805.34	939.00		312.00
Fifth Kentucky	1,095.67	3,403.63		4,499.30	2,099.53	1,832.67		567.10
Sixth Kentucky	91.73	20.83	25.00	137.56	41.67	95.89		
Seventh Kentucky	262.99	504.06		767.05	526.98	215.07		25.00
Eighth Kentucky	114.05	847.15		961.20	642.63	235.23		83.34
Louisiana	255.41	6,673.59		6,929.00	4,430.36	1,548.31		950.33
Maryland	1,343.48	1,119.78		2,463.26	944.72	1,067.37		451.17
Third Massachusetts	1,785.58	5,187.39		6,972.97	4,625.59	294.85	1,046.66	1,005.87
First Michigan	211.25	1,772.74		1,983.99	822.03	566.13		595.83
Fourth Michigan		715.75		715.75	695.75	20.00		
Minnesota	147.08	1,224.97		1,372.05	1,116.65	186.24		69.16
First Missouri	12.00	2,152.10		2,164.10	986.26	393.25		784.59
Sixth Missouri	500.00	202.87		702.87	677.87			25.00
Montana	248.33	307.91		556.24	267.07	278.75		10.42
Nebraska	125.00	1,599.17		1,724.17	1,428.33	220.84		75.00
New Hampshire	6.25	1,206.67		1,212.92	829.59	173.33		210.00
First New Jersey								
Fifth New Jersey	607.33	1,465.58		2,072.91	1,361.42	609.41		102.08
New Mexico	133.33	1,499.17	50.00	1,682.50	832.50	143.75		706.25
First New York	310.01	175.00		485.01	418.34	66.67		
Second New York	108.34	245.83		354.17	83.33	158.34		112.50
Third New York	170.00	504.17		674.17	166.67	212.50		295.00

Fourteenth New York	328.37	4,845.21		4,676.58	3,947.18	627.50		101.95
Twenty-first New York		391.63		391.63	391.63			
Twenty-eighth New York	108.33	1,129.60		1,237.98	1,034.39	174.16		29.88
Fourth North Carolina	528.44	50,526.44	201.43	51,256.31	5,845.23	a 45,411.08		
Fifth North Carolina	739.12	18,214.40		18,953.52	18,633.03	243.57		76.92
North and South Dakota	2,089.17	3,743.74		5,832.91	2,603.33	97.50		3,132.08
First Ohio		1,988.80		1,988.80	1,933.69	55.11		
Tenth Ohio		577.07		577.07	577.07			
Eleventh Ohio	25.00	278.75		303.75	303.75			
Eighteenth Ohio	80.42	510.43		590.85	355.43		22.92	212.50
Oregon	145.83	353.34		499.17	275.00	75.00		149.17
First Pennsylvania	12.50	395.12		407.62	382.62	25.00		
Ninth Pennsylvania		812.50		812.50	640.43	172.07		
Twelfth Pennsylvania		170.83		170.83	165.00	5.83		
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	715.86	7,439.33	22.92	8,178.11	663.98	1,342.55		6,171.58
South Carolina	131.23	1,277.51		1,408.74	1,240.92	42.82		125.00
Second Tennessee	214.31	5,391.08		5,605.39	3,334.50	457.10	24.58	1,789.21
Fifth Tennessee	517.67	9,275.03	10.00	9,802.70	5,875.78	3,669.41		257.51
Third Texas	64.58	175.01		239.59	183.34	31.25		25.00
Fourth Texas	1,908.68	1,813.18	12.50	3,734.36	2,414.03	1,000.75	8.33	311.25
Second Virginia	491.40	3,967.25		4,458.65	2,229.85	278.33	184.76	1,815.71
Sixth Virginia	3,027.06	8,287.06		11,314.12	9,787.48	945.56		581.08
Washington	12.50	1,009.58		1,022.08	982.50	37.50		2.08
West Virginia		1,078.99		1,078.99	867.48			211.51
First Wisconsin		31.25		31.25	22.92			8.33
Second Wisconsin		351.67		351.67	239.17	12.50	100.00	
Total	27,493.46	192,652.48	1,531.01	221,676.95	122,669.48	71,109.97	1,531.01	26,366.49

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[a] This amount includes $113.19 loss allowed on regauge of spirits seized and $45,269.84 stamp tax on spirits seized and afterwards released and returned to distillery warehouse to be tax paid upon withdrawal.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPIRITS REMAINING IN DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES JULY 1, 1904

Quantity of Each Kind of Spirits, as Known to the Trade, Remaining in Distillery and General Bonded Warehouses July 1, 1904.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	High wines.	High proof, pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.
DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.									
Alabama								61,065.5	61,065.5
Arkansas	7,919.4	839.0						29,298.7	38,057.1
First California	157.8	22,490.3	35,459.3		790.1		143,002.2		201,899.7
Colorado								1,465.8	1,465.8
Connecticut					109,657.4				109,657.4
Florida	2,056.5								2,056.5
Georgia		1,438.6						76,993.4	78,432.0
First Illinois								138,994.0	138,994.0
Fifth Illinois		817,157.8	23,270.8		2,667.1	400.6	206,133.6	2,051,038.6	3,100,668.5
Eighth Illinois	6,558.4	1,752.1	8,954.1				370,749.6	971,409.8	1,359,424.0
Thirteenth Illinois	39,968.9	873.7	7,752.3					15,136.5	63,231.4
Sixth Indiana	43,001.3	159,022.9	510.0				14,306.2	2,439,450 4	2,656,290.8
Seventh Indiana	197,284.8	39,617.0	49,669.7		3,365.2	60.0	114,707.9	188,854.0	593,558.1
Kansas	38,415.4								38,415.4
Second Kentucky	8,739,708.2	282,459.8							9,022,168.0
Fifth Kentucky	43,731,313.7	9,952,914.4	4,347.0			2,277.6	75,154.9	287,335.1	54,053,342.7
Sixth Kentucky	5,908,915.7	2,917,697.6	2,084.1	85,638.3	569.9			3,354,986.3	12,269,891.9
Seventh Kentucky	15,781,453.4	3,873,406.8						45,239.1	19,700,099.8
Eighth Kentucky	16,382,256.9	1,115,607.1							17,497,864.0
Louisiana	253,181.4		118,608.8		2,938.3	51.5	301,795.8	54,520.6	731,096.4
Maryland	1,440.0	18,016,731.0	12,419.1		9,636.8		3,490.2	81,252.4	18,124,969.5
Third Massachusetts		8,387.7		1,201,577.3	19,867.3		884.6		1,230,716.9
First Michigan			78,127.9				6,133.4		84,261.3
First Missouri	55,960.1	16,697.3						1,874.5	74,531.9
Sixth Missouri	396,774.1	60,735.8							457,509.9
Montana								5,799.6	5,799.6
Nebraska	161,918.5	93,738.9	82,138.1		12,331.6		252,866.1	206,192.2	809,185.4
New Hampshire				20,819.4					20,819.4
Fifth New Jersey		21,442.0							21,442.0
First New York			38,635.0		4,133.6	6,649.6	183,305.2	657.0	233,380.4
Fourteenth New York	26,955.6	686,630.8	260.3		7,388.3		21,145.6		742,380.6
Twenty-first New York	17,100.5	327,956.4			8,475.6	697.6		184,245.6	533,475.7
Twenty-eighth New York		37,643.1							37,643.1
Fourth North Carolina		122.0						51,723.5	51,845.5
Fifth North Carolina								77,159.0	77,159.0
First Ohio	755,458.0	3,060,882.9	28,149.6		29,349.9		29,975.1	3,860,752.2	7,764,567.7

Tenth Ohio	1,283,086.0	147,887.2			239.8				1,381,112.5
Eleventh Ohio	26,607.1	39,397.1			27.6			35,228.3	101,260.1
Eighteenth Ohio	2,082.4	243,899.7						312.9	246,245.0
First Pennsylvania		4,909,519.8						622.8	4,910,142.6
Ninth Pennsylvania		1,788,679.9							1,788,679.9
Twelfth Pennsylvania		298,958.8						456.2	299,415.0
Twenty-third Pennsylvania		27,826,747.4						642,864.1	28,469,611.5
South Carolina		29,970.4						238,505.0	268,475.4
Second Tennessee								321,958.5	321,958.5
Fifth Tennessee								1,285,157.9	1,285,157.9
Fourth Texas								392.2	392.2
Second Virginia		720.4						13,956.1	14,676.5
Sixth Virginia	136.4	278,780.3						35,743.7	314,660.4
Washington		1,761.8						1,346.5	3,108.3
West Virginia	18,226.7	1,111,039.2						50,963.7	1,180,229.6
First Wisconsin	109,174.1	358,064.1	8,710.1		42,280.6		14,729.4	121,971.6	654,929.9
Total	93,937,010.8	78,551,121.1	499,096.2	1,308,085.0	248,718.6	10,136.9	1,738,379.8	16,934,923.3	193,227,421.7
GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES.									
First California	333,098.6	89,385.6	1,568.9	2,278.4	4,871.8			27,557.8	458,760.6
Colorado	38,224.9	2,106.9						15,613.4	55,945.2
Hawaii	3,135.3	196.0			1,182.8				4,514.1
Second Kentucky	185,915.1							5,156.6	191,071.7
Fifth Kentucky	610,054.5	31,104.0	162.8	319.0	300.4			52,162.9	694,103.6
Seventh Kentucky	376,862.6	238.0						699.0	377,799.6
Sixth Missouri	47,503.1	22,472.2						29,670.8	99,646.1
Oregon	6,668.4	3,133.0							9,801.4
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	236.8	15,221.5						1 403.5	16,861.8
Total	1,601,699.3	163,857.2	1,731.7	2,597.4	6,354.5			132,264.0	1,908,504.1
Grand total	95,538,710.1	78,714,978.3	500,827.9	1,310,632.4	255,073.1	10,136.9	1,738,379.8	17,067,187.3	195,135,925.8
Remaining in warehouses July 1, 1903	92,878,834.8	74,721,527.6	1,017,492.6	1,229,162.2	172,118.6	11,819.3	1,989,697.1	16,335,125.9	188,350,778.1

DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPIRITS PRODUCED FROM MATERIALS OTHER THAN FRUIT DURING THE YEAR AND DEPOSITED IN DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.

QUANTITY OF EACH KIND OF SPIRITS, AS KNOWN TO THE TRADE, PRODUCED FROM MATERIALS OTHER THAN FRUIT, AND DEPOSITED IN DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	High wines.	High proof, pure, neutral or cologne spirits.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.
Alabama								141,277.1	141,277.1
Arkansas								37,875.8	37,875.8
First California		1,820.8	271,233.5				779,150.2		1,052,204.5
Colorado		201.2						357.9	559.1
Connecticut					182,673.1				182,673.1
Georgia	277.5	1,869.0						222,448.9	224,595.4
First Illinois								47,467.2	47,467.2
Fifth Illinois		843,573.3	3,470,571.9		605,734.7	34,552.5	24,917,097.6	4,601,327.6	34,472,857.6
Eighth Illinois	2,782.3		1,127,286.7		47,986.2	589.2	8,275,715.2	239,952.9	9,694,312.5
Thirteenth Illinois	2,279.9		16,557.3				6,810.1	168,328.4	193,975.7
Sixth Indiana	2,396.6	29,151.8	428,338.1		82,740.1	108,418.7	1,956,475.0	4,608,967.2	7,161,487.5
Seventh Indiana	87,309.0	784.9	516,734.0		93,144.2	5,363.7	11,974,770.0	1,358,106.9	14,036,212.7
Kansas	11,391.9								11,391.9
Second Kentucky	3,630,985.0	98,200.7							3,729,185.7
Fifth Kentucky	12,147,282.6	1,919,861.8						134,865.0	14,202,009.4
Sixth Kentucky	1,324,951.6	559,009.8		194,989.3				1,393,173.1	3,472,123.8
Seventh Kentucky	4,032,049.1	490,860.6						540,399.4	5,063,309.1
Eighth Kentucky	4,104,463.8	176,944.6							4,281,408.4
Louisiana	40,960.9		1,651,858.2		78,968.7	4,491.4	3,952,528.3	78,015.0	5,806,822.5
Maryland		5,945,526.4			50,086.4			31,698.0	6,027,310.8
Third Massachusetts				1,582,043.5	51,592.3				1,633,635.8
First Michigan			580,627.7				122,048.7		702,676.4
First Missouri	55,135.6								55,135.6
Sixth Missouri	225,616.2	96,855.3						3,963.1	326,434.6
Nebraska	28,414.7	22,852.8	471,876.9		36,448.5		1,100,887.8	195,152.2	1,855,627.4
New Hampshire				14,954.4					14,954.4
First New York			1,886,251.7		47,067.7	42,832.2	2,558,675.2	7,861.2	4,542,688.0
Fourteenth New York	18,584.1	207,056.4	284,630.6		281,889.1	125.1	2,016,510.9	13,831.8	2,822,628.0
Twenty-first New York	14,655.9	96,204.0			7,619.5			124,178.2	242,657.6
Fourth North Carolina								232,945.7	232,945.7
Fifth North Carolina								400,945.5	400,945.5
First Ohio	366,994.3	504,312.6	402,016.6		461,906.5	693.8	3,127,865.4	6,059,730.0	10,923,519.2
Tenth Ohio	571,389.9	22,090.6	10,195.9		4,552.2		15,541.3	14,507.8	638,277.7
Eleventh Ohio	14,250.8	6,829.0						.1	21,079.9

Eighteenth Ohio	7,100.5	74,485.1							81,585.6
First Pennsylvania		1,283,545.8						4,631.3	1,288,177.1
Ninth Pennsylvania		658,562.6							658,562.6
Twelfth Pennsylvania		119,698.0							119,698.0
Twenty-third Pennsylvania		6,615,309.3			591.9			241,249.2	6,857,150.4
South Carolina		53,740.5						658,837.8	712,578.3
Second Tennessee								408,743.8	408,743.8
Fifth Tennessee								748,884.7	748,884.7
Fourth Texas								620.9	620.9
Second Virginia								40,019.8	40,019.8
Sixth Virginia	1,863.1	155,115.0						105,335.1	262,313.2
West Virginia	10,672.9	837,905.8						9,120.9	857,699.6
First Wisconsin	40,860.0	93,054.3	492,619.9		204,718.5		140,735.6	1,061,062.4	2,032,545.7
Total	26,742,168.2	20,410,422.0	11,610,799.0	1,791,987.2	2,187,709.6	192,066.6	60,944,810.8	23,980,830.9	147,810,794.3
Deposited during the year ended June 30, 1904.	20,247,089.2	18,371,344.7	11,486,082.4	1,801,179.0	2,110,215.9	309,990.2	57,997,506.1	21,988,544.5	134,311,952.0

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The quantity of distilled spirits (147,810,794.3 gallons) produced from materials other than fruit and deposited in distillery warehouses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, is greater than the quantity so produced and deposited (134,311,952 gallons) during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, by 13,498,842.3 gallons.

The difference is distributed as follows:

		Gallons.
Increase in the production of—		
Bourbon whisky		6,495,079.0
Rye whisky		2,039,077.3
Alcohol		124,716.6
Gin		77,493.7
High-proof, pure, neutral, or cologne spirits		2,947,304.7
Miscellaneous spirits		1,942,286.4
Total increase		13,625,957.7
Decrease in the production of—		
Rum	9,191.8	
High wines	117,923.6	
Total decrease		127,115.4
Net increase		13,498,842.3

DISTILLED SPIRITS DEPOSITED IN DISTILLERY AND SPECIAL BONDED WAREHOUSES DURING THE PAST TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Special bonded warehouses.	Distillery warehouses.								
	Fruit brandy.[a]	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	High wines.	Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.[c]	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
1878	178,544.0	6,405,520.0	2,834,119.0	10,277,725.0	1,603,376.0	364,963.0	19,412,985.0	11,108,023.0	4,096,342.0	56,281,597.0
1879	69,340.0	8,587,081.0	4,001,048.0	19,594,283.0	2,243,455.0	372,776.0	18,033,652.0	13,459,486.0	5,600,840.0	71,961,961.0
1880	129,086.0	15,414,148.0	6,341,991.0	21,631,009.0	2,439,301.0	394,668.0	15,210,389.0	20,657,975.0	8,265,789.0	90,484,356.0
1881	240,124.0	33,632,615.0	9,931,609.0	22,988,969.0	2,118,506.0	549,596.0	14,363,581.0	23,556,608.0	10,586,666.0	117,968,274.0
1882	381,825.0	29,575,667.0	9,224,777.0	15,201,671.0	1,704,084.0	569,134.0	10,962,379.0	27,871,293.0	10,744,156.0	106,234,986.0
1883	223,977.0	8,662,245.0	4,784,654.0	10,718,706.0	1,801,960.0	545,768.0	8,701,951.0	28,295,253.0	10,502,771.0	74,237,285.0
1884	200,732.0	8,896,832.0	5,089,958.0	12,385,229.0	1,711,158.0	641,724.0	6,745,688.0	28,538,680.0	11,426,470.0	75,636,471.0
1885	312,197.0	12,277,750.0	5,328,043.0	13,436,916.0	2,081,165.0	639,461.0	3,235,889.0	27,104,382.0	10,811,757.0	75,227,560.0
1886	329,679.0	19,318,819.0	7,842,540.0	11,247,877.0	1,799,952.0	656,607.0	2,396,248.0	26,538,581.0	10,543,756.0	80,674,059.0
1887	673,610.0	17,015,034.0	7,313,640.0	10,337,035.0	1,857,223.0	747,025.0	2,410,923.0	27,066,219.0	11,084,500.0	78,505,209.0
1888	864,704.0	7,463,609.0	5,879,690.0	11,075,639.0	1,891,246.0	872,990.0	1,016,436.0	29,475,918.0	12,603,883.0	71,144,110.0
1889	952,358.0	21,960,784.0	8,749,768.0	10,939,135.0	1,471,054.0	1,029,968.0	1,029,495.0	30,439,354.0	13,738,952.0	90,310,868.0
1890	1,137,649.0	32,474,784.0	13,355,577.0	11,354,448.0	1,657,808.0	1,202,940.0	555,572.0	34,022,619.0	14,652,180.0	110,413,577.0
1891	1,223,725.0	29,931,415.0	14,345,389.0	12,260,821.0	1,784,312.0	1,293,874.0	1,007,070.0	35,356,126.0	19,983,382.0	117,186,114.0
1892	2,044,893.0	29,017,797.0	13,436,827.0	14,490,987.0	1,956,318.0	1,338,617.0	633,590.0	37,690,335.0	16,204,570.0	116,813,934.0
1893	1,250,276.0	40,835,878.0	16,702,240.0	12,250,380.0	2,106,765.0	1,424,490.0	449.209.0	37,577,052.0	17,305,773.0	129,902,058.0
1894	1,330,289.0	15,518,349.0	10,026,544.0	10,570,070.0	1,864,595.0	1,287,977.0	126,506.0	35,377,115.0	14,434,336.0	90,535,781.0
1895	915,677.3	18,717,152.7	12,321,542.8	8,819,923.6	1,777,083.5	1,176,669.0	209,699.3	21,062,215.6	15,865,308.8	80,865,272.6
1896	1,301,188.3	16,935,862.4	9,153,066.6	9,960,301.1	1,490,227.6	1,098,375.7	198,298.6	25,564,738.3	22,187,832.7	87,889,891.3
1897	620,780.8	6,113,726.2	4,269,220.2	9,503,353.2	1,294,156.9	1,159,314.0	206,738.4	16,877,305.6	23,041,833.3	63,086,428.6
1898	918,246.7	13,439,458.9	8,818,240.0	11,672,794.8	1,340,546.5	1,267,579.5	174,124.4	20,613,205.3	23,436,264.0	81,680,460.1
1899	1,237,681.2	17,256,330.8	10,792,825.1	11,974,354.0	1,494,379.3	1,266,823.4	420,832.6	25,876,228.1	27,984,781.4	[b]98,304,235.9
1900	1,498,208.9	19,411,829.1	14,296,568.1	10,735,771.0	1,614,513.6	1,597,081.2	249,743.1	24,173,671.3	33,405,522.4	106,982,908.7
1901	1,653,457.4	26,209,803.6	18,263,709.5	10,775,116.9	1,724,582.2	1,636,299.4	454,626.7	30,228,803.9	35,227,657.6	126,174,057.2
1902	2,073,141.0	20,336,250.2	21,587,221.0	11,483,304.7	2,202,047.8	1,752,280.5	341,222.4	37,429,734.2	33,491,341.6	130,696,542.9
1903	2,513,832.2	26,068,554.9	22,407,053.4	12,084,126.9	2,247,906.8	1,913,404.3	286,432.6	54,620,399.6	22,198,323.6	144,290,034.3
1904	1,710,218.1	20,247,089.2	18,371,344.7	11,486,082.4	1,801,179.0	2,110,215.9	309,990.2	57,997,506.1	21.988,544.5	136,022,170.1
1905	2,313,221.3	26,742,168.2	20,410,422.0	11,610,799.0	1,791,987.2	2,187,709.6	192,066.6	60,944,810.8	23,930,830.9	150,124,015.6

[a] This does not show brandy redeposited, but shows brandy produced and deposited in special bonded warehouses.

[b] Includes 1,967.6 gallons seized, released, and restored to warehouse in the sixth district of Virginia.

[c] Includes high-proof spirits in 1903 and 1904.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF TAX-PAID SPIRITS WITHDRAWN FROM DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

QUANTITY OF EACH KIND OF SPIRITS, AS KNOWN TO THE TRADE, WITHDRAWN FROM DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES, TAX PAID, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	High wines.	High proof, pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.
DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.									
Alabama								187,621.8	187,621.8
Arkansas	3,359.2	419.8						28,671.9	32,450.4
First California	152.2	21,580.8	99,878.7		758.1		518,942.2		641,312.0
Colorado		30.0						746.6	776.6
Connecticut					142,052.7				142,052.7
Florida	378.2								378.2
Georgia	95.0	650.8						219,091.6	219,837.4
First Illinois								25,491.2	25,491.2
Fifth Illinois		153,793.6	8,379,483.1		553,058.9	34,737.6	24,491,555.8	2.554,140.9	31,166,719.9
Eighth Illinois	2,191.7	144.1	1,036,153.1		47,986.2	585.6	7,082,324.5	342,691.8	8,512,077.0
Thirteenth Illinois	20,428.4	207.8	24,309.6				6,802.0	181,159.5	232,907.3
Sixth Indiana	8,545.4	21,217.8	412,863.0		32,740.1	102,787.5	1,945,165.4	4,236,223.8	6,759,543.0
Seventh Indiana	154,988.2	2,088.8	554,169.2		95,914.7	5,399.3	11,922,163.0	1,113,667.2	13,848,390.4
Kansas	12,007.8								12,007.8
Second Kentucky	1,439,850.6	46,603.5							1,486,454.1
Fifth Kentucky	5,768,335.1	1,127,803.0	3,518.2			2,277.6	69,067.4	51,006.3	7,022,007.6
Sixth Kentucky	890,820.7	312,816.8	2,084.1	139,822.0	568.5			832,576.2	2,178,688.3
Seventh Kentucky	1,717,036.8	301,202.3						7,350.0	2,025,589.1
Eighth Kentucky	1,895,419.6	113,977.2							2,009,396.8
Louisiana	51,156.0		1,448,627.9		78,233.7	4,471.9	2,830,496.3	54,908.7	4,462,894.5
Maryland		2,749,668.2	2,241.2		48,259.3		346.1	40,939.4	2,841,454.2
Third Massachusetts		3,093.4		745,685.2	37,983.0				786,761.6
First Michigan			299,977.5				49,000.5		348,978.0
First Missouri	35,006.7	1,748.5						1,233.7	37,990.9
Sixth Missouri	78,646.0	8,420.2						46.5	87,112.7
Montana								385.0	385.0
Nebraska	17,811.4	14,729.5	448,265.5		34,698.2		1,027,426.0	80,380.0	1,623,310.6
New Hampshire				9,579.4					9,579.4
Fifth New Jersey		6,862.8							6,862.8
First New York			1,600,247.5		50,818.2	49,481.8	2,001,962.6	7,820.2	3,710,325.3
Fourteenth New York	17,453.9	204,550.1	168,424.5		283,779.2	125.1	2,003,781.5	5,900.5	2,683,964.8
Twenty-first New York	1,104.1	53,896.0			8,501.5			74,140.4	137,642.0
Twenty-eighth New York		5,050.9							5,050.9

Fourth North Carolina	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	186,252.4	186,252.4
Fifth North Carolina	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	368,841.1	368,841.1
First Ohio	298,401.8	541,599.3	396,873.8	....	447,085.6	698.8	8,071,992.9	5,228,997.4	9,985,144.6
Tenth Ohio	176,225.1	6,889.5	5,992.2	....	1,277.9	....	5,483.0	2,381.8	198,249.5
Eleventh Ohio	7,350.6	7,269.0	....	....	13.9	....	....	12,145.9	26,779.4
Eighteenth Ohio	1,273.8	54,740.5	....	....	....	....	....	215.5	56,229.8
First Pennsylvania	....	663,252.8	....	....	....	....	....	....	663,252.8
Ninth Pennsylvania	....	319,422.7	....	....	....	....	....	....	319,422.7
Twelfth Pennsylvania	....	71,777.6	....	....	....	....	....	434.2	72,211.8
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	....	3,865,935.8	....	....	89.6	....	....	119,159.0	3,985,184.4
South Carolina	....	19,763.9	....	....	....	....	....	624,713.1	644,477.0
Second Tennessee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	291,135.8	291,135.8
Fifth Tennessee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	597,948.7	597,948.7
Fourth Texas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	719.5	719.5
Second Virginia	....	81.1	....	....	....	....	....	27,957.8	28,038.9
Sixth Virginia	1,766.6	107,419.4	....	....	....	....	....	103,568.2	212,754.2
Washington	....	267.1	....	....	....	....	....	210.4	477.5
West Virginia	10,933.5	134,786.1	....	....	....	....	....	9,210.8	154,930.4
First Wisconsin	46,921.8	92,645.3	486,209.9	....	206,836.4	....	140,694.3	988,449.5	1,961,757.2
Total	12,657,657.2	11,086,405.5	10,368,769.0	895,086.6	2,065,650.7	200,560.2	57,167,158.5	18,558,533.8	112,949,816.5
GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES.									
First California	427,985.5	108,239.7	12.6	8,551.7	10,146.2	....	....	32,902.5	587,838.2
Colorado	30,142.1	1,679.5	....	....	149.2	....	....	18,754.9	45,725.7
Hawaii	4,969.3	146.0	....	....	1,939.9	....	....	....	7,055.2
Second Kentucky	34,648.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	59,792.2	94,441.1
Fifth Kentucky	341,686.9	13,036.4	....	2,108.6	88,626.6	....	....	42,075.7	437,534.2
Seventh Kentucky	52,580.4	176.3	....	....	....	....	....	348.5	53,105.2
Sixth Missouri	95,822.8	52,260.8	....	....	1,125.1	....	....	37,878.2	187,086.9
Oregon	17,532.6	2,566.6	....	....	....	....	....	879.3	20,978.5
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	198.8	16,000.4	....	....	....	....	....	5,637.7	21,836.9
Total	1,005,567.3	194,105.7	12.6	10,660.3	51,987.0	....	....	193,269.0	1,455,601.9
Tax paid at distillery warehouses for bottling in bond	789,346.8	775,367.8	....	....	....	....	....	24,724.5	1,589,439.1
Total tax-paid withdrawals	14,452,571.3	12,005,879.0	10,368,781.6	905,746.9	2,117,637.7	200,560.2	57,167,153.5	18,776,527.3	115,994,857.5
Tax paid during the year ended June 30, 1904	14,536,790.9	11,410,988.7	10,896.859.8	872,209.9	2,023,842.3	310,087.0	56,819,552.9	19,663,024.1	116,033,305.6

DECREASED WITHDRAWALS OF TAX-PAID SPIRITS.

The quantity of tax-paid spirits (115,994,857.5 gallons) withdrawn from distillery and general bonded warehouses, including spirits tax paid for bottling in bond, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, is less than the quantity (116,033,305.6 gallons) withdrawn from distillery and general bonded warehouses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, by 38,448.1 gallons, the decrease being distributed among the different kinds as known to the trade as follows:

		Gallons.
Decrease in the withdrawals of—		
Bourbon whisky		84, 219. 6
Alcohol		528, 078. 2
High wines		109, 476. 8
Miscellaneous whisky		886, 496. 8
Total decrease		1, 608, 271. 4
Increase in the withdrawals of—		
Rye whisky	594, 890. 3	
Rum	33, 537. 0	
Gin	93, 795. 4	
High-proof, pure, neutral, or cologne spirits	847, 600. 6	
Total increase		1, 569, 823. 3
Net decrease		38, 448. 1

The quantity of spirits, as stated by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, upon which a customs duty was paid equal to the internal-revenue tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, is 401,099.9 proof gallons.

SPIRITS UPON WHICH TAX WAS PAID BY STAMP DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1904, AND JUNE 30, 1905.

	Fiscal year ended June 30—	
	1904.	1905.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*
Withdrawn, tax-paid, from distillery warehouses	113, 632, 617. 5	112, 949, 816. 5
Withdrawn, tax-paid, from general bonded warehouses	1, 313, 292. 5	1, 455, 601. 9
Withdrawn, tax-paid, for bottling in bond	1, 087, 395. 6	1, 589, 439. 1
Spirits upon which a customs duty equal to the internal-revenue tax was paid upon reimportation	646, 152. 3	401, 099. 9
Porto Rican rum tax paid by stamp	48, 563. 5	62, 193. 5
Tax paid by stamp on spirits seized and forfeited, illicit spirits, etc., and coupons issued in excess	35, 421. 5	32, 765. 6
Fruit brandy, tax-paid, withdrawn from special bonded warehouses	1, 254, 540. 0	1, 333, 225. 6
Fruit brandy, tax-paid, at fruit-brandy distilleries	353, 550. 7	236, 470. 0
Total quantity of spirits tax-paid	118, 371, 533. 6	118, 060, 612. 1

DIFFERENT KINDS OF TAX-PAID SPIRITS TRANSFERRED TO BOTTLING WAREHOUSES FOR BOTTLING IN BOND DURING THE YEAR.

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY, IN TAXABLE GALLONS, OF EACH KIND OF SPIRITS AS KNOWN TO THE TRADE TRANSFERRED TO BOTTLING WAREHOUSES FOR BOTTLING IN BOND DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.
Fifth Illinois		50,156.5		50,156.5
Sixth Indiana			10,361.9	10,361.9
Second Kentucky	67,136.3			67,136.3
Fifth Kentucky	364,474.9	73,729.0		438,203.9
Sixth Kentucky	21,548.7	7,884.5	8,383.2	37,816.4
Seventh Kentucky	239,624.0	67,672.0	236.9	307,532.9
Eighth Kentucky	96,562.9	2,498.4		99,061.3
Maryland		4,966.0		4,966.0
First Ohio		23,492.1	5,742.5	29,234.6
First Pennsylvania		3,569.2		3,569.2
Ninth Pennsylvania		330.6		330.6
Twenty-third Pennsylvania		534,337.2		534,337.2
West Virginia		6,732.3		6,732.3
Total	789,346.8	775,367.8	24,724.5	1,589,439.1
Withdrawn tax-paid for bottling during the year ended June 30, 1904	600,203.6	469,656.5	17,535.5	1,067,395.6

WITHDRAWAL OF PRODUCTS BY MONTHS OF PRODUCTION.

The quantity of each month's production of spirits in distillery warehouses and general bonded warehouses July 1, 1904, which was withdrawn during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, is shown in the following statement:

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

Year and month.	In warehouses July 1, 1904.	Withdrawn during the year ended June 30, 1905.	Remaining in warehouses June 30, 1905.
1896.			
May	2,309.6	2,309.6	
June	43,959.8	43,959.8	
July	11,347.9	11,347.9	
August	5,280.9	5,280.9	
October	3,176.3	3,176.3	
November	14,806.4	14,806.4	
December	41,552.1	41,552.1	
1897.			
January	45,923.4	45,923.4	
February	70,803.4	70,803.4	
March	102,639.1	102,639.1	
April	194,322.4	194,322.4	
May	194,900.3	194,660.1	240.2
June	99,183.5	77,541.9	21,641.6
July	14,713.1	10,278.2	4,434.9
August	8,400.2	4,943.1	3,457.1
September	8,784.5	6,248.1	2,536.4
October	22,904.3	16,663.1	6,241.2
November	50,426.3	30,170.8	20,255.5
December	103,162.9	63,848.6	39,314.3
1898.			
January	168 982.0	93,395.9	75,586.1
February	301,312.6	104 814.1	196,498.5
March	525,045.5	192,092.3	332,953.2

Year and month.	In warehouses July 1, 1904.	Withdrawn during the year ended June 30, 1905.	Remaining in warehouses June 30, 1905.
1898—Continued.			
April	628 220.5	294,115.5	334,105.0
May	516,803.9	287,471.5	229,332.4
June	183,924.8	98,179.6	85,745.2
July	14,032.5	8,157.0	5,875.5
August	9,899.9	8,076.2	1,823.7
September	27,464.8	15,599.9	11,864.9
October	33,416.8	18,753.2	14,663.6
November	84,765.9	39,203.7	45,562.2
December	363,854.5	142,310.5	221,544.0
1899.			
January	601,937.7	237,474.2	364,463.5
February	717,949.2	310,927.2	407,022.0
March	1,311,542.1	502,533.2	809,008.9
April	1,405,101.4	480,926.0	924,175.4
May	1,759,808.9	737,623.4	1,022,185.5
June	1,055,028.3	536,782.7	518,245.6
July	181,015.1	66,837.6	114,177.5
August	82,537.0	29,346.3	53,190.7
September	105,810.5	45,136.9	60,673.6
October	224,761.0	114,174.3	110,586.7
November	558,093.9	280,450.3	277,643.6
December	1,176,953.7	507,743.8	669,209.9
1900.			
January	1,142,125.8	623,007.8	519,118.0
February	1,512,543.7	703,134.1	809,409.6
March	2,008,660.0	928,893.2	1,079,766.8
April	2,451,524.8	1,137,163.9	1,314,360.9
May	2,892,339.5	1,176,438.5	1,715,901.0
June	1,081,029.1	407,385.5	673,643.6
July	261,470.4	76,400.4	185,070.0
August	48,394.7	19,955.5	28,439.2
September	77,519.7	31,565.0	45,954.7
October	559,885.9	318,347.3	241,538.6
November	939,293.7	472,965.1	466,328.6
December	1,877,262.1	679,597.7	1,197,664.4
1901.			
January	2,644,145.5	1,031,842.1	1,612,303.4
February	4,148,563.5	1,394,767.4	2,753,796.1
March	5,741,024.8	1,773,589.0	3,967,435.8
April	6,431,625.5	1,771,739.0	4,659,886.5
May	6,437,974.3	1,854,271.5	4,583,702.8
June	3,290,564.6	960,435.7	2,330,128.9
July	722,171.8	205,617.0	516,554.8
August	154,883.5	85,079.0	69,804.5
September	274,605.4	98,162.6	176,442.8
October	1,127,608.0	344,889.3	782,718.7
November	1,993,693.7	624,702.3	1,368,991.4
December	3,352,648.5	930,698.5	2,421,950.0
1902.			
January	5,161,423.7	1,036,871.1	4,124,552.6
February	5,626,269.1	1,039,659.4	4,586,609.7
March	6,531,565.2	1,070,777.6	5,460,787.6
April	6,662,805.4	979,481.6	5,683,323.8
May	5,692,535.1	975,837.9	4,716,697.2
June	1,910,539.8	364,095.0	1,546,444.8
July	465,386.2	100,924.4	364,461.8
August	235,785.5	36,999.4	198,786.1
September	241,327.3	32,897.1	208,430.2
October	1,212,383.8	147,011.6	1,065,372.2
November	2,097,230.1	191,428.9	1,905,801.2
December	4,397,709.6	520,600.0	3,877,109.6
1903.			
January	6,762,200.3	607,528.5	6,154,671.8
February	7,472,940.0	714,813.2	6,758,126.8
March	8,760,783.6	842,306.6	7,918,477.0
April	8,450,649.8	668,358.5	7,782,291.3
May	7,339,410.0	642,380.9	6,697,029.1
June	3,552,708.6	435,539.1	3,117,169.5
July	794,149.3	188,198.2	605,951.1
August	311,081.2	181,707.3	129,373.9
September	515,011.2	132,614.9	382,396.3
October	1,322,412.5	118,184.5	1,204,228.0
November	2,267,577.2	207,747.7	2,059,829.5
December	3,869,060.8	390,873.5	3,478,187.3

Year and month.	In warehouses July 1, 1904.	Withdrawn during the year ended June 30, 1905.	Remaining in warehouses June 30, 1905.
1904.			
January	5,054,084.4	544,845.2	4,509,239.2
February	6,302,814.7	663,135.5	5,639,679.2
March	7,802,579.7	770,740.3	7,031,839.4
April	7,963,523.4	633,808.0	7,329,715.4
May	7,660,133.1	996,154.5	6,663,978.6
June	4,456,428.3	2,059,836.2	2,396,592.1
Total	195,135,925.8	41,038,604.0	154,097,321.8

STATEMENT OF DISTILLED SPIRITS, BY YEARS OF PRODUCTION, PRODUCED FROM MATERIALS OTHER THAN FRUIT, REMAINING IN DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1903, JUNE 30, 1904, AND JUNE 30, 1905, RESPECTIVELY.

Number of months in warehouse.	Taxable gallons remaining in warehouses June 30—		
	1903.	1904.	1905.
12 months and less	[c] 59,285,414.7	[b] 48,318,855.8	[a] 61,460,001.8
More than 12, not more than 24	[d] 43,851,661.9	[c] 50,988,514.8	[b] 41,431,010.0
More than 24, not more than 36	[e] 42,107,131.8	[d] 39,210,749.2	[c] 46,047,726.6
More than 36, not more than 48	[f] 21,855,930.3	[e] 32,452,724.7	[d] 31,454,877.9
More than 48, not more than 60	[g] 12,522,979.4	[f] 13,417,393.6	[e] 22,067,249.0
More than 60, not more than 72	[h] 4,586,433.2	[g] 7,384,802.0	[f] 7,397,681.9
More than 72, not more than 84	[i] 1,512,136.1	[h] 2,532,680.6	[g] 4,346,434.8
More than 84 months	[j] 2,629,090.7	[i] 830,205.1	[h] 1,352,841.6
Total	188,350,778.1	195,135,925.8	215,557,823.6

[a] Production of fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.
[b] Production of fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.
[c] Production of fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.
[d] Production of fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.
[e] Production of fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.
[f] Production of fiscal year ended Juue 30, 1900.
[g] Production of fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.
[h] Production of fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.
[i] Production of fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.
[j] Production of fiscal year ended June 30, 1896.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPIRITS LOST BY LEAKAGE OR EVAPORATION FROM DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

QUANTITY OF EACH KIND OF SPIRITS, AS KNOWN TO THE TRADE, LOST BY LEAKAGE OR EVAPORATION FROM DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	High wines.	High proof, pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.
DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.									
Alabama								1,391.5	1,391.5
Arkansas	711.5	36.1						1,486.9	2,234.5
First California	5.6	1,431.5	360.4		32.0		4,491.3		6,320.8
Colorado								20.4	20.4
Connecticut					2,305.6				2,305.6
Florida	88.9								88.9
Georgia		31.3						2,324.1	2,355.4
First Illinois								5,322.2	5,322,2
Fifth Illinois		36,460.0	565.3		149.5	215.5	119,484.4	148,893.7	305,768.4
Eighth Illinois	179.0	8.5	297.7			3.6	44,244.9	33,983.9	78,717.6
Thirteenth Illinois	1,563.6	25.8					8.1	943.6	2,541.1
Sixth Indiana	2,078.4	3,024.2	81.1			631.2	11,644.9	96,335.6	113,796.4
Seventh Indiana	15,926.3	225.2	1,376.8		16.9	24.4	68,102.9	13,245.1	98,917.6
Kansas	945.7								945.7
Second Kentucky	243,875.3	6,490.0							250,365.8
Fifth Kentucky	1,166,674.3	232,496.2	30.3				2.0	6,362.4	1,405,565,2
Sixth Kentucky	166,487.5	65,448.4		4,448.1	1.4			122,374.6	358,760.0
Seventh Kentucky	414,730.1	97,809.8						1,258.8	513,798.2
Eighth Kentucky	483,394.1	27,976.5							511,370.6
Louisiana	4,983.9		3,394.7		1.1	19.5	17,918.4	2,652.7	28,970.3
Maryland		616,435.5	68.5		118.6		7.0	3,450.0	620,079.6
Third Massachusetts		540.8		33,280.0	654.6				34,475.4
First Michigan			235.5				85.8		321.3
First Missouri	2,877.9	316.5						407.4	3,601.8
Sixth Missouri	9,650.9	1,177.1						1.0	10,829.0
Montana								9.0	9.0
Nebraska	3,546.2	1,884.9	543.8		48.9		10,662.6	7,661.7	24,348.1
New Hampshire				719.9					719.9
Fifth New Jersey		1,951.4							1,951.4
First New York			95.8				9,572.3	41.0	9,709.1
Fourteenth New York	1,729.7	22,017.1	171.6				6,520.5	148.9	30,587.8
Twenty-first New York	85.7	7,884.4			8.2			9,573.3	17,551.6
Twenty-eighth New York		922.7							922.7

Fourth North Carolina								1,577.7	1,577.7
Fifth North Carolina								2,544.7	2,544.7
First Ohio	34,462.6	102,578.0	292.0		209.9		15,763.0	131,248.2	284,558.7
Tenth Ohio	30,664.9	1,223.1	8.9		4.6		21.9	355.5	32,278.9
Eleventh Ohio	1,158.2	968.4						2,923.5	5,050.1
Eighteenth Ohio	303.0	8,995.2						49.8	9,347.5
First Pennsylvania		162,147.2							162,147.2
Ninth Pennsylvania		57,061.1							57,061.1
Twelfth Pennsylvania		10,630.0						22.0	10,652.0
Twenty-third Pennsylvania		1,006,753.9			.8			20,439.3	1,027,194.0
South Carolina		1,249.0						12,962.2	14,211.2
Second Tennessee								10,937.3	10,937.3
Fifth Tennessee								61,459.4	61,459.4
Fourth Texas								34.8	34.3
Second Virginia		14.6						373.3	387.9
Sixth Virginia		13,113.2						1,333.5	14,446.7
Washington		9.2						7.0	16.2
West Virginia	649.9	33,087.8						1,971.5	35,709.2
First Wisconsin	7,815.2	8,899.9	271.3		552.5		230.8	6,772.5	24,542.2
Total	2,594,588.4	2,531,324.5	7,793.7	38,448.0	4,104.6	894.2	308,760.8	712,898.5	6,198,812.7
GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES.									
First California	91,236.8	24,920.6	68.6	365.7	83.0			7,190.6	123,865.3
Colorado	7,341.2	351.7						1,555.6	9,248.5
Hawaii	1,010.7	50.0			55.4				1,116.1
Second Kentucky	7,771.5							798.7	8,570.2
Fifth Kentucky	73,407.6	2,490.3		45.8				3,730.0	79,673.7
Seventh Kentucky	14,138.4	61.7						117.7	14,317.8
Sixth Missouri	19,878.2	11,099.3			8.2			4,551.2	35,536.9
Oregon	3,080.3	676.0						184.1	3,940.4
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	38.0	4,691.2						437.3	5,166.5
Total	217,902.7	44,340.8	68.6	411.5	146.6			18,565.2	281,435.4
Grand total	2,812,491.1	2,575,665.3	7,862.3	38,859.5	4,251.2	894.2	308,760.8	731,463.7	6,480,248.1
Lost by leakage during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904	2,810,782.0	2,385,874.3	9,948.8	32,694.5	3,381.6	1,635.6	282,509.8	717,802.3	6,244,628.9

INCREASE IN LEAKAGE ALLOWED.

The increase of leakage allowed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, on withdrawals from distillery and general bonded warehouses is 235,619.2 gallons, and is distributed among the different kinds as known to the trade as follows:

		Gallons.
Increase in leakage allowed on—		
Bourbon whisky		1,709.1
Rye whisky		189,791.0
Rum		6,165.0
Gin		869.6
High proof, pure, neutral, or cologne spirits		26,251.0
Miscellaneous whisky		13,661.4
Total increase		238,447.1
Decrease in leakage allowed on—		
Alcohol	2,086.5	
High wines	741.4	
Total decrease		2,827.9
Net increase		235,619.2

DISTILLED SPIRITS ALLOWED FOR LOSS BY LEAKAGE OR EVAPORATION IN DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES.

The quantity of spirits (6,480,248.1 gallons) reported in the preceding table as lost by leakage or evaporation in distillery and general bonded warehouses, is that portion of actual leakage in warehouses from packages withdrawn during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, which has been allowed in accordance with the provisions of section 17 of the act of May 28, 1880, section 50 of the act of August 28, 1894, section 1 of the act of March 3, 1899, and section 1 of the act of January 13, 1903.

The following statement shows the quantity of distilled spirits as per original gauge withdrawn from distillery and general bonded warehouses (except spirits withdrawn for transfer to general bonded warehouses and spirits lost by casualty) during the past ten fiscal years, and the quantity and percentage of leakage allowed thereon under the provisions of the acts named above:

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Quantity withdrawn.	Leakage allowed.	Percentage of withdrawals.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	
1896	71,087,411.8	2,721,818.1	3.831+
1897	74,737,084.7	3,652,027.7	4.886+
1898	86,595,583.3	4,477,002.0	5.170+
1899	93,090,869.1	5,074,848.0	5.450+
1900	104,210,531.9	6,911,044.2	6.631+
1901	109,848,895.2	7,065.348.7	6.431+
1902	112,506,807.8	5,985,842.1	5.320+
1903	122,175,303.0	6,183,552.6	5.061+
1904	125,894,816.0	6,244,628.9	4.960+
1905	127,382,313.4	6,480,248.1	5.087+

EXPORTATION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

1. By Districts and Kinds Withdrawn from Distillery and General Bonded Warehouses during the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1905.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	High-proof, pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.
DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.								
First California			97,752.1			2,376.2		100,128.3
Fifth Illinois		153.8	11,048.5		72.3	46,865.1	84.1	58,223.8
Eighth Illinois			14,257.2			688,781.0		703,038.2
Seventh Indiana						837.5		837.5
Second Kentucky	40.2							40.2
Fifth Kentucky	21,599.7	2,709.2						24,308.9
Sixth Kentucky	481.8	273.3		401.3			500.3	1,656.7
Seventh Kentucky	15,580.7	1,360.1						16,940.8
Eighth Kentucky	122,737.2	117.6						122,854.8
Louisiana	3,413.4		10,373.4		51.0	175,468.9	3,223.0	192,529.7
Maryland		2,328.2						2,328.2
Third Massachusetts				931,996.6				931,996.6
First New York			147,079.9			877.4		147,957.3
Fourteenth New York			65,538.8					65,538.8
First Ohio			5,236.3					5,236.3
First Pennsylvania		34.2						34.2
Ninth Pennsylvania		77.0						77.0
Twenty-third Pennsylvania		4,713.0						4,713.0
Fifth Tennessee							485.3	485.3
Total	163,853.0	11,766.4	351,286.2	932,397.9	123.3	915,206.1	4,292.7	2,378,925.6
GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES.								
First California	556.5	43.1			119.3		377.1	1,096.0
Withdrawn to be exported in bottles	4,200.1	2,434.3					74.9	6,709.3
Grand total	168,609.6	14,243.8	351,286.2	932,397.9	242.6	915,206.1	4,744.7	2,386,730.9
Withdrawn during the year ended June 30, 1904	138,550.1	21,848.7	500,229.8	792,744.6	274.1	248,704.2	37,558.5	1,739,910.0

EXPORTATION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS—continued.

2. By Foreign Countries and Kinds.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

Land or country to which exported.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	High proof, pure neutral, or cologne spirits.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.
Africa				2,394.9				2,394.9
Belgium	32.6							32.6
Bermuda	1,383.4	412.1	867.7			7,371.2		10,034.4
Canada	4,107.7	27.7	218,805.7	5,750.4		685,302.1		913,993.6
China	36.9		31,472.1	11,502.5		2,376.2		45,387.7
Cuba	257.9	77.0						334.9
Denmark		201.3						201.3
England	1,200.7	1,209.6		887,010.4				889,420.7
France		168.7						168.7
Germany	138,768.3	5,557.5		24,357.2		146,449.6		315,132.6
Guatemala		43.1	55.2					98.3
Holland	173.0	298.2						471.2
Honduras	1,635.8		6,516.8		51.0	18,754.8	1,321.5	28,279.4
Ireland		28.1						28.1
Japan		33.6	66,280.0	463.4		39,457.9		106,234.9
Mexico	17,500.7	4,989.7	3,707.0		72.3	878.5	1,060.5	28,208.7
New South Wales				919.1				919.1
Nicaragua	486.9	102.0	5,634.6				1,901.5	8,125.0
Philippine Islands	567.2	1,056.4			119.3		377.1	2,120.0
Republic of Panama	2,244.0	38.8	94.4				84.1	2,461,8
Sweden	215.0							215.0
Turkey						9,320.5		9,320.5
West Indies			17,852.7			5,300.3		23,153.0
Total	168,609.6	14,243.8	351,286.2	932,397.9	242.6	915,206.1	4,744.7	2,386,730.9

DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPIRITS TRANSFERRED TO BOTTLING WAREHOUSES FOR BOTTLING IN BOND FOR EXPORT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.
Second Kentucky	144.4			144.4
Fifth Kentucky	585	1,489.1		2,074.1
Sixth Kentucky		116.9		116.9
Seventh Kentucky	2,701.7	59.4		2,761.1
Eighth Kentucky	769			769
First Ohio		148.9	74.9	223.8
Twenty-third Pennsylvania		620		620
Total	4,200.1	2,434.3	74.9	6,709.3
Total for the year ended June 30, 1904	2,737.4	201.7	76.7	3,015.8

Of the quantity of spirits withdrawn from distillery warehouses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, the following were exported in bottles under the act of March 3, 1897, viz:

[Quantities in proof gallons.]

District.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.
Second Kentucky	128.28			128.28
Fifth Kentucky	577.38	1,452.06		2,029.44
Sixth Kentucky		115.56		115.56
Seventh Kentucky	2,642.97	56.16		2,699.13
Eighth Kentucky	761.16			761.16
First Ohio		138.24	62.64	200.88
Twenty-third Pennsylvania		619.86		619.86
Total	4,109.79	2,381.88	62.64	6,554.31
Total for fiscal year ended June 30, 1904	2,655.75	197.04	66.72	2,919.51

INCREASE IN THE EXPORTATION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The quantity of spirits (2,386,730.9 gallons) withdrawn from distillery and general bonded warehouses for exportation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, is greater than the quantity (1,739,910 gallons) so withdrawn during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, by 646,820.9 gallons, the increase being distributed among the different kinds as known to the trade, as follows:

		Gallons.
Increase in the withdrawals of—		
Bourbon whisky		30,059.5
Rum		139,653.3
High-proof, pure, neutral, or cologne spirits		666,501.9
Total increase		836,214.7
Decrease in the withdrawals of—		
Rye whisky	7,604.9	
Alcohol	148,943.6	
Gin	31.5	
Miscellaneous whisky	32,813.8	
Total decrease		189,393.8
Net increase		646,820.9

SPIRITS REMOVED IN BOND FOR EXPORT.

The following statement shows the quantity and percentage of production of distilled spirits removed in bond for export during each fiscal year since the passage of the act of June 6, 1872:

Year.	Taxable (proof) gallons exported.	Percentage of production.	Year.	Taxable (proof) gallons exported.	Percentage of production.
1873	2,358,630	3.45+	1890	1,367,726	1.25+
1874	4,060,160	5.90+	1891	1,676,395	1.44+
1875	587,413	.96+	1892	3,218,787	2.80+
1876	1,308,900	2.25+	1893	3,762,231	2.14+
1877	2,529,528	4.22−	1894	6,114,417	6.85+
1878	5,499,252	9.80+	1895	1,312,006.5	1.64+
1879	14,837,581	20.63+	1896	1,190,258.4	1.37+
1880	16,765,666	18.55+	1897	2,091,788.1	3.25+
1881	15,921,482	13.52+	1898	3,372,864.7	4.18+
1882	8,092,725	7.64+	1899	3,245,833.8	3.34+
1883	5,326,427	7.19+	1900	2,468,256.8	2.33+
1884	9,586,738	12.70+	1901	1,930,754	1.55+
1885	10,671,118	14.24+	1902	2,016,763.5	1.56+
1886	5,646,656	7.02+	1903	1,542,251.7	1.08+
1887	2,223,913	2.85+	1904	1,739,910	1.29+
1888	1,514,205	2.15+	1905	2,386,730.9	1.61+
1889	2,590,235	2.89+			

STATEMENT, BY DISTRICTS AND KINDS, OF THE QUANTITY OF SPIRITS WITHDRAWN FROM DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES AND FOR THE USE OF THE UNITED STATES, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	High proof, pure, neutral or cologne spirits.	Aggregate.
DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.					
First California			9,181.2	209,850.9	219,032.1
Fifth Illinois			40,181.8	121,633.0	161,814.8
Eighth Illinois			50,656.4	274,262.4	324,918.8
Sixth Indiana			14,600.7		14,600.7
Seventh Indiana			4,014.1		4,014.1
Second Kentucky	788.0				788.0
Sixth Kentucky		116.5			116.5
Seventh Kentucky	41.2				41.2
Louisiana			31,422.9	739,185.0	770 607.9
Maryland			3,915.5		3 915.5
Nebraska			6,848.3		6 848.3
First New York			127,768.8	460,522.1	588 290.9
Fourteenth New York			1,359.5		1 359.5
First Ohio			7,275.5		7 275.5
First Pennsylvania		558.3			558.3
Twenty-third Pennsylvania		33.8			33.8
Sixth Virginia		36.7			36.7
First Wisconsin			3,816.4		3,816.4
Total	829.2	745.3	301,041.1	1,805,458.4	2,108,069.0
GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES.					
First California			4,761.9		4,761.9
Grand total	829.2	745.3	305,803.0	1,805,458.4	2,112,830.9
Withdrawn during the year ended June 30, 1904	1,703.4	1,299.9	572,557.8	995,922.8	1,571,483.9

INCREASED WITHDRAWALS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES AND FOR USE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The preceding table shows an increase of distilled spirits withdrawn for scientific purposes and for the use of the United States of 541,347 gallons, as compared with the quantity withdrawn for the same purposes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, as follows:

		Gallons.
Increase in the withdrawals of—		
High-proof, pure, neutral, or cologne spirits		809,530.6
Decrease in the withdrawals of—		
Bourbon whisky	874.2	
Rye whisky	554.6	
Alcohol	266,754.8	
Total decrease		268,183.6
Net increase		541,347.0

WITHDRAWAL OF SPIRITS FROM DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES FOR TRANSFER TO MANUFACTURING WAREHOUSES.

QUANTITY OF SPIRITS WITHDRAWN FROM DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES FOR TRANSFER TO MANUFACTURING WAREHOUSES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	High proof, pure neutral or cologne spirits.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.
DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.								
First California			3,138.9			68,104.6		71,243.5
Fifth Illinois						140,220.1		140,220.1
Eighth Illinois						1,828.6		1,828.6
Seventh Indiana						54,630.2		54,630.2
Second Kentucky	2,768.4							2,768.4
Fifth Kentucky	254.0							254.0
Sixth Kentucky							2,881.2	2,881.2
Seventh Kentucky	127.7	34.4						162.1
Maryland		26,333.8			233.9			26,567.7
Third Massachusetts				30,201.1				30,201.1
First New York			705.8			36,570.4		37,276.2
Fourteenth New York							6,711.8	6,711.8
First Ohio		2,754.2			397.8		8,741.5	11,893.5
First Pennsylvania		2,226.9						2,226.9
Ninth Pennsylvania		75.6						75.6
Twenty-third Pennsylvania		6,047.4					81.5	6,128.9
West Virginia		208.2					147.0	355.2
Total	3,150.1	37,680.5	3,844.7	30,201.1	631.7	300,853.9	18,563.0	394,925.0
GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES.								
First California	4,745.6	5,924.1		1,848.8			202.5	12,721.0
Grand total	7,895.7	43,604.6	3,844.7	32,049.9	631.7	300,853.9	18,765.5	407,646.0
Withdrawn during the year ended June 30, 1904	7,844.2	24,877.0		20,137.9	306.4	213,858.4	38,968.7	305,487.6

INCREASED WITHDRAWALS FOR TRANSFER TO MANUFACTURING WAREHOUSES.

As compared with the transfers in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the above table shows an increase of 102,158.4 gallons in the quantity transferred to manufacturing warehouses, distributed as follows:

	Gallons.
Increase in withdrawals of—	
Bourbon whisky	51.5
Rye whisky	19,227.6
Alcohol	3,844.7
Rum	11,912.0
Gin	325.3
High-proof, pure, neutral, or cologne spirits	87,000.5
Total increase	122,361.6
Decrease in withdrawals of—	
Miscellaneous whisky	20,203.2
Net increase	102,158.4

SPIRITS LOST BY CASUALTY IN DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	High-proof, pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.
DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.						
Alabama					2,415.1	2,415.1
Arkansas					962.6	962.6
Colorado					10.7	10.7
Georgia					3,105.4	3,105.4
Fifth Illinois					93.7	93.7
Sixth Indiana					.6	.6
Kansas	0.7					.7
Second Kentucky	305.9					305.9
Fifth Kentucky	68.2	20.2				88.4
Sixth Kentucky		47.7			.7	48.4
Seventh Kentucky	1.3					1.3
Eighth Kentucky	71.1	1.9				73.0
Louisiana	.8		0.1			.9
Sixth Missouri	46.6					46.6
Fourteenth New York		.4				.4
Twenty-first New York					.7	.7
Fourth North Carolina		46.2			5,430.3	5,476.5
Fifth North Carolina					2,597.5	2,597.5
First Ohio	24.0	52.4			2.6	79.0
Tenth Ohio			1.4	1.4		2.8
Eleventh Ohio	1.9	.7				2.6
Eighteenth Ohio		1.2				1.2
First Pennsylvania		.2				.2
Ninth Pennsylvania		89.5				89.5
Twelfth Pennsylvania		.4				.4
Twenty-third Pennsylvania		62.4				62.4
South Carolina					653.8	653.8
Second Tennessee					1,920.4	1,920.4
Fifth Tennessee					79.4	79.4
Second Virginia		624.7			1,444.7	2,069.4
Sixth Virginia		1,638.1				1,638.1
First Wisconsin		1.6			.2	1.8
Total	520.5	2,587.6	1.5	1.4	18,718.4	21,829.4
GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES.						
Fifth Kentucky	1.1					1.1
Grand total	521.6	2,587.6	1.5	1.4	18,718.4	21,830.5
Total for the year ended June 30, 1904	63,546.0	526,299.3	22,247.4	184,634.3	[a]800,705.8	1,597,432.8

[a] Includes 43.4 gallons of rum.

CASUALTIES.

DISTILLED SPIRITS REPORTED LOST BY CASUALTY IN DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES, INCLUDING SEIZURES, FRAUDULENT REMOVALS, ERRORS IN GAUGE, ETC., DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	Fire.	Stolen.	Seized.	Errors in gauge.	Leaked.	Other casualty.[a]	Aggregate.
DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.							
Alabama	2,289.2	125.9					2,415.1
Arkansas	859.3	95.4		7.9			962.6
Colorado		10.7					10.7
Georgia			3,105.4				3,105.4
Fifth Illinois						93.7	93.7
Sixth Indiana				.6			.6
Kansas				.7			.7
Second Kentucky		10.3		7.2		288.4	305.9
Fifth Kentucky				88.4			88.4
Sixth Kentucky				.7		47.7	48.4
Seventh Kentucky				1.3			1.3
Eighth Kentucky				25.6		47.4	73.0
Louisiana				.9			.9
Sixth Missouri						46.6	46.6
Fourteenth New York				.4			.4
Twenty-first New York				.7			.7
Fourth North Carolina	564.9	82.6	4,771.6		57.4		5,476.5
Fifth North Carolina	92.6	610.1	1,871.2	23.6			2,597.5
First Ohio				28.9		50.1	79.0
Tenth Ohio				2.8			2.8
Eleventh Ohio				2.6			2.6
Eighteenth Ohio				1.2			1.2
First Pennsylvania				.2			.2
Ninth Pennsylvania						89.5	89.5
Twelfth Pennsylvania				.4			.4
Twenty-third Pennsylvania				62.4			62.4
South Carolina			653.8				653.8
Second Tennessee		1,167.9	752.4	.1			1,920.4
Fifth Tennessee				32.6		46.8	79.4
Second Virginia	651.6	1,417.8					2,069.4
Sixth Virginia	1,274.7				89.6	273.8	1,638.1
First Wisconsin				1.8			1.8
Total	5,732.3	3,520.7	11,154.4	291.0	147.0	984.0	21,829.4
GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES.							
Fifth Kentucky				1.1			1.1
Grand total	5,732.3	3,520.7	11,154.4	292.1	147.0	984.0	21,830.5

[a] Includes elevator accidents, explosions of barrels in quick-aging process, etc.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPIRITS WITHDRAWN FROM DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES FOR TRANSFER TO GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES.

Different Kinds of Spirits, as Known to the Trade, Withdrawn from Distillery Warehouses during the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1905, for Transfer to General Bonded Warehouses.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.
First California		1,298.8					1,298.8
Connecticut					2,953.9		2,953.9
Fifth Illinois			3,891.8		47,116.5	93,047.6	144,055.4
Eighth Illinois						22,059.0	22,059.0
Thirteenth Illinois	2,851.8						2,851.8
Sixth Indiana						19,908.7	19,908.7
Second Kentucky	394,617.7	2,230.3					396,848.0
Fifth Kentucky	423,598.8	17,823.0				239.6	441,661.4
Sixth Kentucky	43,696.5	5,870.9				23,079.1	72,646.5
Seventh Kentucky	185,358.9	22,799.5				226.9	208,385.3
Eighth Kentucky	325,306.0						325,306.0
Louisiana	16,775.6						16,775.6
Maryland		84,161.5			3,192.0		87,353.5
Third Massachusetts				11,802.8			11,802.8
First Missouri	24,612.2						24,612.2
Sixth Missouri	861.1						861.1
Nebraska		239.9				18,687.0	18,926.9
Twenty-eighth New York		448.0					448.0
First Ohio	5,242.1	19,017.5			2,662.0	27,086.4	54,008.0
First Pennsylvania		12,865.0					12,865.0
Twenty-third Pennsylvania		174,502.4				997.1	175,499.5
Fifth Tennessee						2,354.3	2,354.3
West Virginia		1,176.5					1,176.5
First Wisconsin					475.3		475.3
Total	1,422,920.7	292,433.3	3,891.8	11,802.8	56,399.7	207,685.7	1,995,133.5
Withdrawn during the year ended June 30, 1904	1,517,235.9	212,081.0	5,256.7	6,837.2	15,144.9	[a] 299,980.2	2,056,585.9

[a] Includes 7,389.2 gallons of high proof, pure neutral or cologne spirits.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPIRITS REMAINING IN DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

QUANTITY OF EACH KIND OF SPIRITS, AS KNOWN TO THE TRADE, REMAINING IN DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES JUNE 30, 1905.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	High wines.	High-proof, pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.
DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.									
Alabama								60,914.2	60,914.2
Arkansas	3,848.7	383.6						36,053.1	40,285.4
First California			96,381.5				118,387.2		214,768.7
Colorado		171.2						1,046.0	1,217.2
Connecticut					145,018.3				145,018.3
Florida	1,594.4								1,594.4
Georgia	182.5	2,625.5						74,921.2	77,729.2
First Illinois								155,647.8	155,647.8
Fifth Illinois		1,420,167.2	58,722.7		8,004.6		208,472.8	3,856,106.2	5,546,478.5
Eighth Illinois	6,970.0	1,599.5	34,876.4				555,523.4	812,628.0	1,411,597.3
Thirteenth Illinois	17,405.0	140.1						1,361.8	18,906.9
Sixth Indiana	34,774.1	163,932.7	1,303.3				13,970.9	2,685,587.0	2,899,568.0
Seventh Indiana	113,678.8	38,067.9	6,843.6		577.8		43,744.3	420,048.6	622,961.0
Kansas	36,853.1								36,853.1
Second Kentucky	10,221,166.4	325,336.7							10,546,503.1
Fifth Kentucky	48,133,006.3	10,416,706.5	798.5				6,085.5	364,591.8	58,921,188.6
Sixth Kentucky	6,110,832.1	3,084,132.4		135,956.2				3,758,364.1	13,089,284.8
Seventh Kentucky	17,238,300.1	3,873,329.9						576,566.4	21,688,196.4
Eighth Kentucky	17,562,460.8	1,147,980.1							18,710,440.9
Louisiana	217,812.6		276,648.0		8,621.2	51.5	491,255.5	71,751.2	1,066,140.0
Maryland	1,440.0	20,528,364.2	6,193.9		7,919.4		3,137.1	68,561.0	20,615,615.6
Third Massachusetts		4,753.5		1,030,655.1	32,822.0		884.6		1,069,115.2
First Michigan			358,542.6				79,095.8		437,638.4
First Missouri	48,596.9	14,632.3						233.4	63,462.6
Sixth Missouri	533,185.7	147,993.8						3,915.6	685,095.1
Montana								5,405.6	5,405.6
Nebraska	168,975.6	99,737.4	98,857.4		14,028.0		315,664.8	294,615.7	991,878.9
New Hampshire				25,474.5					25,474.5
Fifth New Jersey		12,627.8							12,627.8
First New York			48,988.9		388.1		232,475.6	657.0	282,509.6
Fourteenth New York	26,356.1	667,119.6	49,396.5		5,498.2		27,404.5	1,070.6	776,845.5
Twenty-first New York	30,566.6	362,380.0			2,585.4	697.6		224,709.4	620,939.0
Twenty-eighth New York		31,221.5							31,221.5
Fourth North Carolina		75.8						91,408.8	91,484.6
Fifth North Carolina								104,121.2	104,121.2
First Ohio	784,321.8	2,875,553.1	20,988.6		40,901.1		70,084.6	4,518,588.7	8,310,437.9

DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPIRITS REMAINING IN DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905—continued.

QUANTITY OF EACH KIND OF SPIRITS, AS KNOWN TO THE TRADE, REMAINING IN DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES JUNE 30, 1905—Continued.

District.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	High wines.	High-proof, pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.
DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES—continued.									
Tenth Ohio	1,597,535.9	161,815.2	4,193.4		3,509.0		10,035.0	11,770.5	1,788,859.0
Eleventh Ohio	32,347.2	37,988.0			13.7			20,159.0	90,507.9
Eighteenth Ohio	7,556.1	254,647.9						48.1	262,252.1
First Pennsylvania		5,348,411.8						5,254.1	5,353,665.9
Ninth Pennsylvania		2,065,186.0							2,065,186.0
Twelfth Pennsylvania		336,248.8							336,248.8
Twenty-third Pennsylvania		28,849,050.8			501.5			743,436.4	29,592,988.7
South Carolina		62,698.0						259,013.7	321,711.7
Second Tennessee								421,708.8	421,708.8
Fifth Tennessee								1,371,665.5	1,371,665.5
Fourth Texas								259.3	259.3
Second Virginia								24,199.6	24,199.6
Sixth Virginia	232.9	311,687.9						36,177.1	348,097.9
Washington		1,485.5						1,129.1	2,614.6
West Virginia	17,316.2	1,272,954.1						48,755.3	1,339,025.6
First Wisconsin	94,797.1	349,571.6	11,032.4		39,129.9		14,539.9	187,811.8	696,882.7
Total	103,042,113.0	84,270,797.9	1,073,267.7	1,192,085.8	309,518.2	749.1	2,185,761.5	21,320,262.7	213,394,555.9
GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES.									
First California	380,708.6	99,233.6	617.1	2,888.3	6,338.5			21,066.8	510,852.9
Colorado	41,117.9	3,280.3						18,649.6	63,047.8
Hawaii	6,459.9				341.1				6,801.0
Second Kentucky	147,881.6							23,727.0	171,608.6
Fifth Kentucky	561,831.0	25,221.1	162.8	469.8	2,550.5			28,623.8	618,859.0
Seventh Kentucky	578,952.5							232.8	579,185.3
Sixth Missouri	71,093.0	45,881.6			1,820.6			36,871.9	155,667.1
Oregon	14,562.3	742.0						2,372.3	17,676.6
Twenty-third Pennsylvania		36,261.4						2,808.0	39,069.4
Total	1,802,606.8	210,620.0	779.9	3,358.1	11,050.7			134,352.2	2,162,767.7
Grand total	104,844,719.8	84,481,417.9	1,074,047.6	1,195,443.9	320,568.9	749.1	2,185,761.5	21,454,614.9	215,557,323.6
Remaining in warehouses June 30, 1904	95,538,710.1	78,714,978.3	500,827.9	1,310,632.4	255,073.1	10,186.9	1,738,379.8	17,067,187.3	195,135,925.8

DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPIRITS PRODUCED, WITHDRAWN, AND REMAINING IN DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY OF DISTILLED SPIRITS, AS KNOWN TO THE TRADE, PRODUCED, WITHDRAWN, AND REMAINING IN DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

Distilled spirits.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	High wines.	High-proof, pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.
DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.									
DR.									
Remaining in warehouses July 1, 1904	93,937,010.8	78,551,121.1	499,096.2	1,808,035.0	248,718.6	10,136.9	1,788,379.8	16,934,923.3	193,227,421.7
Produced and bonded during the year	26,742,168.2	20,410,422.0	11,610,799.0	1,791,987.2	2,187,709.6	192,066.6	60,944,810.8	23,930,830.9	147,810,794.3
Total	120,679,179.0	98,961,543.1	12,109,895.2	3,100,022.2	2,436,428.2	202,203.5	62,683,190.6	40,865,754.2	341,038,216.0
CR.									
Withdrawn on payment of tax during the year	12,657,657.2	11,036,405.5	10,368,769.0	895,086.6	2,065,650.7	200,560.2	57,167,153.5	18,558,533.8	112,949,816.5
Tax paid and bottled in bond	789,346.8	775,367.8						24,724.5	1,589,439.1
Lost by leakage or evaporation in warehouses	2,594,588.4	2,531,324.5	7,793.7	38,448.0	4,104.6	894.2	308,760.8	712,896.5	6,198,812.7
Withdrawn for scientific purposes and for use of the United States	829.2	745.3	301,041.1				1,805,453.4		2,108,069.0
Withdrawn for export	163,853.0	11,766.4	351,286.2	932,397.9	123.3		915,206.1	4,292.7	2,378,925.6
Transferred to bottling warehouses for bottling in bond for export	4,200.1	2,434.3						74.9	6,709.3
Lost by casualty, etc., during the year	520.5	2,587.6	1.5				1.4	18,718.4	21,829.4
Withdrawn for transfer to manufacturing warehouses	3,150.1	37,680.5	3,844.7	30,201.1	631.7		300,858.9	18,563.0	394,925.0
Withdrawn for transfer to general bonded warehouses	1,422,920.7	292,433.3	3,891.3	11,802.8	56,399.7			207,685.7	1,995,133.5
Remaining in warehouses June 30, 1905	103,042,113.0	84,270,797.9	1,073,267.7	1,192,085.8	309,518.2	749.1	2,185,761.5	21,320,262.7	218,394,555.9
Total	120,679,179.0	98,961,543.1	12,109,895.2	3,100,022.2	2,436,428.2	202,203.5	62,683,190.6	40,865,754.2	341,038,216.0

DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPIRITS PRODUCED, WITHDRAWN, AND REMAINING IN DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905—continued.

Statement of the Quantity of Distilled Spirits, as Known to the Trade, Produced, Withdrawn, and Remaining in Distillery and General Bonded Warehouses in the United States for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

Distilled spirits.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	High wines.	High-proof, pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.
GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES.									
DR.									
Remaining in warehouses July 1, 1904	1,601,699.3	163,857.2	1,731.7	2,597.4	6,354.5			132,264.0	1,908,504.1
Deposited during the year from distillery warehouses	1,429,680.6	291,176.5	3,891.3	13,681.3	56,949.1			214,498.4	2,009,877.2
Deposited during the year from other general bonded warehouses	11,364.8				130.6				11,495.4
Excess ascertained on regauge	.1							3.6	3.7
Total	3,042,744.8	455,033.7	5,623.0	16,278.7	63,434.2			346,766.0	3,929,880.4
CR.									
Withdrawn on payment of tax during the year	1,005,567.3	194,105.7	12.6	10,660.8	51,987.0			193,269.0	1,455,601.9
Lost by leakage or evaporation	217,902.7	44,340.8	68.6	411.5	146.6			18,565.2	281,435.4
Withdrawn for export	556.5	43.1			119.3			377.1	1,096.0
Withdrawn for scientific purposes or for use of the United States			4,761.9						4,761.9
Lost by casualty, etc	1.1								1.1
Withdrawn for transfer to manufacturing warehouses	4,745.6	5,924.1		1,848.8				202.5	12,721.0
Withdrawn for transfer to other general bonded warehouses	11,364.8				130.6				11,495.4
Remaining in warehouses June 30, 1905	1,802,606.8	210,620.0	779.9	3,358.1	11,050.7			134,352.2	2,162,767.7
Total	3,042,744.8	455,033.7	5,623.0	16,278.7	63,434.2			346,766.0	3,929,880.4

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS AT DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

Distilled spirits.	Quantity.	Total.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*
Actually remaining in distillery warehouses July 1, 1904	193,227,421.7	
Actually remaining in general bonded warehouses July 1, 1904	1,908,504.1	195,185,925.8
Withdrawn from distillery warehouses for export and unaccounted for July 1, 1904	469,840.0	
Withdrawn from general bonded warehouses for export and unaccounted for July 1, 1904	548.1	
Lost by casualty, etc., from distillery warehouses and unaccounted for July 1, 1904	1,598,774.7	
Lost by casualty from general bonded warehouses and unaccounted for July 1, 1904	.1	
Withdrawn from distillery warehouses for transfer to manufacturing warehouses and unaccounted for July 1, 1904	21,914.1	
Withdrawn from distillery warehouses for transfer to general bonded warehouses and unaccounted for July 1, 1904	65,326.2	2,156,403.2
Deposited in distillery warehouses during the year	147,810,794.3	
Deposited in general bonded warehouses during the year	2,021,372.6	
Excess found on regauge at general bonded warehouses during the year	3.7	149,832,170.6
Aggregate		347,124,499.6
Withdrawn from distillery warehouses, tax paid	112,949,816.5	
Withdrawn from general bonded warehouses, tax paid	1,455,601.9	
Withdrawn tax paid for bottling in bond	1,589,439.1	
Loss allowed on account of leakage or evaporation in distillery warehouses	6,198,812.7	
Loss allowed on account of leakage or evaporation in general bonded warehouses	281,435.4	
Withdrawn for scientific purposes or for use of United States from distillery warehouses	2,108,069.0	
Withdrawn for scientific purposes or for use of United States from general bonded warehouses	4,761.9	
Withdrawn for transfer to bottling warehouses for bottling in bond for export	6,709.3	
Loss allowed on account of leakage in transportation for export from distillery warehouses	13,774.4	
Tax paid on loss or leakage in transportation for export from distillery warehouses	290.4	
Exported from distillery warehouses, proofs of landing received	2,423,446.1	
Exported from general bonded warehouses, proofs of landing received	1,199.6	
Tax paid on spirits lost by casualty, etc., from distillery warehouses	19,566.4	
Tax paid on spirits lost by casualty, etc., from general bonded warehouses	.8	
Loss allowed on account of casualty, etc., from distillery warehouses	1,567,186.8	
Leakage allowed in transfers to manufacturing warehouses from distillery warehouses	198.5	
Tax paid on leakage in transfers to manufacturing warehouses from distillery warehouses	57.0	
Deposited in manufacturing warehouses from distillery warehouses	397,440.1	
Deposited in manufacturing warehouses from general bonded warehouses	12,721.0	
Deposited in general bonded warehouses from distillery warehouses	2,009,877.2	
Deposited in general bonded warehouses from general bonded warehouses in other districts	11,495.4	131,051,898.5
Withdrawn from distillery warehouses for export and unaccounted for June 30, 1905	411,254.7	
Withdrawn from general bonded warehouses for export and unaccounted for June 30, 1905	444.5	
Lost by casualty, etc., from distillery warehouse and unaccounted for June 30, 1905	33,851.4	
Lost by casualty from general bonded warehouse and unaccounted for June 30, 1905	.9	
Withdrawn from distillery warehouses for transfer to manufacturing warehouses and unaccounted for June 30, 1905	19,148.5	
Withdrawn from distillery warehouses for transfer to general bonded warehouses and unaccounted for June 30, 1905	50,582.5	515,277.5
Remaining in distillery warehouses June 30, 1905	213,394,555.9	
Remaining in general bonded warehouses June 30, 1905	2,162,767.7	215,557,323.6
Aggregate		347,124,499.6

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY STATEMENTS FURNISHED BY COLLECTORS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905, ACCOUNTING FOR DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THE VALUE OF TAX-PAID SPIRIT STAMPS SOLD DURING THE YEAR AND THE TAX ON SPIRITS WITHDRAWN DURING THE YEAR FROM BONDED WAREHOUSES.

DR.

Value of tax-paid spirit stamps (less export stamps) sold as per Form 90 (stamp division)	$129,442,544.44
Excessive losses on spirits bonded for export, etc., tax paid by receipt and charged on Form 58	5,581.07
Tax on spirits withdrawn during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, but included in receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904	10,621.27
Tax on spirits withdrawn during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, but included in receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906	12,521.08
Total	129,471,267.86

CR.

Tax on spirits reported regularly withdrawn tax-paid from distillery warehouses	125,993,181.16
Tax on spirits reported regularly withdrawn tax-paid from general bonded warehouses	1,601,162.09
Tax paid by stamp on spirits distilled from fruit	1,726,665.16
Tax paid by stamp on Porto Rican rum	68,412.85
Tax paid by stamp on spirits seized and forfeited, illicit spirits, coupons issued in excess, spirits withdrawn for export and tax paid at port of exportation, etc., not reported in regular tax-paid withdrawals from distillery and general bonded warehouses	36,042.16
Tax paid on spirits during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, and included in the receipts for that year, but spirits withdrawn during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904	27,683.26
Tax paid on spirits during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, and included in the receipts for that year, but spirits withdrawn during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906	18,121.18
Total	129,471,267.86

PRODUCTION, TAX-PAID WITHDRAWALS, LEAKAGE ALLOWED, EXPORTATION, BALANCES IN WAREHOUSES, AND EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY OF PRODUCTION AS COMPARED WITH WITHDRAWALS, FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS, OF DISTILLED SPIRITS OTHER THAN FRUIT BRANDIES.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

PRODUCTION.

Year.	Bourbon.	Rye.	Other.	Total.
1896	16,935,862.4	9,153,066.6	60,499,774.0	86,588,703.0
1897	6,118,726.2	4,269,220.2	52,082,701.4	62,465,647.8
1898	13,439,458.9	8,818,240.0	58,504,514.5	80,762,213.4
1899	17,256,330.8	10,792,825.1	69,017,398.8	97,066,554.7
1900	19,411,829.1	14,296,568.1	71,776,302.6	105,484,699.8
1901	26,209,803.6	18,263,709.5	80,047,086.7	124,520,599.8
1902	20,336,250.2	21,587,221.0	86,699,930.7	128,623,401.9
1903	26,068,554.9	22,407,058.4	93,300,593.8	141,776,202.1
1904	20,247,089.2	18,371,344.7	95,693,518.1	134,311,952.0
1905	26,742,168.2	20,410,422.0	100,658,204.1	147,810,794.3

WITHDRAWN FROM DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES UPON PAYMENT OF TAX.

1896	8,503,433.7	4,446,236.4	53,928,316.7	66,877,986.8
1897	10,520,970.0	5,505,621.8	52,634,447.2	68,661,038.5
1898	12,885,918.8	7,236,756.3	58,123,358.3	78,246,032.9
1899	13,602,107.2	8,137,711.6	61,954,519.3	83,694,338.1
1900	14,587,933.9	8,814,614.4	69,989,279.5	93,391,827.8
1901	15,426,100.4	9,250,588.2	74,515,032.9	99,191,721.5
1902	13,248,486.4	9,209,804.1	80,851,691.0	103,304,981.5
1903	14,052,524.9	10,565,321.4	88,170,321.7	112,788,168.0
1904	14,536,790.9	11,410,988.7	90,085,526.0	116,033,305.6
1905	14,452,571.3	12,005,879.0	89,536,407.2	115,994,857.5

Production, Tax-paid Withdrawals, Leakage Allowed, Exportation, Balances in Warehouses, and Excess or Deficiency of Production as Compared with Withdrawals, for the Last Ten Fiscal Years, of Distilled Spirits other than Fruit Brandies—Continued.

WITHDRAWN FOR EXPORT.

Year.	Bourbon.	Rye.	Other.	Total.
1896	54,433.0	12,610.7	1,123,214.7	1,190,258.4
1897	536,550.0	13,966.9	1,541,271.2	2,091,788.1
1898	188,764.2	19,517.9	3,164,582.6	3,372,864.7
1899	112,340.6	39,744.3	3,093,748.9	3,245,833.8
1900	492,158.8	162,213.2	1,813,884.8	2,468,256.8
1901	317,284.8	134,735.3	1,478,733.9	1,930,754.0
1902	545,625.5	26,589.7	1,434,258.5	2,006,473.7
1903	81,807.1	19,292.9	1,441,151.7	1,542,251.7
1904	138,550.1	21,848.7	1,579,511.2	1,739,910.0
1905	168,609.6	14,243.8	2,203,877.5	2,386,730.9

LEAKAGE IN WAREHOUSES ALLOWED.

1896	1,249,114.0	791,127.2	681,571.9	2,721,813.1
1897	1,834,929.1	1,080,540.7	736,557.9	3,652,027.7
1898	2,238,795.3	1,456,119.3	782,087.4	4,477,002.0
1899	2,513,891.3	1,768,921.0	791,535.7	5,074,348.0
1900	3,611,902.1	2,352,790.4	946,351.7	6,911,044.2
1901	3,752,523.8	2,434,948.8	877,876.1	7,065,348.7
1902	3,001,736.0	2,095,616.1	888,490.0	5,985,842.1
1903	2,907,210.2	2,262,462.7	1,013,879.7	6,183,552.6
1904	2,810,782.0	2,385,874.3	1,047,972.6	6,244,628.9
1905	2,812,491.1	2,575,665.3	1,092,091.7	6,480,248.1

BALANCES IN WAREHOUSES AT END OF FISCAL YEARS.

1896	80,959,830.9	47,390,954.8	23,619,167.5	151,969,953.2
1897	74,159,410.0	45,031,072.5	20,510,448.7	139,700,931.2
1898	71,991,136.6	44,814,277.9	16,180,852.2	132,986,266.7
1899	72,957,703.8	45,631,714.4	18,251,960.7	136,841,378.9
1900	73,680,188.7	48,573,322.0	15,833,837.5	138,087,348.2
1901	80,346,160.8	54,989,759.1	17,397,218.1	152,733,138.0
1902	83,820,272.1	65,189,257.0	19,732,901.4	168,742,430.5
1903	92,873,834.8	74,721,527.6	20,755,415.7	188,350,778.1
1904	95,538,710.1	78,714,978.3	20,882,237.4	195,135,925.8
1905	104,844,719.8	84,481,417.9	26,231,185.9	215,557,323.6

EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (−) OF PRODUCTION COMPARED WITH TOTAL WITHDRAWALS, INCLUDING LEAKAGES.

1896	+5,808,915.6	+ 3,712,191.0	+4,619,593.6	+14,140,700.2
1897	−6,800,420.9	− 2,359,882.3	−3,108,718.8	−12,269,022.0
1898	−2,168,273.4	− 216,794.6	−4,329,596.5	− 6,714,664.5
1899	+ 966,567.2	+ 817,436.5	+2,071,108.5	+ 3,855,112.2
1900	+ 722,484.9	+ 2,941,607.6	−2,418,123.2	+ 1,245,969.3
1901	+6,665,972.1	+ 6,416,437.1	+1,563,380.6	+14,645,789.8
1902	+3,474,111.3	+10,199,497.9	+2,335,683.3	+16,009,292.5
1903	+9,053,562.7	+ 9,532,270.6	+1,022,514.3	+19,608,347.6
1904	+2,664,875.3	+ 3,993,450.7	+ 126,821.7	+ 6,785,147.7
1905	+9,306,009.7	+ 5,766,439.6	+5,348,948.5	+20,421,397.8

Quantity of Reimported Spirits, as Stated by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, upon which a Customs Duty Equal to the Internal-Revenue Tax was Paid during the past Ten Fiscal Years.

Year.	Proof gallons.
1896	706,520.6
1897	819,772.7
1898	913,559.0
1899	920,316.5
1900	764,195.4
1901	735,161.9
1902	738,375.2
1903	810,343.4
1904	646,152.3
1905	401,099.9

STATEMENT, BY MONTHS, OF PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS REMAINING IN DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES JUNE 30, 1905.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	May, 1897.	June, 1897.	July, 1897.	Aug., 1897.	Sept., 1897.	Oct., 1897.	Nov., 1897.
DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.							
Alabama							
Arkansas							
First California							
Colorado							
Connecticut							
Florida							
Georgia							
First Illinois							
Fifth Illinois		224.5	402.6	44.9			
Eighth Illinois			228.6				
Thirteenth Illinois							
Sixth Indiana		464.1					46.3
Seventh Indiana							
Kansas							
Second Kentucky		424.6					
Fifth Kentucky		12,137.4		241.3		1,355.1	4,055.4
Sixth Kentucky			186.2				
Seventh Kentucky		4,692.0	3,152.3				
Eighth Kentucky		430.4					
Louisiana							
Maryland		170.6				621.1	4,338.0
Third Massachusetts							
First Michigan							
First Missouri							
Sixth Missouri							
Montana							
Nebraska							
New Hampshire							
Fifth New Jersey							
First New York							
Fourteenth New York							
Twenty-first New York							
Twenty-eighth New York							
Fourth North Carolina							
Fifth North Carolina							
First Ohio		1,066.9	229.2	325.3		275.0	231.7
Tenth Ohio							
Eleventh Ohio							
Eighteenth Ohio					1,292.8	460.7	1,115.3
First Pennsylvania					92.4	229.7	2,083.2
Ninth Pennsylvania				820.8	229.0	219.2	2,427.8
Twelfth Pennsylvania							
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	45.0	105.9		134.0	160.8	2,747.2	5,489.1
South Carolina							
Second Tennessee							
Fifth Tennessee			236.0	1,890.8	761.4	333.2	
Fourth Texas							
Second Virginia							
Sixth Virginia							
Washington							
West Virginia							229.9
First Wisconsin	195.2						
Total	240.2	19,716.4	4,434.9	3,457.1	2,536.4	6,241.2	20,016.7
GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES.							
First California							191.1
Colorado							
Hawaii							
Second Kentucky							47.7
Fifth Kentucky		1,925.2					
Seventh Kentucky							
Sixth Missouri							
Oregon							
Twenty-third Pennsylvania							
Total		1,925.2					238.8
Grand total	240.2	21,641.6	4,434.9	3,457.1	2,536.4	6,241.2	20,255.5

STATEMENT, BY MONTHS, OF PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS REMAINING IN DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES JUNE 30, 1905—Continued.

District.	Dec., 1897.	Jan., 1898.	Feb., 1898.	Mar., 1898.	Apr., 1898.	May, 1898.	June, 1898.
DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.							
Alabama							
Arkansas			138.6	521.9	464.0		
First California							
Colorado							
Connecticut							
Florida							
Georgia							
First Illinois							
Fifth Illinois	45.2	1,549.6			1,264.2	756.6	308.5
Eighth Illinois	236.0		435.4				231.9
Thirteenth Illinois							
Sixth Indiana	1,606.7	93.7	2,051.2	328.7			
Seventh Indiana							
Kansas							
Second Kentucky	285.4	45.6	237.9	193.0	1,431.9	4,951.5	
Fifth Kentucky	7.438.2	22,990.4	42,850.3	79,990.1	70,761.5	76,738.6	24,660.2
Sixth Kentucky	945.7	3,954.0	8,421.5	12,567.7	33,194.6	12,810.3	7,425.9
Seventh Kentucky	2,822.0	9,882.9	37,958.1	101,161.5	73,008.6	5,208.0	16,921.3
Eighth Kentucky	1,670.2	14,469.4	73,674.0	101,344.6	111,811.9	84,801.0	10,057.5
Louisiana							
Maryland	8,784.7	1,544.2	3,743.5	6,757.9	12,460.4	5,148.3	887.0
Third Massachusetts		4,077.0	181.0				
First Michigan							
First Missouri					98.6	978.3	431.9
Sixth Missouri							
Montana							
Nebraska							
New Hampshire							
Fifth New Jersey							
First New York							
Fourteenth New York							
Twenty-first New York							
Twenty-eighth New York							
Fourth North Carolina							
Fifth North Carolina							
First Ohio	1,264.4	5,166.4	2,381.4	1,883.7	2,957.4	4,394.4	3,570.2
Tenth Ohio							
Eleventh Ohio	239.9						
Eighteenth Ohio	794.4	1,936.2		1,371.8		85.4	
First Pennsylvania	1,944.7	233.5	1,516.6	4,669.7	5,978.9	7,423.8	724.3
Ninth Pennsylvania	2,705.0	268.9	223.3	1,383.2	596.0	229.3	
Twelfth Pennsylvania							
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	6,691.4	7,339.4	4,698.8	12,461.5	11,824.9	9,132.5	16,829.7
South Carolina							
Second Tennessee							
Fifth Tennessee				47.7	195.7	143.3	191.0
Fourth Texas							
Second Virginia							
Sixth Virginia			466.4				
Washington							
West Virginia	92.4		368.0				
First Wisconsin			150.2	2,391.1	1,025.3	740.7	
Total	37,566.3	73,551.2	179,496.2	327,074.1	327,073.9	213,542.0	82,239.4
GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES.							
First California		94.5	7,546.7	959.0	3,657.9	9,204.1	2,029.0
Colorado		47.6	1,001.6	1,014.4	95.2	285.6	
Hawaii							
Second Kentucky	1,370.6	48.8	244.3	823.8	48.4	870.8	
Fifth Kentucky		562.7	5,223.4	2,565.6	1,170.8	1,647.5	
Seventh Kentucky	377.4	938.9	1,646.3	516.3	1,214.3	1,021.1	1,476.8
Sixth Missouri		342.4	1,249.2		391.2	2,761.3	
Oregon							
Twenty-third Pennslyvania			90.8		453.3		
Total	1,748.0	2,034.9	17,002.3	5,879.1	7,031.1	15,790.4	3,505.8
Grand total	39,314.3	75,586.1	196,498.5	332,953.2	334,105.0	229,332.4	85,745.2

STATEMENT, BY MONTHS, OF PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS REMAINING IN DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES JUNE 30, 1905—Continued.

District.	July, 1898.	Aug., 1898.	Sept., 1898.	Oct., 1898.	Nov., 1898.	Dec., 1898.	Jan., 1899.
DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.							
Alabama							
Arkansas							
First California							
Colorado							
Connecticut							
Florida							
Georgia			193.4		43.9		
First Illinois							
Fifth Illinois		86.4			217.5	707.4	
Eighth Illinois							
Thirteenth Illinois							
Sixth Indiana				450.0		741.3	2,023.0
Seventh Indiana	139.4						
Kansas							
Second Kentucky						1,720.6	4,981.6
Fifth Kentucky					4,016.1	20,153.5	43,457.7
Sixth Kentucky					1,410.6	6,640.1	12,139.1
Seventh Kentucky	1,316.9				1,423.4	16,298.0	93,582.3
Eighth Kentucky	1,467.2				530.9	115,817.4	122,443.3
Louisiana							
Maryland	35.2	45.4	1,459.2		5,836.5	13,307.0	13,696.1
Third Massachusetts			228.8			812.1	587.2
First Michigan							
First Missouri							
Sixth Missouri		25.0					
Montana							
Nebraska							
New Hampshire							
Fifth New Jersey		214.2		303.7		217.8	1,743.9
First New York							
Fourteenth New York							
Twenty-first New York							
Twenty-eighth New York							
Fourth North Carolina							
Fifth North Carolina							
First Ohio	751.8	140.3		699.1	4,647.1	1,598.9	1,130.7
Tenth Ohio							
Eleventh Ohio							
Eighteenth Ohio							
First Pennsylvania	1,006.8			228.0	2,137.6	4,283.1	2,143.8
Ninth Pennsylvania						44.5	137.5
Twelfth Pennsylvania	601.3		1,866.3	1,504.4	2,420.1		
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	133.8	401.3	4,922.7	6,139.5	20,503.0	24,625.4	25,386.9
South Carolina							
Second Tennessee							
Fifth Tennessee	192.2	142.8	2,386.8	238.5		4,748.0	
Fourth Texas							
Second Virginia							
Sixth Virginia							725.2
Washington							
West Virginia				854.6	1,918.4		
First Wisconsin		198.6					
Total	5,644.6	1,254.0	11,057.2	10,417.8	45,105.1	211,715.1	324,178.3
GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES.							
First California					315.9	3,917.7	8,180.4
Colorado				324.7		144.8	2,330.8
Hawaii							
Second Kentucky							
Fifth Kentucky	230.9	569.7	414.5	3,675.0	141.2	5,766.4	29,521.6
Seventh Kentucky							
Sixth Missouri			393.2	246.1			252.4
Oregon							
Twenty-third Pennsylvania							
Total	230.9	569.7	807.7	4,245.8	457.1	9,828.9	40,285.2
Grand total	5,875.5	1,823.7	11,864.9	14,663.6	45,562.2	221,544.0	364,463.5

STATEMENT, BY MONTHS, OF PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS REMAINING IN DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES JUNE 30, 1905—Continued.

District.	Feb., 1899.	Mar., 1899.	Apr., 1899.	May, 1899.	June, 1899.	July, 1899.	Aug., 1899.
DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.							
Alabama							
Arkansas							
First California							
Colorado							
Connecticut							
Florida							
Georgia	92.0						488.7
First Illinois					1,200.9		1,100.1
Fifth Illinois	271.2			267.0	2,245.7		
Eighth Illinois			916.2	4,033.6			
Thirteenth Illinois					652.0		
Sixth Indiana		1,626.2	4,156.9	2,357.0	2,205.0	237.4	4,560.5
Seventh Indiana				1,174.3	1,223.2	2,515.8	
Kansas							
Second Kentucky	7,014.7	19,803.9	20,771.6	36,840.8	50,852.6	8,191.6	
Fifth Kentucky	61,223.1	203,343.5	151,784.7	252,328.7	146,490.0	38,500.0	
Sixth Kentucky	13,103.1	41,453.8	39,057.2	35,947.2	20,006.3	958.8	2,067.8
Seventh Kentucky	88,241.3	166,527.0	147,450.2	112,554.7	62,912.0	46,102.4	14,764.8
Eighth Kentucky	78,641.3	203,911.8	366,512.7	326,540.1	108,467.1	2,485.5	11,629.8
Louisiana							
Maryland	4,468.1	8,853.9	20,828.8	21,544.7	8,268.4	2,913.7	691.6
Third Massachusetts		1,146.3	143.5	183.6	270.7	225.3	497.3
First Michigan							
First Missouri							
Sixth Missouri					48.0		94.5
Montana				140.6	47.0		1,360.5
Nebraska							
New Hampshire							
Fifth New Jersey	263.5		260.2	2,193.0	575.4	132.8	3,590.4
First New York							
Fourteenth New York							
Twenty-first New York						454.3	
Twenty-eighth New York							
Fourth North Carolina							
Fifth North Carolina							
First Ohio	7,881.2	10,040.4	13,841.0	25,604.6	9,364.1	1,364.2	2,985.4
Tenth Ohio							
Eleventh Ohio	761.3	800.8	1,566.7	2,852.2	1,258.6		
Eighteenth Ohio			1,259.2	195.4	139.0		
First Pennsylvania	1,678.4	5,412.1	10,287.0	10,828.5	7,928.1	1,149.2	1,872.6
Ninth Pennsylvania		3,635.2	17,475.1	19,656.3	643.3		46.5
Twelfth Pennsylvania		24.6	1,797.3	2,635.0			
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	49,998.3	43,664.9	109,170.4	124,746.1	51,353.7	3,508.3	5,684.2
South Carolina					104.9		
Second Tennessee							
Fifth Tennessee		48.4	46.3	3,981.4	1,420.0	1,452.1	340.0
Fourth Texas							
Second Virginia							
Sixth Virginia	232.2		144.0		404.9	913.2	1,415.4
Washington							
West Virginia	537.7	1,894.5	4,561.7	2,674.2			
First Wisconsin		142.7			89.7		
Total	314,407.4	711,830.0	912,030.7	989,279.0	478,170.6	111,104.6	53,190.7
GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES.							
First California	2,019.0	5,915.2	4,903.7	7,138.2	8,337.0	1,390.9	
Colorado	570.6	1,155.5	136.5	2,604.8	238.3		
Hawaii			496.1		251.0		
Second Kentucky	4,968.5		233.6	1,966.7			
Fifth Kentucky	83,631.2	88,044.8	4,115.4	12,801.1	29,414.5	1,682.0	
Seventh Kentucky		763.2		3,828.6			
Sixth Missouri	1,425.3	1,203.1	2,259.4	3,929.5	1,554.4		
Oregon					279.8		
Twenty-third Pennsylvania		97.1		637.6			
Total	92,614.6	97,178.9	12,144.7	32,906.5	40,075.0	3,072.9	
Grand total	407,022.0	809,008.9	924,175.4	1,022,185.5	518,245.6	114,177.5	53,190.7

STATEMENT, BY MONTHS, OF PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS REMAINING IN DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES JUNE 30, 1905—Continued.

District.	Sept., 1899.	Oct., 1899.	Nov., 1899.	Dec., 1899.	Jan., 1900.	Feb., 1900.	Mar., 1900.
DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.							
Alabama							
Arkansas							
First California							
Colorado							
Connecticut					364.1		
Florida							
Georgia							90.9
First Illinois	12,179.9	618.7					
Fifth Illinois			2,055.5	660.5	2,236.1	6,124.1	
Eighth Illinois				45.2	3,335.1	1,337.6	1,186.9
Thirteenth Illinois							
Sixth Indiana		1,136.1	1,099.1	5,704.1	4,868.3	3,821.4	5,478.8
Seventh Indiana			46.8	89.8	1,377.5	45.4	2,311.0
Kansas		46.3			45.4	47.4	
Second Kentucky	2,186.6	17,457.4	23,617.6	49,384.1	21,282.8	33,433.6	42,870.0
Fifth Kentucky		8,582.4	80,825.2	230,062.6	130,591.7	221,094.9	301,370.9
Sixth Kentucky			3,518.3	7,654.9	13,684.8	40,429.2	43,805.4
Seventh Kentucky			20,282.2	118,156.1	137,766.3	195,400.4	225,456.1
Eighth Kentucky	12,422.4	6,449.1	1,108.8	18,676.5	30,075.7	100,110.0	201,138.6
Louisiana							
Maryland	4,911.7	17,374.5	32,084.4	52,188.0	25,467.7	31,712.0	31,799.8
Third Massachusetts	184.9		136.0	1,070.6	231.4		1,175.6
First Michigan							
First Missouri							
Sixth Missouri				139.4	47.1	46.6	42.7
Montana	1,586.0	1,588.0		683.5			
Nebraska				374.6	651.1		
New Hampshire							
Fifth New Jersey	1,224.3	1,683.1	225.5				
First New York							
Fourteenth New York							
Twenty-first New York							
Twenty-eighth New York							
Fourth North Carolina							
Fifth North Carolina							
First Ohio	9,666.6	1,468.6	8,682.8	24,708.7	9,250.0	19,765.8	22,514.8
Tenth Ohio							
Eleventh Ohio			1,138.8	7,482.1	2,906.8	2,357.9	2,822.0
Eighteenth Ohio		904.7	2,511.1	2,180.9	2,534.4	2,234.2	2,558.9
First Pennsylvania	410.0	2,496.0	4,105.0	5,394.8	4,160.8	4,885.7	8,148.7
Ninth Pennsylvania	91.0		3,810.6	10,653.4	2,594.6	355.8	5,069.9
Twelfth Pennsylvania	1,820.8	278.8	91.8	2,178.3	2,414.6	134.3	555.2
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	3,521.2	31,295.1	65,315.6	88,357.1	89,178.4	106,937.4	118,440.1
South Carolina							
Second Tennessee							
Fifth Tennessee	365.8	2,955.2	6,149.8	19,631.1	1,018.0	2,063.1	1,320.1
Fourth Texas							
Second Virginia							
Sixth Virginia	1,907.2	959.3	92.7	98.2	320.0	636.8	1,750.5
Washington							
West Virginia	1,814.5	3,550.7	1,693.4	7,119.5	11,564.5	13,176.4	6,885.6
First Wisconsin						278.6	4,809.3
Total	54,292.9	98,794.0	258,586.0	652,694.0	497,912.2	786,428.6	1,031,591.8
GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES.							
First California		1,260.3	326.7	4,722.8	11,564.5	8,845.0	18,004.2
Colorado				663.2	1,213.6	196.6	5,315.4
Hawaii							
Second Kentucky		1,520.1	662.9	8,966.0	3,117.7	12,482.2	18,861.3
Fifth Kentucky	6,380.7	7,919.2	13,813.0		784.8		971.4
Seventh Kentucky							
Sixth Missouri		456.5	847.1	181.7	1,922.6	2,826.8	1,888.4
Oregon			1,405.6		1,242.3		
Twenty-third Pennsylvania		636.6	2,002.3	1,982.2	1,360.3	3,630.4	3,133.8
Total	6,380.7	11,792.7	19,057.6	16,515.9	21,205.8	22,981.0	48,175.0
Grand total	60,673.6	110,586.7	277,643.6	669,209.9	519,118.0	809,409.6	1,079,766.8

STATEMENT, BY MONTHS, OF PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS REMAINING IN DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES JUNE 30, 1905—Continued.

District.	Apr., 1900.	May, 1900.	June, 1900.	July, 1900.	Aug., 1900.	Sept., 1900.	Oct., 1900.
DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.							
Alabama							
Arkansas				133.9			
First California							
Colorado							
Connecticut					181.8	90.9	
Florida							
Georgia			296.7			192.6	245.2
First Illinois							
Fifth Illinois	319.0	13,334.5	16,850.6	2,045.7	7,282.4		88.0
Eighth Illinois							
Thirteenth Illinois				46.3			
Sixth Indiana	136.6	2,634.5	2,769.7	1,343.1			7,134.0
Seventh Indiana	278.5	774.9	1,176.7		1,186.0	3,151.5	1,738.1
Kansas							
Second Kentucky	29,090.4	49,629.3	21,492.0				
Fifth Kentucky	506,800.5	726,825.9	276,594.9	112,332.4			5,093.8
Sixth Kentucky	59,422.5	56,374.0	51,248.1	6,798.5			
Seventh Kentucky	214,881.7	261,619.6	76,095.0	16,563.7		384.0	3,455.4
Eighth Kentucky	249,196.5	317,998.6	104,356.9	12,109.6	4,864.1		8,926.2
Louisiana							
Maryland	33,319.4	44,927.4	12,250.0	6,121.5		12,857.0	52,883.5
Third Massachusetts			90.1	361.2			
First Michigan							
First Missouri	323.6		185.7				
Sixth Missouri	561.1	140.1	652.1			210.1	52.4
Montana							
Nebraska							
New Hampshire			186.2				
Fifth New Jersey							
First New York							
Fourteenth New York			1,699.3				
Twenty-first New York			243.3				
Twenty-eighth New York							
Fourth North Carolina							
Fifth North Carolina							
First Ohio	12,738.1	25,723.4	10,497.9	2,716.8	5,345.3	2,375.3	674.8
Tenth Ohio	50.3		30,336.8	7,083.8			
Eleventh Ohio	567.9	1,545.5					
Eighteenth Ohio	1,892.8	1,757.5	529.2			1,053.2	2,349.2
First Pennsylvania	11,310.8	12,465.6	2,286.1	2,118.7		2,658.0	8,536.1
Ninth Pennsylvania	8,698.1	2,506.6	85.2	87.1			407.1
Twelfth Pennsylvania	1,541.2	576.0					228.3
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	133,268.1	134,458.9	37,750.3	6,925.3	2,366.4	16,740.7	130,719.9
South Carolina							
Second Tennessee							
Fifth Tennessee	1,637.6	15,977.9	3,827.6	1,585.9	2,213.2	1,728.8	2,265.0
Fourth Texas							
Second Virginia							
Sixth Virginia	1,101.4	1,626.6	2,079.2	305.3			
Washington							
West Virginia	7,555.4	8,457.1				3,520.7	12,461.8
First Wisconsin	3,418.0	1,262.0	3,576.7	782.4		185.7	
Total	1,278,109.0	1,680,615.9	657,151.3	179,406.2	23,439.2	45,148.5	232,258.8
GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES.							
First California	19,405.4	16,280.9	7,116.4				907.9
Colorado	1,690.7		95.2				
Hawaii	190.4	1,974.3					
Second Kentucky	8,459.8	3,146.2	7,274.0	5,663.8			
Fifth Kentucky	830.9	7,137.9	640.0			806.2	8,237.4
Seventh Kentucky		6,169.2					
Sixth Missouri	4,687.8	576.6	1,366.7				134.5
Oregon	986.9						
Twenty-third Pennsylvania							
Total	36,251.9	35,285.1	16,492.3	5,663.8		806.2	9,279.8
Grand total	1,314,360.9	1,715,901.0	673,643.6	185,070.0	23,439.2	45,954.7	241,538.6

STATEMENT, BY MONTHS, OF PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS REMAINING IN DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES JUNE 30, 1905—Continued.

District.	Nov., 1900.	Dec., 1900.	Jan., 1901.	Feb., 1901.	Mar., 1901.	Apr., 1901.	May, 1901.
DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.							
Alabama							
Arkansas				89.2	1,731.3	1,031.9	287.0
First California							
Colorado							
Connecticut			51.0				
Florida		519.5	1,074.9				
Georgia	273.2		137.8				
First Illinois	46.5	142.4		2,627.6	2,335.6		
Fifth Illinois	1,217.2	4,217.7		1,720.0	83,787.8	23,218.8	44,179.0
Eighth Illinois	3,114.0			96.1	9,119.0	25,208.8	8,994.1
Thirteenth Illinois		90.4		90.6	387.9	192.4	709.8
Sixth Indiana	8,659.1	6,195.4	4,622.6	5,031.7	7,117.1	14,973.2	6,492.1
Seventh Indiana		56.8	422.1	64.9	1,615.8	48.3	2,524.0
Kansas			365.4	679.3	800.0	315.7	
Second Kentucky	2,727.4	39,057.6	73,431.1	197,158.7	284,348.2	256,525.4	170,182.3
Fifth Kentucky	55,024.5	294,457.5	474,660.9	962,190.1	1,342,561.3	1,807,236.2	1,834,816.5
Sixth Kentucky	6,770.5	26,874.8	59,155.9	136,737.4	178,076.1	268,430.9	333,958.9
Seventh Kentucky	4,192.6	95,965.0	256,137.4	454,780.5	720,565.6	631,904.4	577,089.7
Eighth Kentucky	3,865.4	84,261.1	173,132.2	334,449.5	508,270.9	663,067.8	651,004.0
Louisiana						45.5	8,682.1
Maryland	94,873.2	152,749.7	110,277.6	159,079.0	215,360.1	226,267.5	224,919.8
Third Massachusetts	3,261.1	1,633.2	737.2	6,811.5	6,313.2	520.7	140.1
First Michigan							
First Missouri		338.0	41.9				112.0
Sixth Missouri			189.8	799.8	930.1	1,201.1	3.969.6
Montana							
Nebraska		2,840.3	1,538.4	2,626.7	3,080.1		
New Hampshire						942.7	
Fifth New Jersey							
First New York							
Fourteenth New York	661.2		6,059.6	2,440.6	1,056.3	703.0	87.4
Twenty-first New York				10,821.3	5,443.2	228.3	8,033.8
Twenty-eighth New York							
Fourth North Carolina							
Fifth North Carolina							
First Ohio	7,925.3	30,137.6	56,516.1	50,328.9	83,803.8	47,599.6	47,878.8
Tenth Ohio	30,010.5	40,450.2	46,238.7	42,071.0	22,634.2	47,980.4	49,009.2
Eleventh Ohio		641.8	884.5	1,879.3	1,409.6	606.0	592.5
Eighteenth Ohio	2,899.1	2,319.3	3,173.4	3,033.9	3,023.4	2,580.3	1,320.7
First Pennsylvania	18,978.6	31,720.4	43,357.9	59,704.5	62,227.0	72,418.2	48,498.2
Ninth Pennsylvania		8,900.1	9,377.5	16,867.9	21,979.2	27,338.2	30,203.9
Twelfth Pennsylvania	279.7	389.9	376.3	459.5	1,024.8	1,854.7	2,348.3
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	208,580.6	327,950.1	252,445.7	246,456.7	318,425.8	351,024.7	350,092.5
South Carolina							
Second Tennessee				1,313.4			
Fifth Tennessee	1,813.3	1,974.6	4,889.1	1,546.7	3,761.2	27,513.6	10,226.9
Fourth Texas							
Second Virginia							
Sixth Virginia	331.0	1,566.1	885.0	2,229.1	3,312.5	10,554.8	9,047.3
Washington							
West Virginia	8,658.2	20,624.4	11,869.0	13,410.1	11,621.2	18,481.6	22,109.3
First Wisconsin					294.4	893.7	1,429.0
Total	464,112.2	1,176,073.9	1,592,039.0	2,717,595.5	3,856,416.7	4,530,908.4	4,448,938.8
GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES.							
First California	1,988.0	10,183.4	10,700.9	14,190.9	29,126.3	44,191.8	26,892.8
Colorado	228.4	789.7	3,893.8	4,381.8	3,737.5	1,169.2	468.1
Hawaii				342.6			1,963.6
Second Kentucky					2,355.8	4,472.0	11,303.4
Fifth Kentucky		7,276.8	4,130.5	741.2	29,780.3	34,009.7	35,629.3
Seventh Kentucky				15,597.8	36,729.0	39,560.9	47,004.0
Sixth Missouri		2,677.8	1,539.2	946.3	6,225.0	4,798.5	8,509.5
Oregon		662.8			3,065.2	776.0	950.7
Twenty-third Pennsylvania							2,042.6
Total	2,216.4	21,590.5	20,264.4	36,200.6	111,019.1	128,978.1	134,764.0
Grand total	466,328.6	1,197,664.4	1,612,303.4	2,753,796.1	3,967,435.8	4,659,886.5	4,583,702.8

STATEMENT, BY MONTHS, OF PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS REMAINING IN DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES JUNE 30, 1905—Continued.

District.	June, 1901.	July, 1901.	Aug., 1901.	Sept., 1901.	Oct., 1901.	Nov., 1901,	Dec., 1901.
DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.							
Alabama							
Arkansas	166.8	570.0					
First California							
Colorado							
Connecticut		558.7					
Florida							
Georgia	1,245.1					469.6	278.3
First Illinois							
Fifth Illinois	46,492.1	51,261.1				882.0	14,358.2
Eighth Illinois	8,232.6	8,809.8			9,355.1	17,149.2	19,188.4
Thirteenth Illinois							
Sixth Indiana	17,208.6	9,427.6	4,276.4	13,255.8	14,711.1	5,972.0	17,219.3
Seventh Indiana	11,079.7		1,825.3			2,074.2	
Kansas							
Second Kentucky	61,451.0	7,109.2	2,113.6	923.0	88.6	283.0	42,798.1
Fifth Kentucky	959,383.8	178,814.1	2,435.5	22,962.9	13,934.5	144,548.8	688,225.2
Sixth Kentucky	254,854.6	738.4				27,966.9	139,533.4
Seventh Kentucky	269,874.0	38,382.7			2,749.7	56,676.8	101,419.7
Eighth Kentucky	215,145.3	52,435.6	2,302.9	5,483.8	12,621.8	12,101.7	101,662.4
Louisiana	792.0					3,093.3	
Maryland	75,131.4	37,223.8	4,775.0	16,764.2	199,145.9	329,089.4	377,709.2
Third Massachusetts	468.4		677.7	416.7	650.7	2,780.0	3,595.5
First Michigan							
First Missouri	1,017.5						
Sixth Missouri	3,285.6				48.4	138.4	909.6
Montana							
Nebraska	189.6					3,865.0	7,522.8
New Hampshire							
Fifth New Jersey							
First New York							
Fourteenth New York	6,520.7	5,195.0	3,248.3	2,261.7	1,040.9	6,138.0	8,697.0
Twenty-first New York	1,850.4	1,790.0					
Twenty-eighth New York							
Fourth North Carolina							
Fifth North Carolina					511.2		
First Ohio	38,151.2	15,144.0	14,636.4	10,944.7	10,628.2	64,125.4	112,746.4
Tenth Ohio	6,908.2						3,650.2
Eleventh Ohio		60.7				1,174.8	235.5
Eighteenth Ohio	1,414.4	514.8			388.5	433.1	967.6
First Pennsylvania	26,865.5	138.4		9,265.5	43,794.7	62,256.8	77,340.8
Ninth Pennsylvania	38,371.3	7,942.9	2,518.4	17,818.5	29,281.0	33,391.6	44,375.6
Twelfth Pennsylvania				1,816.5	3,370.7	4,425.6	1,684.9
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	162,956.4	44,320.9	23,729.2	70,748.0	409,176.9	540,872.0	607,189.6
South Carolina							
Second Tennessee			2,695.5		4,118.1	3,410.1	4,445.9
Fifth Tennessee	7,827.3	3,658.2	2,879.0	3,776.5	2,570.4	822.6	2,064.4
Fourth Texas							
Second Virginia							
Sixth Virginia	48.8	2,098.1	49.2		1,048.7	152.2	1,971.0
Washington					104.4	326.3	273.8
West Virginia					18,671.6	35,019.7	35,016.0
First Wisconsin	6,765.4	10,795.2	1,642.1		46.7		
Total	2,233,692.7	476,989.2	69,804.5	176,442.8	778,057.8	1,359,138.5	2,415,068.3
GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES.							
First California	36,657.4	8,285.7			3,309.5	9,395.4	5,026.1
Colorado	874.6	766.2					95.8
Hawaii							
Second Kentucky	21,265.4	22,314.0					
Fifth Kentucky	12,201.5	6,610.2					
Seventh Kentucky	11,760.0						
Sixth Missouri	5,253.9	1,589.5			1,351.4	457.5	1,186.2
Oregon							573.6
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	8,923.4						
Total	96,436.2	39,565.6			4,660.9	9,852.9	6,881.7
Grand total	2,330,128.9	516,554.8	69,801.5	176,442.8	782,718.7	1,368,991.4	2,421,950.0

STATEMENT, BY MONTHS, OF PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS REMAINING IN DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES JUNE 30, 1905—Continued.

District.	Jan., 1902.	Feb., 1902.	Mar., 1902.	Apr., 1902.	May, 1902.	June, 1902.	July, 1902.
DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.							
Alabama		1,151.5			2,594.6	3,983.5	
Arkansas							
First California							
Colorado							
Connecticut	721.0	92.1					
Florida							
Georgia			971.4	1,163.9			281.3
First Illinois	4,124.4	6,313.3	5,679.1	6,567.1	3,467.7		
Fifth Illinois	1,187.1	2,395.0	34,367.2	13,099.7	82,181.2	26,319.0	45.0
Eighth Illinois			1,634.1		961.3		459.4
Thirteenth Illinois							
Sixth Indiana	20,471.9	27,860.3	23,281.8	33,990.1	27,670.9	15,255.8	18,367.3
Seventh Indiana	17,018.5	24,551.3			242.9	28,741.4	6,897.5
Kansas	75.2	402.6	532.2	547.9	175.9		
Second Kentucky	123,915.3	129,758.5	145,331.7	200,644.2	180,745.8	93,477.7	13,422.2
Fifth Kentucky	1,615,769.1	1,661,785.6	1,927,990.2	1,790,741.0	1,373,191.9	272,030.9	9,414.0
Sixth Kentucky	278,595.7	360,320.4	439,510.0	472,052.4	388,508.0	26,816.6	
Seventh Kentucky	347,986.5	562,544.2	705,638.3	818,394.0	474,326.9	82,398.8	24,502.9
Eighth Kentucky	266,743.2	353,264.5	511,144.3	498,893.8	498,304.9	229,751.9	53,281.3
Louisiana	385.1	570.6	145.2		940.9	97.1	1,863.4
Maryland	403,089.9	433,469.2	514,222.3	605,842.9	564,733.6	166,689.1	21,630.8
Third Massachusetts	5,578.0	11,928.7	26,173.2	6,601.4	10,217.3	10,570.1	7,842.4
First Michigan							
First Missouri			90.8		3,524.6	3,579.8	
Sixth Missouri	633.2	1,230.7	2,170.9	12,482.2	12,231.8	18,545.7	
Montana							
Nebraska	2,311.0	6,620.8	16,225.0	12,188.2	3,488.3		
New Hampshire				477.5			
Fifth New Jersey							
First New York							
Fourteenth New York	13,946.2	6,571.8	13,742.1	40,675.2	12,337.8	22,821.0	19,310.7
Twenty-first New York		12,068.8	37,921.9		8,924.5	4,482.3	
Twenty-eighth New York				229.4	2,147.5	2,518.7	2,636.9
Fourth North Carolina							
Fifth North Carolina	1,348.9	230.2					
First Ohio	158,309.6	145,487.6	83,354.9	125,961.8	124,413.6	126,766.2	28,933.5
Tenth Ohio	8,966.3	10,507.5	9,395.8	2,302.2			
Eleventh Ohio	863.5	1,397.3	1,558.8	940.3	767.2	887.2	
Eighteenth Ohio	674.6	5,267.7	5,375.6	6,868.0	5,451.3	1,818.6	
First Pennsylvania	135,657.7	123,039.1	137,706.0	146,903.1	102,198.3	32,896.8	
Ninth Pennsylvania	42,710.8	32,079.9	39,664.7	45,170.7	41,316.6	18,298.0	10,439.1
Twelfth Pennsylvania	2,050.2	1,897.4	4,561.9	4,425.6	1,867.1	6,514.6	5,787.2
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	608,454.0	612,986.1	686,505.4	724,150.4	711,397.2	308,564.8	94,882.0
South Carolina					5,807.5	5,732.0	
Second Tennessee	1,495.2	1,481.4	5,448.7	3,725.9	4,292.2		4,443.7
Fifth Tennessee	6,947.7	6,023.7	2,735.1	8,801.1	17,336.9	25,328.3	16,858.9
Fourth Texas							
Second Virginia							
Sixth Virginia	511.8	2,351.0	3,092.9	367.2	47.6	909.1	225.5
Washington	429.6	211.1	50.4	430.5			
West Virginia	29,353.5	22,734.1	27,683.1	36,266.6	33,996.0		
First Wisconsin	385.5	648.0	5,108.5	17,218.5	14,078.1	2,215.1	19,640.9
Total	4,100,710.2	4,569,242.0	5,419,013.5	5,633,122.8	4,663,887.9	1,531,010.1	361,165.9
GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES.							
First California	17,544.6	11,976.0	12,382.9	13,927.7	27,535.0	5,121.1	2,709.0
Colorado	1,091.1	137.7	1,217.0	889.0	3,482.7	1,243.1	
Hawaii							
Second Kentucky						7,049.7	
Fifth Kentucky		3,244.7	18,646.8	26,297.9	16,620.3	1,972.6	355.5
Seventh Kentucky							
Sixth Missouri	5,062.3	2,009.8	9,527.4	9,040.5	5,171.3	48.2	231.4
Oregon	144.4			45.9			
Twenty-third Pennsylvania							
Total	23,842.4	17,367.7	41,774.1	50,201.0	52,809.3	15,434.7	3,295.9
Grand total	4,124,552.6	4,586,609.7	5,460,787.6	5,683,323.8	4,716,697.2	1,546,444.8	364,461.8

STATEMENT, BY MONTHS, OF PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS REMAINING IN DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES JUNE 30, 1905—Continued.

District.	Aug., 1902.	Sept., 1902.	Oct., 1902.	Nov., 1902.	Dec., 1902.	Jan., 1903.
DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.						
Alabama						
Arkansas			140.0		446.6	756.9
First California						
Colorado						
Connecticut				92.8	137.8	
Florida						
Georgia	287.5	286.1			137.9	2,008.4
First Illinois					1,758.2	6,506.6
Fifth Illinois	731.8		5,410.6	2,733.8	41,885.0	9,358.1
Eighth Illinois				92.2	7,894.2	
Thirteenth Illinois						
Sixth Indiana	17,029.2	21,447.7	22,363.0	13,875.3	56,082.7	59,281.9
Seventh Indiana				92.4		183.7
Kansas			92.7	242.5	533.7	483.6
Second Kentucky				26,798.7	120,655.1	283,353.9
Fifth Kentucky			126,503.8	332,151.6	1,208,661.1	2,094,251.9
Sixth Kentucky	45.0		459.4	29,902.8	184,716.3	351,519.5
Seventh Kentucky				31,030.2	221,251.1	537,799.1
Eighth Kentucky				7,931.7	162,391.0	660,527.8
Louisiana	10,402.9	1,787.3	51.5	678.0	5,014.7	4,604.6
Maryland	12,527.9	14,281.3	215,465.5	445,372.0	552,907.3	627,191.4
Third Massachusetts	5,679.0	7,354.9	24,352.7	24,379.2	20,993.8	17,690.1
First Michigan						
First Missouri				94.9	814.5	209.0
Sixth Missouri		291.9	1,271.1	1,905.4	8,462.7	6,340.1
Montana						
Nebraska					16,024.1	20,157.0
New Hampshire						
Fifth New Jersey						
First New York						
Fourteenth New York	59,019.4	10,932.8	24,238.7		3,146.1	15,862.4
Twenty-first New York				646.8	9,515.4	77,014.3
Twenty-eighth New York	909.0	917.7	956.1	2,117.3	2,835.1	2,783.7
Fourth North Carolina			146.2	378.5	512.8	543.9
Fifth North Carolina				48.1		94.2
First Ohio	25,452.2		27,283.4	77,547.0	136,316.8	166,842.7
Tenth Ohio				48,192.9	42,139.3	60,739.3
Eleventh Ohio			469.9	1,178.3	610.0	1,081.8
Eighteenth Ohio		99.1		2,026.4	7,753.5	7,901.6
First Pennsylvania			70,281.8	112,200.8	138,187.6	184,199.2
Ninth Pennsylvania	3,587.2	16,275.9	44,564.7	40,368.3	40,194.2	50,058.6
Twelfth Pennsylvania	5,190.0	6,370.6	4,623.5	4,098.7	9,687.9	7,127.0
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	38,733.7	122,406.3	466,318.7	641,627.1	781,724.0	828,841.0
South Carolina						
Second Tennessee	1,105.7			1,596.5	2,330.1	4,015.5
Fifth Tennessee	4,781.4	2,232.6	4,077.8	9,438.7	17,022.2	11,677.9
Fourth Texas						
Second Virginia				45.0		
Sixth Virginia	1,337.5	1,241.1	4,432.3	6,101.0	6,921.1	2,441.0
Washington						
West Virginia			21,281.3	25,688.2	31,271.9	82,610.3
First Wisconsin	11,758.4	2,554.9	587.5	14,369.0	29,620.8	8,658.6
Total	198,577.8	208,430.2	1,065,372.2	1,905,032.1	3,870,556.6	6,144,716.6
GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES.						
First California	117.7			698.3	1,423.0	5,190.3
Colorado	90.6				4,935.2	902.2
Hawaii						
Second Kentucky						
Fifth Kentucky				70.8	194.8	344.4
Seventh Kentucky						
Sixth Missouri						1,347.8
Oregon						1,376.4
Twenty-third Pennsylvania						794.1
Total	208.3			769.1	6,553.0	9,955.2
Grand total	198,786.1	208,430.2	1,065,372.2	1,905,801.2	3,877,109.6	6,154,671.8

STATEMENT, BY MONTHS, OF PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS REMAINING IN DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES JUNE 30, 1905—Continued.

District.	Feb., 1903.	Mar., 1903.	Apr., 1903.	May, 1903.	June, 1903.	July, 1903.
DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.						
Alabama	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arkansas	689.4	....	....	196.7	....	658.2
First California	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....
Connecticut	....	46.4	518.6	874.5	66.9	134.2
Florida	....	....	....	....	....	....
Georgia	3,253.4	1,249.1	....	429.0	1,112.7	1,003.8
First Illinois	6,136.2	6,313.0	6,321.3	6,399.5	1,594.7	....
Fifth Illinois	44,551.5	61,294.1	94,640.7	43,416.0	39,666.9	9,054.0
Eighth Illinois	4,910.3	188.8	....	459.1	....	3,729.1
Thirteenth Illinois	....	....	140.1	....	....	....
Sixth Indiana	38,159.7	98,920.7	118,633.6	90,279.3	76,210.3	32,571.0
Seventh Indiana	197.8	....	533.2	374.2	528.2	1,830.6
Kansas	1,190.2	1,925.1	1,138.5	1,062.1	144.1	....
Second Kentucky	365,384.0	370,692.3	389,218.8	357,489.0	205,587.6	30,865.9
Fifth Kentucky	2,288,582.6	2,466,139.3	2,166,028.4	1,929,626.3	890,464.0	223,083.5
Sixth Kentucky	365,563.1	624,413.7	782,395.0	692,188.4	222,028.8	90.7
Seventh Kentucky	818,741.4	1,201,384.9	1,106,896.7	686,309.7	214,023.8	....
Eighth Kentucky	807,348.5	837,800.4	746,402.8	681,635.4	169,828.1	36,876.3
Louisiana	1,391.4	6,637.5	267.2	4,042.0	16,451.1	2,295.7
Maryland	613,204.6	639,410.6	670,405.6	585,931.8	250,018.0	26,588.7
Third Massachusetts	13,788.4	25,676.3	34,607.6	14,910.9	9,310.3	918.7
First Michigan	....	....	....	....	....	....
First Missouri	793.2	223.7	1,452.8	3,465.6	4,004.1	235.7
Sixth Missouri	9,255.3	12,578.4	22,146.1	21,973.1	15,495.5	3,012.6
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nebraska	18,229.6	19,730.4	29,196.3	41,149.1	....	....
New Hampshire	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fifth New Jersey	....	....	....	....	....	....
First New York	....	....	....	645.1	....	435.8
Fourteenth New York	23,106.9	13,895.5	17,016.5	16,488.6	14,903.0	20,359.7
Twenty-first New York	4,986.8	....	19,801.8	4,570.3	4,784.9	5,060.8
Twenty-eighth New York	2,452.6	326.2	....	....	....	....
Fourth North Carolina	476.3	221.8	282.4	573.4	321.7	....
Fifth North Carolina	....	346.5	150.7	188.1	728.9	....
First Ohio	178,447.4	206,178.2	241,652.6	268,238.9	241,455.3	42,926.1
Tenth Ohio	54,752.5	57,633.8	49,356.0	49,144.8	9,961.7	....
Eleventh Ohio	2,996.1	2,785.1	2,923.3	3,572.8	1,210.4	....
Eighteenth Ohio	6,579.2	7,267.1	7,208.0	2,165.9	662.0	437.1
First Pennsylvania	169,080.7	196,574.3	147,522.5	187,197.3	14,655.8	....
Ninth Pennsylvania	45,155.8	56,819.8	80,276.9	66,051.0	37,327.9	2,799.0
Twelfth Pennsylvania	4,246.2	4,345.0	4,944.2	3,895.4	4,269.8	1,527.9
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	766,689.9	869,769.3	901,356.7	895,122.7	619,301.5	123,722.6
South Carolina	....	....	....	8,141.0	....	....
Second Tennessee	4,372,6	278.8	6,317.9	8,287.2	7,744.8	1,257.3
Fifth Tennessee	13,650.2	16,343.0	19,417.7	21,798.4	19,616.6	7,780.5
Fourth Texas	....	....	....	....	....	....
Second Virginia	....	....	....	....	46.5	....
Sixth Virginia	4,806.0	7,769.6	7,213.2	5,678.9	4,703.0	5,906.6
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Virginia	40,267.7	46,330.2	44,208.1	37,608.8	....	....
First Wisconsin	22,011.8	35,613.9	23,706.4	14,019.9	6,946.9	19,758.6
Total	6,745,449.3	7,897,122.8	7,744,298.2	6,655,600.2	3,105,125.8	604,865.7
GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES.						
First California	6,509.3	3,708.6	14,730.1	6,055.8	3,812.4	849.2
Colorado	485.5	1,068.1	3,416.3	489.5	495.2	....
Hawaii	....	236.1	1,241.9	....	....	....
Second Kentucky	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fifth Kentucky	295.6	6,351.4	16,254.1	22,576.3	918.1	141.9
Seventh Kentucky	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sixth Missouri	1,901.1	9,995.0	....	11,855.2	4,214.1	94.3
Oregon	421.5	....	2,300.7	....	236.0	....
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	3,064.5	....	....	452.1	2,367.9	....
Total	12,677.5	21,354.2	37,993.1	41,428.9	12,043.7	1,085.4
Grand total	6,758,126.8	7,918,477.0	7,782,291.3	6,697,029.1	3,117,169.5	605,951.1

STATEMENT, BY MONTHS, OF PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS REMAINING IN DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES JUNE 30, 1905—Continued.

District.	Aug., 1903.	Sept., 1903.	Oct., 1903.	Nov., 1903.	Dec., 1903.	Jan., 1904.
DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.						
Alabama						
Arkansas	495.9				380.8	521.4
First California						
Colorado		91.0	46.2	48.7	73.2	20.0
Connecticut	1,210.4	464.2	2,338.3	1,052.0	1,520.7	938.2
Florida						
Georgia				1,926.0		1,517.7
First Illinois						
Fifth Illinois	4,597.2	1,365.1	2,250.2	2,612.9	14,696.3	12,272.5
Eighth Illinois	8,113.0	1,166.3			19,036.1	79,718.1
Thirteenth Illinois	6,681.5	7,636.0				
Sixth Indiana	16,922.9	15,662.5	63,297.7	100,469.5	89,127.6	91,610.7
Seventh Indiana	6,714.9	134.1	1,830.5	585.7	943.6	1,185.2
Kansas					1,590.6	2,018.9
Second Kentucky	786.5			36,770.2	198,911.9	851,259.0
Fifth Kentucky	481.6	19,859.4	29,836.3	208,099.7	642,768.6	951,851.0
Sixth Kentucky		598.2	5,057.2	24,194.8	163,533.5	252,288.0
Seventh Kentucky			3,278.2	33,803.5	100,410.6	331,908.4
Eighth Kentucky			8,384.1	25,462.9	121,053.9	373,627.2
Louisiana	186.3	1,272.6	3,354.5	498.5	84.7	16,608.8
Maryland	22,252.5	31,796.7	384,504.2	513,555.5	567,634.3	540,309.2
Third Massachusetts	20,710.1	49,542.0	25,028.6	11,251.4	6,899.2	16,100.9
First Michigan						
First Missouri			168.7	890.1	1,962.8	1,627.7
Sixth Missouri		723.6	6,739.3	13,737.8	16,231.2	19,465.7
Montana						
Nebraska						
New Hampshire			754.3	1,220.8	877.8	750.6
Fifth New Jersey						
First New York				174.1		
Fourteenth New York		2,584.5	4,467.9	5,864.1	5,331.2	12,143.6
Twenty-first New York	4,477.6	4,969.4	5,010.5	7,786.5	21,080.9	55,617.2
Twenty-eighth New York						
Fourth North Carolina				142.6	147.5	
Fifth North Carolina	42.2					
First Ohio	184.9		5,112.5	107,752.5	170,128.4	167,160.9
Tenth Ohio				30,910.2	81,903.2	83,846.0
Eleventh Ohio		853.0	1,356.7	2,123.9	4,431.5	
Eighteenth Ohio		194.1	6,290.2	7,521.3	9,963.6	8,686.7
First Pennsylvania		32,260.8	116,827.0	163,879.0	229,133.2	206,140.4
Ninth Pennsylvania	300.3	3,030.1	20,878.0	35,514.8	46,064.4	48,498.2
Twelfth Pennsylvania			686.2	1,287.5	10,539.0	15,621.5
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	3,928.2	177,336.7	419,598.9	650,136.8	852,034.7	793,422.4
South Carolina				196.6	8,998.1	179.1
Second Tennessee	14,090.5	10,084.1	12,006.0	12,602.2	9,476.4	4,624.1
Fifth Tennessee	11,074.3	7,278.1	26,003.3	19,570.1	30,811.9	24,875.5
Fourth Texas						
Second Virginia					185.5	282.6
Sixth Virginia	5,344.2	6,213.9	6,488.9	2,796.2	2,997.6	1,495.1
Washington					189.1	200.0
West Virginia			35,695.1	31,449.4	31,796.1	31,409.8
First Wisconsin	481.9	4,061.1	4,226.6	2,151.6	3,755.3	5,387.1
Total	129,076.9	382,177.5	1,201,515.1	2,058,039.4	3,466,705.0	4,505,198.4
GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES.						
First California	156.8				737.4	2,522.7
Colorado			459.4		764.2	
Hawaii						
Second Kentucky	46.5				751.3	
Fifth Kentucky	93.7	218.8				
Seventh Kentucky						
Sixth Missouri			2,253.5		6,427.1	1,518.1
Oregon						
Twenty-third Pennsylvania				1,790.1	2,802.3	
Total	297.0	218.8	2,712.9	1,790.1	11,482.3	4,040.8
Grand total	129,373.9	382,396.3	1,204,228.0	2,059,829.5	3,478,187.3	4,509,239.2

STATEMENT, BY MONTHS, OF PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS REMAINING IN DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES JUNE 30, 1905—Continued.

District.	Feb., 1904.	Mar., 1904.	Apr., 1904.	May, 1904.	June, 1904.	July, 1904.
DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.						
Alabama	7,953.1	6,702.0	2,417.6	1,745.9		277.1
Arkansas	22.1		337.7	511.6	1,213.4	262.2
First California			475.8	95.0	1,922.9	14,853.9
Colorado	166.0	184.9	151.9			
Connecticut	1,650.7	3,176.6	2,637.6	4,010.7	3,765.1	5,754.1
Florida						
Georgia	765.5	1,454.2	2,595.3	3,475.2	327.7	798.4
First Illinois	517.1	6,757.5	6,381.0	6,621.0	6,471.2	1,438.6
Fifth Illinois	52,989.7	108,045.5	176,622.3	198,186.2	49,068.8	26,899.0
Eighth Illinois	67,584.9	83,575.4	77,264.9	89,417.9	78,459.7	43,773.0
Thirteenth Illinois						
Sixth Indiana	59,979.5	144,168.8	123,915.3	111,596.0	72,422.7	23,632.8
Seventh Indiana	4,246.5	3,158.7	2,905.8	37,158.5	49,412.6	6,941.9
Kansas	2,875.4	3,422.1	8,070.1	2,321.9		
Second Kentucky	387,627.7	454,861.7	425,985.2	409,918.4	166,850.9	2,396.8
Fifth Kentucky	1,507,652.2	1,974,511.4	1,947,111.0	1,942,490.2	670,291.9	178,830.5
Sixth Kentucky	847,578.9	513,242.0	584,228.4	507,234.3	105,941.1	7,319.1
Seventh Kentucky	510,606.3	908,998.7	824,601.6	500,718.8	102,737.9	6,332.3
Eighth Kentucky	428,774.7	478,268.7	510,735.9	355,593.5	47,912.1	2,136.7
Louisiana	22,404.4	5,596.2	37,266.4	29,030.2	92,156.6	47,348.8
Maryland	531,038.6	633,868.2	640,454.3	596,306.0	133,922.7	35,388.2
Third Massachusetts	22,365.7	20,347.8	49,562.1	11,575.3	14,876.9	6,960.7
First Michigan						
First Missouri	1,668.7	1,346.0	2,990.6	5,587.6	1,570.5	380.0
Sixth Missouri	17,819.5	29,752.2	37,766.0	37,895.2	25,706.6	18,440.1
Montana						
Nebraska	74,109.4	10,621.3	33,288.7	5,533.9	578.1	6,067.8
New Hampshire	1,857.4	3,443.8				
Fifth New Jersey						
First New York				50.7	88.4	175.2
Fourteenth New York	14,216.6	9,680.3	3,494.5	27,871.0	36,042.1	52,245.1
Twenty-first New York	64,792.3	937.9				
Twenty-eighth New York	1,580.7	3,329.1	3,253.6	2,227.9		
Fourth North Carolina				1,069.9	7,542.6	1,029.9
Fifth North Carolina				1,331.7	1,697.8	1,559.6
First Ohio	257,859.4	303,587.8	427,777.8	525,318.0	291,671.1	41,684.8
Tenth Ohio	80,846.8	82,320.3	72,951.4	21,448.8		
Eleventh Ohio	917.9	678.4	1,082.9	2,058.2	467.3	3,126.7
Eighteenth Ohio	8,399.1	11,423.4	8,826.2	724.9		
First Pennsylvania	221,792.4	214,768.2	160,953.0	126,398.3	9,031.9	
Ninth Pennsylvania	52,943.4	54,139.9	50,234.7	20,443.2	13,929.4	6,511.6
Twelfth Pennsylvania	15,175.1	11,721.9	12,107.2	11,957.0	11,566.5	5,626.8
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	772,338.0	838,821.4	847,827.1	870,676.8	316,425.4	102,416.9
South Carolina	91.0		44.3			
Second Tennessee	6,721.3	12,166.2	14,210.0	17,751.1	17,059.2	15,767.2
Fifth Tennessee	32,237.3	36,194.2	41,461.1	42,991.8	39,549.2	41,446.2
Fourth Texas						
Second Virginia	93.9	139.8	277.3	1,052.8	1,778.4	2,251.0
Sixth Virginia	2,477.4	11,882.6	16,915.6	14,314.0	9,672.6	6,900.0
Washington	142.0	257.4				
West Virginia	30,563.8	32,414.2	37,908.7	41,225.2		
First Wisconsin	15,747.0	6,268.7	19,628.2	26,956.1	8,691.4	10,109.7
Total	5,631,188.9	7,025,735.4	7,211,719.1	6,612,840.7	2,390,822.7	727,082.7
GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES.						
First California	3,908.9	4,624.7	3,250.9	2,973.6	604.1	356.9
Colorado		287.9	4,245.0			
Hawaii						
Second Kentucky		235.5	228.0	231.1		
Fifth Kentucky	4,296.8		15,185.8	2,042.7	5,165.3	3,624.3
Seventh Kentucky			91,449.7	42,261.4		
Sixth Missouri	138.7	955.9	1,188.0	681.8		
Oregon	145.9		2,448.9	139.3		
Twenty-third Pennsylvania				2,808.0		
Total	8,490.3	6,104.0	117,996.3	51,137.9	5,769.4	3,981.2
Grand total	5,639,679.2	7,031,839.4	7,329,715.4	6,663,978.6	2,396,592.1	731,063.9

STATEMENT, BY MONTHS, OF PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS REMAINING IN DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES JUNE 30, 1905—Continued.

District.	Aug., 1904.	Sept., 1904.	Oct., 1904.	Nov., 1904.	Dec., 1904.	Jan., 1905.
DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.						
Alabama	....	....	....	....	2,315.2	59.2
Arkansas	....	....	279.8	203.4	890.4	2,185.9
First California	36,298.2	42,100.7	18,407.0	13,138.8	15,932.1	....
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....
Connecticut	7,538.3	6,764.0	7,683.4	8,888.5	10,080.6	12,569.5
Florida	....	....	....	....	....	....
Georgia	922.6	2,512.2	1,448.0	849.5	688.5	3,930.9
First Illinois	....	....	....	6,225.6	6,955.4	6,511.9
Fifth Illinois	70,027.2	119,764.0	270,634.7	198,980.1	442,530.4	389,528.4
Eighth Illinois	10,174.6	8,644.2	1,859.4	....	1,815.8	59,522.7
Thirteenth Illinois	....	....	....	2,279.9	....	....
Sixth Indiana	23,996.1	21,220.8	20,928.5	58,791.3	100,578.8	98,171.8
Seventh Indiana	547.8	390.5	4,963.3	46.1	82,101.9	70,878.1
Kansas	....	....	80.9	821.7	884.5	1,002.8
Second Kentucky	95.4	10.0	45.6	69,515.6	329,676.1	451,012.8
Fifth Kentucky	102,492.6	76,644.9	74,419.0	308,253.0	912,143.8	1,953,650.8
Sixth Kentucky	12,712.4	3,065.1	5,382.7	21,510.7	107,823.0	317,814.7
Seventh Kentucky	....	....	....	42,409.2	244,366.2	709,924.3
Eighth Kentucky	186.3	861.4	711.7	22,927.0	189,086.3	498,940.6
Louisiana	64,072.6	11,751.8	24,180.2	7,934.9	5,160.8	1,129.0
Maryland	20,088.4	84,476.4	413,339.0	633,584.6	793,582.3	771,485.8
Third Massachusetts	4,976.7	412.4	14,926.2	29,453.6	55,789.0	54,112.7
First Michigan	....	....	....	....	168,041.0	269,597.4
First Missouri	94.9	49.4	1,121.7	2,580.6	2,656.1	3,307.6
Sixth Missouri	602.6	555.9	231.8	....	12,020.3	28,025.7
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nebraska	....	....	142.6	6,021.3	68,743.3	70,172.1
New Hampshire	....	....	....	....	1,931.5	3,278.7
Fifth New Jersey	....	....	....	....	....	....
First New York	262.5	46.7	972.4	499.6	816.2	353.5
Fourteenth New York	28,748.0	8,743.8	2,191.5	7,593.9	6,861.4	6,975.3
Twenty-first New York	....	....	....	....	....	74,105.6
Twenty-eighth New York	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fourth North Carolina	....	....	....	1,844.4	3,505.6	5,927.2
Fifth North Carolina	1,471.9	1,074.7	....	20.0	2,821.4	4,878.9
First Ohio	11,195.1	20,215.4	19,463.8	1,880.4	267,446.5	332,470.1
Tenth Ohio	....	....	....	....	....	78,375.5
Eleventh Ohio	....	....	503.0	2,772.2	2,749.1	4,151.7
Eighteenth Ohio	....	....	345.9	5,168.6	14,074.2	15,579.1
First Pennsylvania	....	....	59,922.6	124,600.8	196,873.8	212,020.8
Ninth Pennsylvania	886.6	4,102.8	50,069.6	63,584.4	66,454.7	58,677.7
Twelfth Pennsylvania	2,294.2	7,185.4	18,680.7	12,060.4	8,111.5	19,882.0
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	22,239.9	70,643.6	353,104.9	672,258.8	862,809.8	836,428.6
South Carolina	244.1	238.0	126.3	2,425.2	31,577.0	74,882.2
Second Tennessee	14,094.7	16,332.4	14,574.4	9,116.0	10,188.9	14,514.4
Fifth Tennessee	35,956.7	36,961.2	45,144.7	60,065.2	48,815.3	55,988.0
Fourth Texas	....	....	....	....	231.9	27.4
Second Virginia	2,412.2	2,029.2	1,808.9	1,856.8	425.4	360.7
Sixth Virginia	6,368.2	6,747.1	6,899.2	9,709.7	11,065.1	9,593.3
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Virginia	....	10,800.1	42,159.8	47,613.9	48,904.0	48,085.0
First Wisconsin	....	7,762.9	33,194.6	15,405.9	9,391.8	8,123.1
Total	481.000.8	567,107.0	1,509,942.8	2,472,891.6	5,148,916.9	7,638,162.5
GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES.						
First California	....	....	1,359.7	....	383.6	226.9
Colorado	....	....	890.7	....	633.0	314.3
Hawaii	....	....	....	....	105.0	....
Second Kentucky	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fifth Kentucky	5,298.8	4,689.9	6,115.1	4,588.0	141.8	....
Seventh Kentucky	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sixth Missouri	951.7	1,860.0	206.5	....	....	....
Oregon	....	....	....	....	....	....
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	6,250.5	6,549.9	8,572.0	4,588.0	1,263.4	541.2
Grand total	487,251.3	573,656.9	1,518,514.8	2.477.479.6	5,150,180.3	7,638,703.7

STATEMENT, BY MONTHS, OF PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS REMAINING IN DISTILLERY AND GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES JUNE 30, 1905—Continued.

District.	Feb., 1905.	Mar., 1905.	Apr., 1905.	May, 1905.	June, 1905.	Aggregate.
DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.						
Alabama		4,984.8	6,957.8	10,524.9	9,297.0	60,914.2
Arkansas	2,498.2	3,777.9	5,725.9	7,044.1	5,917.3	40,285.4
First California		1,061.3	19,205.4	20,736.2	30,541.4	214,768.7
Colorado				234.2	201.1	1,217.2
Connecticut	11,036.1	13,944.6	11,300.3	11,020.4	11,743.2	145,018.3
Florida						1,594.4
Georgia	1,788.3	4,448.9	7,057.8	11,857.9	13,137.7	77,729.2
First Illinois	5,947.2	6,892.7	6,564.5	6,931.3		155,647.8
Fifth Illinois	468,367.2	564,321.2	438,319.3	470,873.4	720,468.6	5,546,473.5
Eighth Illinois	217,506.0	180,643.3	5,508.6	29,821.0	211,415.3	1,411,597.3
Thirteenth Illinois						18,906.9
Sixth Indiana	118,176.9	171,187.6	157,117.4	98,881.9	111,733.2	2,899,568.0
Seventh Indiana	126,418.6	23,976.2	10,314.6	18,109.8	56,884.4	622,981.0
Kansas	1,383.3	2,960.6	2,709.3	865.2		36,853.1
Second Kentucky	457,251.0	741,011.7	679,714.0	576,610.5	182,558.6	10,546,503.1
Fifth Kentucky	2,102,813.6	2,593,190.6	2,330,538.2	2,482,515.6	888,494.7	58,921,188.6
Sixth Kentucky	428,790.7	616,108.9	762,596.5	789,165.5	325,684.9	18,089,284.8
Seventh Kentucky	940,343.9	1,164,122.0	897,978.7	780,896.0	270,753.0	21,688,196.4
Eighth Kentucky	723,739.1	941,002.1	919,981.2	873,717.3	86,268.8	18,710,440.9
Louisiana	9,679.0	12,733.7	119,281.6	211,120.3	273,104.0	1,066,140.0
Maryland	674,071.7	787,077.7	765,695.7	736,984.2	260,549.9	20,615,615.6
Third Massachusetts	31,058.8	65,746.3	29,761.7	110,000.7	99,479.8	1,069,115.2
First Michigan						437,638.4
First Missouri	3,168.3	3,414.0	3,308.9	2,909.6	662.6	63,462.6
Sixth Missouri	85,460.3	42,379.9	57,412.4	65,503.0	60,067.8	685,095.1
Montana						5,406.6
Nebraska	71,070.9	62,951.2	88,399.8	121,719.2	164,456.4	991,378.9
New Hampshire	2,948.8	3,247.5	2,811.2	736.7		25,474.5
Fifth New Jersey						12,627.8
First New York	369.4	705.3	5,393.7	56,698.2	214,822.8	282,509.6
Fourteenth New York	6,603.6	8,912.6	36,411.8	40,485.2	55,194.1	776,845.5
Twenty-first New York	78,991.2	84,526.7				620,939.0
Twenty-eighth New York						31,221.5
Fourth North Carolina	9,944.0	14,904.3	13,123.8	12,931.1	15,914.7	91,484.6
Fifth North Carolina	6,277.2	17,407.8	16,932.7	17,913.0	27,045.5	104,121.2
First Ohio	388,806.6	380,546.8	325,423.2	547,435.9	461,258.1	8,310,437.9
Tenth Ohio	93,296.1	124,206.8	100,975.1	121,855.0	86,413.7	1,788,859.0
Eleventh Ohio	2,001.0	2,520.0	1,687.2			90,507.9
Eighteenth Ohio	14,660.9	16,415.5	7,175.6	6,611.3	1,411.5	262,252.1
First Pennsylvania	186,240.5	227,801.6	129,636.1	116,255.1	21,484.6	5,353,665.9
Ninth Pennsylvania	75,731.8	100,658.2	84,220.9	72,596.4	49,099.4	2,065,186.0
Twelfth Pennsylvania	6,243.2	3,389.2	12,198.7	11,704.7	12,080.7	336,248.8
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	805,935.9	909,223.7	920,481.8	901,452.9	363,799.8	29,592,988.7
South Carolina	68,445.7	68,740.2	25,593.9	19,589.8	554.8	321,711.7
Second Tennessee	13,640.0	24,481.8	25,123.9	28,407.0	30,501.5	421,708.8
Fifth Tennessee	64,014.0	72,693.6	72,653.1	77,928.3	61,224.6	1,371,665.5
Fourth Texas						259.3
Second Virginia	528.4	1,024.7	1,249.2	2,532.6	3,818.7	24,199.6
Sixth Virginia	10,201.1	19,950.7	21,391.6	22,650.1	21,995.0	348,097.9
Washington						2.614.6
West Virginia	38,509.1	52,904.1	61,294.0	535.6	600.8	1,339,025.6
First Wisconsin	19,890.1	38,035.5	68,048.5	29,466.4	70,135.2	696,882.7
Total	8,323,842.7	10,180,183.8	9,257,275.6	9,520,827.5	5,280,725.2	213,394,555.9
GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSES.						
First California	2,934.1	257.3		3,031.7		510,852.9
Colorado	484.9					63,047.8
Hawaii						6,801.0
Second Kentucky	4,198.9	6,555.5		9,823.8		171,608.6
Fifth Kentucky					2,108.3	618,859.0
Seventh Kentucky			134,036.7	142,833.7		579,185.3
Sixth Missouri	13,556.9					155,667.1
Oregon	474.7					17,676.6
Twenty-third Pennsylvania						39,069.4
Total	21,649.5	6,812.8	134,036.7	155,689.2	2,108.3	2,162,767.7
Grand total	8,345,492.2	10,186,996.6	9,391,312.3	9,676,516.7	5,282,833.5	215,557,323.6

FRUIT BRANDY REMAINING IN SPECIAL BONDED WAREHOUSES JULY 1, 1904, BY DISTRICT AND KINDS.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	Grape.	Apple.	Peach.	Other kinds.	Aggregate.
Arkansas		18,230.8	389.8		18,619.6
First California	1,070,596.5	1,851.1	53,174.7	81,414.2	1,207,036.5
Fourth California	369,811.2		724.0	13,490.9	384,026.1
Connecticut		6,075.5	314.2	155.5	6,545.2
First Illinois	139,970.7	540.9	618.8	4,930.2	146,060.6
Kansas	3,003.7	1,046.2			4,049.9
Second Kentucky		34,043.2	1,156.2		35,199.4
Fifth Kentucky	11,624.0	61,374.4	30,935.6	1,488.0	105,422.0
Maryland	164.0	28,159.1	16,425.5		44,748.6
First Missouri	3,807.4	371.3	123.5	395.6	4,697.8
Sixth Missouri	5,176.0	935.0	508.9	1,200.1	7,820.0
Second New York	447,180.2	46,722.7	34,115.4	24,815.0	552,833.3
Twenty-eighth New York	31,591.8	49,696.1		173.1	81,461.0
Tenth Ohio	92,697.3	9,746.4	20,945.2	1,045.1	124,434.0
First Pennsylvania	205.1	44,385.8		1,350.4	45,941.3
Fifth Tennessee		6,096.5	96.5		6,193.0
Total	2,175,827.9	309,274.5	159,527.8	130,458.1	2,775,088.3

DIFFERENT KINDS OF BRANDY PRODUCED AND PLACED IN SPECIAL BONDED WAREHOUSES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	Grape.	Apple.	Peach.	Other kinds.	Aggregate.
Arkansas		14,387.1			14,387.1
First California	1,030,182.3	443.7	13,444.0	33,391.9	1,077,461.9
Fourth California	134,103.8			1,926.0	136,029.8
Connecticut		8,698.1		629.6	9,327.7
First Illinois	143,887.6	615.8	403.0	156.2	145,062.6
Second Kentucky		48,47.2			4,847.2
Fifth Kentucky	33,066.1	158,776.5	7,161.7	484.4	199,488.7
Maryland		16,669.7	22,785.3	4,271.1	43,726.1
First Missouri	7,350.8	143.7			7,494.5
Sixth Missouri	11,901.8	2,479.3			14,381.1
Second New York	231,547.0	22,459.6		1,738.0	255,744.6
Twenty-eighth New York	99,231.8	151,829.0	30.5	52.5	251,143.8
Tenth Ohio	79,875.4	7,834.9	610.1	292.2	88,612.6
First Pennsylvania	285.9	57,662.0		2,736.7	60,684.6
Fifth Tennessee		4,597.0	232.0		4,829.0
Total	1,771,432.5	451,448.6	44,666.6	45,678.6	2,313,221.3

DIFFERENT KINDS OF BRANDY WITHDRAWN FROM SPECIAL BONDED WAREHOUSES, TAX-PAID, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	Grape.	Apple.	Peach.	Other kinds.	Aggregate.
Arkansas		12,868.5	287.2		13,155.7
First California	381,873.9	902.0	10,174.6	12,096.8	405,047.3
Fourth California	57,360.6		319.7	3,774.8	61,455.1
Connecticut		4,602.4		356.9	4,959.3
First Illinois	110,870.8	53.9	288.6	2,993.0	114,206.3
Kansas	1,755.0				1,755.0
Second Kentucky		19,420.6	331.1		19,751.7
Fifth Kentucky	15,193.5	112,780.6	18,870.2	1,262.7	148,107.0
Maryland	84.5	19,014.4	15,062.0	45.9	34,206.8
First Missouri	4,111.8	358.4	109.4	303.7	4,883.3
Sixth Missouri	4,823.4	1,552.0	469.8	690.7	7,535.9
Second New York	313,835.2	24,940.3	11,399.2	13,615.6	363,790.3
Twenty-eighth New York	6,471.9	27,886.6		51.3	34,409.8
First Ohio	2,308.6	88.8	80.9		2,478.3
Tenth Ohio	71,734.5	7,157.6	3,344.5	672.3	82,908.9
First Pennsylvania	476.5	26,239.1		971.4	27,687.0
Fifth Tennessee		6,887.9			6,887.9
Total	970,900.2	264,753.1	60,737.2	36,835.1	1,333,225.6
Total for year ended June 30, 1904	931,509.2	228,703.6	58,253.1	36,074.1	1,254,540.0

DIFFERENT KINDS OF BRANDY LOST BY LEAKAGE OR EVAPORATION IN SPECIAL BONDED WAREHOUSES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	Grape.	Apple.	Peach.	Other kinds.	Aggregate.
Arkansas		1,175.3	50.6		1,225.9
First California	27,479.7	54.4	636.7	911.7	29,082.5
Fourth California	5,324.2		22.5	246.9	5,593.6
Connecticut		196.0		4.9	200.9
First Illinois	6,414.8	11.5	18.0	124.8	6,569.1
Kansas	123.3				123.3
Second Kentucky		2,181.9	54.7		2,236.6
Fifth Kentucky	687.4	3,996.6	1,316.8	52.1	6,052.9
Maryland		930.6	1,012.0	1.2	1,943.8
First Missouri	125.1	37.3	14.1	13.3	189.8
Sixth Missouri	308.7	181.1	40.4	41.0	571.2
Second New York	23,190.5	1,508.3	921.5	836.8	26,457.1
Twenty-eighth New York	867.2	1,062.3		5.1	1,934.6
First Ohio	72.6	3.5	14.7		90.8
Tenth Ohio	2,360.4	339.2	312.7	15.6	3,027.9
First Pennsylvania	9.8	1,171.1		45.4	1,226.3
Fifth Tennessee		499.4			499.4
Total	66,963.7	13,348.5	4,414.7	2,298.8	87,025.7
Total for year ended June 30, 1904	56,133.6	13,902.7	4,358.2	1,616.2	76,010.7

BRANDY WITHDRAWN FROM SPECIAL BONDED WAREHOUSES FOR THE USE OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	Grape.	Aggregate.
Second New York	558.2	558.2

BRANDY WITHDRAWN FROM SPECIAL BONDED WAREHOUSES FOR EXPORT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

1. BY DISTRICTS AND KINDS.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	Grape.	Aggregate.
First California	1,670.2	1,670.2
Fourth California	15,292.7	15,292.7
Second New York	585.4	585.4
Total	17,548.3	17,548.3

2. BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND KINDS.

Country to which exported.	Grape.	Aggregate.
China	141.6	141.6
Denmark	486.1	486.1
Germany	15,640.8	15,640.8
Guatemala	52.3	52.3
Honduras	27.0	27.0
Japan	777.3	777.3
Mexico	294.2	294.2
Nicaragua	25.2	25.2
Peru	27.4	27.4
Salvador	27.0	27.0
Switzerland	49.4	49.4
Total	17,548.3	17,548.3

BRANDY WITHDRAWN FROM SPECIAL BONDED WAREHOUSES FOR TRANSFER TO MANUFACTURING WAREHOUSES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	Grape.	Apple.	Peach.	Aggregate.
First California	1,936.4	86.6	41.1	2,064.1
Second New York		508.5		508.5
Total	1,936.4	595.1	41.1	2,572.6

FRUIT BRANDY REMAINING IN SPECIAL BONDED WAREHOUSES JUNE 30, 1905, BY DISTRICT AND KINDS.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

District.	Grape.	Apple.	Peach.	Other kinds.	Aggregate.
Arkansas		18,573.6	51.5		18,625.1
First California	1,184,113.3	1,495.0	43,780.0	86,342.9	1,315,731.2
Fourth California	341,331.7		381.8	10,531.3	352,244.8
Connecticut		9,975.2	314.2	423.3	10,712.7
First Illinois	198,048.1	1,091.3	715.2	1,968.6	201,823.2
Kansas	1,125.4	1,046.2			2,171.6
Second Kentucky		16,161.0	770.4		16,931.4
Fifth Kentucky	35,204.7	104,597.9	24,868.3	2,421.0	167,091.9
Maryland	314.0	24,640.6	22,946.4	4,224.0	52,125.0
First Missouri	6,925.1	119.3		78.6	7,123.0
Sixth Missouri	17,089.7	1,681.2	258.1	468.4	19,497.4
Second New York	474,839.2	42,225.2	28,568.4	25,427.1	571,059.9
Twenty-eighth New York	43,849.9	144,515.3	30.5	169.2	188,564.9
First Ohio	18,713.8	27,968.6	615.3		47,297.7
Tenth Ohio	89,302.3	10,084.5	16,171.8	649.4	116,208.0
First Pennsylvania	8,721.7	74,637.6		3,070.3	86,429.6
Fifth Tennessee		3,306.0	328.5		3,634.5
Total	2,419,578.9	482,118.5	139,800.4	135,774.1	3,177,271.9

STATEMENT OF REMOVALS IN BOND FROM BRANDY DISTILLERIES FOR DEPOSIT IN SPECIAL BONDED WAREHOUSES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

	Grape.	Apple.	Peach.	Other kinds.	Aggregate.
DR.					
Balance in transit from distilleries to warehouses in district of production	4,185.6	444.7			4,630.3
Removals during the year for deposit in district of production	1,163,742.4	149,338.4	37,199.7	39,553.7	1,389,834.2
Removals during the year for deposit in other districts	611,365.3	301,660.5	7,466.9	6,124.9	926,617.6
Total	1,779,293.3	451,443.6	44,666.6	45,678.6	2,321,082.1
CR.					
Receipts in warehouse in district of production	1,167,928.0	149,783.1	37,199.7	39,553.7	1,394,464.5
Receipts in warehouse in other districts	603,504.5	301,660.5	7,466.9	6,124.9	918,756.8
Balance in transit to warehouses in other districts	7,860.8				7,860.8
Total	1,779,293.3	451,443.6	44,666.6	45,678.6	2,321,082.1

DIFFERENT KINDS OF BRANDY PRODUCED, WITHDRAWN, AND REMAINING IN SPECIAL BONDED WAREHOUSES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

[Quantities in taxable gallons.]

Brandy.	Grape.	Apple.	Peach.	Other kinds.	Aggregate
DR.					
In transit from one warehouse to another in same district	5,282.5	....	....	....	5,282.5
Balance in warehouses July 1, 1904	2,175,827.9	309,274.5	159,527.8	130,458.1	2,775,088.3
Received in warehouses from distilleries in same district	1,167,928.0	149,783.1	37,199.7	39,553.7	1,394,464.5
Received in warehouses from distilleries in other districts	603,504.5	301,660.5	7,466.9	6,124.9	918,756.8
Received from special bonded warehouses in other districts	244,647.0	29,528.3	14,981.0	15,146.2	304,302.5
Total	4,197,139.9	790,246.4	219,175.4	191,282.9	5,397,844.6
CR.					
Withdrawn from special bonded warehouses, tax paid	970,900.2	264,753.1	60,737.2	36,835.1	1,333,225.6
Leakage or evaporation in warehouse	66,963.7	13,348.5	4,414.7	2,298.8	87,025.7
Withdrawn for the use of the United States	558.2	....	....	....	558.2
Withdrawn for export	17,548.3	....	....	....	17,548.3
Reported as lost by casualties, etc	8.1	.2	....	....	8.3
Withdrawn for transfer to manufacturing warehouses	1,936.4	595.1	41.1	....	2,572.6
Withdrawn for transfer to special bonded warehouses in other districts	231,503.8	29,431.0	14,182.0	16,374.9	291,491.7
Withdrawn to fortify wine	488,142.3	....	....	....	488,142.3
Remaining in special bonded warehouses June 30, 1905	2,419,578.9	482,118.5	139,800.4	135,774.1	3,177,271.9
Total	4,197,139.9	790,246.4	219,175.4	191,282.9	5,397,844.6

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS AT SPECIAL BONDED WAREHOUSES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

Brandy.		Quantity.
DR.		*Taxable gals.*
Withdrawn for export, proof of landing not received prior to July 1, 1904		729.9
Not actually in warehouse July 1, 1904, claimed to have been lost by casualty		136.2
In transit July 1, 1904, from other districts, not yet received at second district		27,648.2
In transit July 1, 1904, from special bonded warehouses in this district		5,232.5
Remaining in special bonded warehouses July 1, 1904		2,775,088.3
Deposited in special bonded warehouses during the year:		
Brandy received from distillers in same district ....gallons	1,394,464.5	
Brandy received from distillers in other districts ....do	918,756.8	
Brandy received from special bonded warehouses in other districts ....do	304,302.5	
		2,617,523.8
Total		5,426,358.9
CR.		
Withdrawn from special bonded warehouses, tax paid		1,333,225.6
Loss allowed on account of leakage or evaporation in warehouse		87,025.7
Withdrawn for use of the United States		558.2
Exported and accounted for		2,294.9
Tax paid on brandy heretofore reported lost by casualties		55.1
Tax paid on deficiencies in transfers to manufacturing warehouses		1.2
Deposited in manufacturing warehouses		2,571.4
Deposited in second special bonded warehouses in other districts		304,302.5
Withdrawn for export and unaccounted for June 30, 1905		15,983.3
Lost by casualties, etc., and unaccounted for June 30, 1905		89.4
Withdrawn for transfer to special bonded warehouses in other districts, and unaccounted for June 30, 1905		14,837.4
Grape brandy used in the fortification of wine		487,991.1
Tax paid on brandy heretofore reported withdrawn to fortify wine		151.2
Remaining in special bonded warehouses June 30, 1905		3,177,271.9
Total		5,426,358.9

FORTIFICATION OF PURE, SWEET WINES WITH GRAPE BRANDY FREE OF TAX.

The quantity of grape brandy used in fortifying pure, sweet wines under the act of October 1, 1890, as amended by the act of August 28, 1894, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, was 3,473,446 taxable gallons, and the quantity of wine so fortified was 14,264,718.25 wine gallons. The quantity of brandy used and of wines fortified during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, in each district, also the totals by kinds and districts is shown in the following table:

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF WINES BY DISTRICTS AND KINDS, FORTIFIED WITH GRAPE BRANDY WITHDRAWN FROM DISTILLERIES AND SPECIAL BONDED WAREHOUSES, FREE OF TAX, AND THE QUANTITY OF SUCH BRANDY USED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

District.	Grape brandy used in fortification.	Angelica.		Concord.	
		Before fortification.	After fortification.	Before fortification.	After fortification.
First California	2,661,912.5	835,272.80	987,367.21		
Fourth California	598,509.5	168,442.98	200,315.89		
First Missouri	272.4				
First New Jersey	714.0				
Twenty-eighth New York	131,438.7				
Fourth North Carolina	2,308.7				
Tenth Ohio	11,374.5			3,711.00	4,626.00
Second Virginia	24,289.3				
Total	3,430,819.6	1,003,715.78	1,187,683.10	3,711.00	4,626.00

District.	Malaga.		Muscatel.		Port.	
	Before fortification.	After fortification.	Before fortification.	After fortification.	Before fortification.	After fortification.
First California	15,936.36	18,847.69	1,154,196.42	1,350,538.11	4,099,391.86	4,786,419.25
Fourth California			40,818.68	47,994.17	635,156.55	743,891.20
First Missouri						
First New Jersey					4,150.00	4,677.50
Twenty-eighth New York					208,686.73	243,680.59
Fourth North Carolina						
Tenth Ohio					22,482.00	26,103.00
Second Virginia						
Total	15,936.36	18,847.69	1,195,015.10	1,398,532.28	4,969,867.14	5,804,771.54

District.	Scuppernong.		Sherry.	
	Before fortification	After fortification.	Before fortification.	After fortification.
First California			3,062,540.78	3,559,397.41
Fourth California			1,239,573.92	1,452,347.39
First Missouri				
First New Jersey				
Twenty-eighth New York				
Fourth North Carolina	36,049.00	37,747.00		
Tenth Ohio				
Second Virginia	200,029,48	214,500.00		
Total	236,078.48	252,247.00	4,302,114.70	5,011,744.80

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF WINES BY DISTRICTS AND KINDS, FORTIFIED WITH GRAPE BRANDY WITHDRAWN FROM DISTILLERIES AND SPECIAL BONDED WAREHOUSES, FREE OF TAX, AND THE QUANTITY OF SUCH BRANDY USED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905—Continued.

District.	Sweet Catawba.		Tokay.	
	Before fortification.	After fortification.	Before fortification.	After fortification.
First California			11,920.25	14,060.11
Fourth California				
First Missouri	873.48	1,024.06		
First New Jersey	1,300.00	1,473.00		
Twenty-eighth New York	238,426.34	279,077.25		
Fourth North Carolina				
Tenth Ohio	13,595.50	15,949.00		
Second Virginia				
Total	254,195.82	297,523.31	11,920.25	14,060.11

District.	Totals of wines produced by districts.	
	Before fortification.	After fortification.
First California	9,179,258.47	10,716,649.78
Fourth California	2,083,992.13	2,444,548.65
First Missouri	873.48	1,024.06
First New Jersey	5,450.00	6,150.50
Twenty-eighth New York	447,113.07	522,757.84
Fourth North Carolina	36,049.00	37,747.00
Tenth Ohio	39,788.50	46,678.00
Second Virginia	200,029.48	214,500.00
Total	11,992,554.13	13,990,055.83

EXPORTATION OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO AND SNUFF IN BOND.

The quantity of manufactured tobacco removed from the place of manufacture in bond, free of tax, subject to the rates imposed by the act of April 12, 1902, during the fiscal year, also the quantity actually exported during the year, and the quantity unaccounted for at the beginning and the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, are shown in the subjoined statement:

District.	Quantity unaccounted for June 30, 1904.	Quantity removed for export during the year.	Quantity actually exported during the year.	Tax paid.	Quantity unaccounted for July 1, 1905.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
First California	24,300	14,539	38,839		
First Illinois		552	552		
Eighth Illinois		1,228	1,228		
Fifth Kentucky	4,045	43,673	43,341		4,377
Louisiana		74,369¾	49,106¾		25,263
Maryland	10,401	61,201	66,860		4,742
First Michigan		1,136	1,136		
First Missouri	11,060	79,673¼	75,541¼		15,192
Fifth New Jersey	3,626	532,988 13/16	491,894 13/16		44,720
Second New York	5,000	65,577	65,227		5,350
Third New York	15,105	926,062	929,323		11,844
Twenty-eighth New York	41,190	301,465	342,655		
Fourth North Carolina	9,725	131,555	123,460		17,820
First Ohio		1,416	1,392		24
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	1,735	13,080	13,180	80	1,555
Second Virginia	217,371½	2,834,281¼	2,897,229	116¾	154,307
Sixth Virginia	2,438	46,422	47,610		1,250
West Virginia		16,007	16,007		
First Wisconsin	500	2,700	3,200		
Total	346,496½	5,147,926 1/16	5,207,781 13/16	196¾	286,444

EXPORTATION OF CIGARS AND CIGARETTES IN BOND.

The number of cigars and cigarettes removed from the place of manufacture in bond, free of tax, subject to the rates imposed by the act of April 12, 1902, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, also the quantity actually exported during the year, and the quantities unaccounted for at the beginning and the close of the fiscal year, are shown in the following statement:

District.	Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per M.	Cigars weighing less than 3 pounds per M.	Cigarettes weighing less than 3 pounds per M.	Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per M.
Dr.				
Unaccounted for July 1, 1904:				
Louisiana			50,000	
Second New York			1,310,000	
Third New York	12,250		157,500	
Twenty-eighth New York			23,397,500	
Ninth Pennsylvania	200,000			
Second Virginia	17,500		469,000	
Sixth Virginia		5,000		
Total	229,750	5,000	25,384,000	
Bonded for export:				
First California			35,000	
Florida	10,000			
Louisiana	10,000		2,695,000	
Maryland		60,000		
Third Massachusetts			200,000	
Fifth New Jersey	40,000			
Second New York	247,129	20,000	10,992,000	
Third New York	823,675	1,200	1,339,500	18,000
Twenty-eighth New York			108,013,200	
Fourth North Carolina			50,000	
First Pennsylvania	3,000			
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	383,950			
Second Virginia	749,250	52,400,000	49,325,100	
Sixth Virginia		37,500		
Total	2,267,004	52,518,700	172,649,800	18,000
Grand Total	2,496,754	52,523,700	198,033,800	18,000
Cr.				
Exported during the year:				
First California			35,000	
Florida	10,000			
Louisiana	10,000		2,745,000	
Maryland		60,000		
Third Massachusetts			200,000	
Fifth New Jersey	40,000			
Second New York	247,129	20,000	11,437,000	
Third New York	824,625		1,449,500	16,000
Twenty-eighth New York			131,410,700	
Fourth North Carolina			50,000	
First Pennsylvania	3,000			
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	127,350			
Second Virginia	729,750	52,400,000	42,422,100	
Sixth Virginia		42,500		
Total	1,991,854	52,522,500	189,749,300	16,000
Unaccounted for June 30, 1905:				
Second New York			865,000	
Third New York	11,300	1,200	47,500	2,000
Ninth Pennsylvania	200,000			
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	256,600			
Second Virginia	37,000		7,372,000	
Total	504,900	1,200	8,284,500	2,000
Grand total	2,496,754	52,523,700	198,033,800	18,000

FERMENTED LIQUORS REMOVED FROM BREWERIES IN BOND FOR EXPORT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

District.	Gallons.	District.	Gallons.
Alabama	8,928	Third New York	17,727
First California	2,343	Fourteenth New York	994
Fourth California	4,769	Twenty-eighth New York	1,637
Connecticut	775	First Ohio	19,468
Hawaii	1,674	Eleventh Ohio	29,047
Sixth Indiana	3,751	Third Texas	73,467
Fifth Kentucky	3,875	Fourth Texas	7,161
Louisiana	2,813	Sixth Virginia	248
Minnesota	6,447	Washington	187,432
First Missouri	458,517	First Wisconsin	1,050,124
Fifth New Jersey	6,586	Second Wisconsin	13,831
First New York	26,685		
Second New York	8,835	Total	1,937,134

STATEMENT OF FERMENTED LIQUORS REMOVED FROM BREWERIES IN BOND, FREE OF TAX, FROM JULY 1, 1904, TO JUNE 30, 1905, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 18, 1890.

	Gallons.
Removed for export and unaccounted for July 1, 1904	266,211
Removed for direct exportation	302,533
Removed in original packages to be bottled for export	254,698
Removed by pipe-line to be bottled for export	1,379,903
Excess reported by bottlers	4,779
Total	2,208,124
Exported in original packages, proofs received	320,540
Exported in bottles, proofs received	1,685,409
Removed for export, unaccounted for, tax paid	10,601
Excess reported by bottlers	21,445
Removed for export, unaccounted for June 30, 1905	170,129
Total	2,208,124

EXPORTATION OF PLAYING CARDS IN BOND DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

	Playing cards, 2 cents per package.
Removed for export and unaccounted for July 1, 1904	391,156
Removed for export during the year ended June 30, 1905	2,678,521
Total	3,069,677
Removed for export and accounted for during the year	2,678,359
Removed for export and unaccounted for, tax paid	4,968
Removed for export and returned to factory	3,888
Removed for export and unaccounted for June 30, 1905	382,462
Total	3,069,677

DRAWBACK ALLOWED ON EXPORTED MERCHANDISE.

DRAWBACK OF INTERNAL-REVENUE TAXES ALLOWED ON EXPORTED MERCHANDISE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

Port.	Number of claims.	Proprietary articles.	Tobacco.	Cigars and cigarettes.	Snuff.	Distilled spirits.	Total.
Boston	1	....	$58.95	....	....	....	$58.95
New York	15	....	952.14	$3,480.60	....	$157.68	4,590.42
Port Townsend	14	....	801.96	....	....	....	801.96
San Francisco	4	....	1,034.82	....	....	....	1,034.82
Seattle	5	....	157.20	1,896.98	....	....	2,054.18
Total	39	....	3,005.07	5,377.58	....	157.68	8,540.28

RECAPITULATION OF DRAWBACK OF INTERNAL-REVENUE TAXES ALLOWED DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1863 TO 1905, INCLUSIVE.

Period allowed.	Number of claims.	Proprietary articles.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars and cigarettes.
1863 to 1876, inclusive					
1877	751	$48,235.85	$5,819.32		
1878	562	33,820.54	2,537.98		
1879	744	43,184.71	12,113.86		$250.20
1880	872	35,153.86	22,314.02		1,094.97
1881	749	28,483.87	8,596.60	$26.08	1,232.43
1882	909	33,695.22	5,069.86		1,406.12
1883	1,130	33,000.89	5,604.60		5,195.37
1884	1,090	16,460.34	6,053.81	82.00	5,678.96
1885	706	46.66	2,515.80		901.75
1886	800		3,582.13	1.60	601.25
1887	877		5,270.54		968.62
1888	1,222		5,584.00		703.25
1889	1,280		3,437.64		1,416.55
1890	1,540		1,829.12		1,112.50
1891	1,744		7,421.70	.80	1,184.97
1892	240		2,041.73		1,023.10
1893	192		2,049.73		1,005.30
1894	208		2,951.08		1,426.93
1895	185		820.68		686.25
1896	227		1,880.64		1,599.92
1897	117		1,669.41		10,42. 73
1898	116		1,461.64		6,697.25
1899	1,242	15,598.78	5,932.89		15,642.49
1900	2,171	26,865.70	20,788.38		14,702.69
1901	2,941	33,483.42	7,885.92	29.64	8,821.19
1902	645	5,821.59	20,425.87	4,159.90	18,570.03
1903	49		2,646.64	1,761.17	12,486.08
1904	25		10,034.70		4,900.24
1905	39		3,005.07		5,377.53

Period allowed.	Fermented liquors.	Distilled spirits.	Stills.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1863 to 1876, inclusive					$6,673,845.00
1877	$760.12			[a] $277.11	55,092.40
1878	46.25	$718.90			87,123.67
1879	588.69	1,426.92			57,509.38
1880	2,205.42		$80.00	[b] 888.00	61,736.27
1881	1,128.38	1,161.90	220.00		40,849.26
1882	3,913.18	1,966.50	60.00		46,110.38
1883	6,034.16	4,608.00	60.00	[c] 590.92	55,093.94
1884	14,996.30	8,352.00	480.00		52,098.41
1885	16,192.71	3,705.30			23,362.22
1886	23,878.21	6,642.00			34,705.19
1887	21,238.94	5,755.50	140.00		33,373.60
1888	26,166.54	28,411.30	160.00		61,025.09
1889	25,633.88	10,737.00	80.00		41,304.52
1890	31,657.93	12,410.00	100.00		47,109.55
1891	31,374.51	9,177.30			49,159.28
1892	378.09	17,019.00	40.00		20,501.92
1893		7,467.30	40.00		10,562.83
1894		38,332.10			42,710.11
1895		20,883.22	80.00		22,470.15
1896		11,269.68	60.00		14,810.24
1897		22,729.65	20.00		34,842.79
1898		1,620.45	40.00		9,819.34
1899		1,853.94	20.00		39,048.10
1900		675.20			63,031.97
1901		98.64			45,318.81
1902			20.00		48,997.39
1903		236.97			17,080.86
1904		1,419.12			16,354.06
1905		157.68			8,540.28
Total					7,763.586.51

[a] Manufactured cotton exported prior to 1868.
[b] Machinery exported prior to 1868.
[c] Chairs exported prior to 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION.

OLEOMARGARINE—ADULTERATED BUTTER—PROCESS OR RENOVATED BUTTER—FILLED CHEESE AND MIXED FLOUR.

The following statements show operations under the act of August 2, 1886, as amended by act of May 9, 1902, defining butter and imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine, adulterated butter, and process or renovated butter.

There was a decrease in the total number of persons engaged in the sale of oleomargarine during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, while there was considerable increase in the total production of the two classes of this product, as defined by the act of May 9, 1902, compared with the production of the previous year. The increase in the product taxed at rate of 10 cents a pound was 1,774,634 pounds, while that of the class taxed at rate of one-fourth cent a pound was only 13,060 pounds.

No transactions in filled cheese were reported during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Operations in mixed flour showed an increase in the total production during the year, while there was a decrease of four in manufacturers, as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS IN THE PRODUCT TAXED AT RATE OF 10 CENTS PER POUND AT OLEOMARGARINE FACTORIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

Dr.

Stock on hand July 1, 1904	46,238
Quantity exported and unaccounted for July 1, 1904	201,335
Quantity produced during the year	5,560,304
Quantity withdrawn for export and afterwards returned to stock	24,200
Overstatement of withdrawals	180
Total	5,832,257

Cr.

Quantity withdrawn, tax paid, during the year	3,121,640
Quantity withdrawn for export and accounted for by evidence of exportation	2,102,240
Quantity withdrawn for export and accounted for by payment of tax	386
Quantity withdrawn for export and accounted for by return to stock	24,200
Lost or destroyed in manufactories	180
Quantity removed for export and remaining unaccounted for June 30, 1905	480,272
Stock remaining in manufactories June 30, 1905	103,339
Total	5,832,257

The following statements, by districts, show the quantity, in pounds, of oleomargarine taxed at the rate of 10 cents per pound, produced at manufactories, the quantity withdrawn therefrom, tax paid, for export, and the quantity lost or destroyed in manufactories during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, also stock remaining in the manufactories June 30, 1905.

JULY 1, 1904, TO JUNE 30, 1905.[a]

District.	Produced.	Withdrawn tax paid.	Withdrawn for export.	Lost or destroyed.	Remaining in manufactories June 30, 1905.
Connecticut[b]	1,407,239	37,490	1,365,849		11,600
First Illinois	2,512,659	2,406,448	77,622		38,114
Fifth Illinois	60	60			
Sixth Indiana	40,986	38,252		180	2,554
Kansas[c]	300,575	206,140	86,945		9,320
Maryland[d]	13,218	13,218			
First Missouri	175,840	169,234			6,606
Fifth New Jersey	849,020	210	868,957		33,991
First Ohio	107,620	107,080			760
Eleventh Ohio	101,912	101,932			120
Third Texas	21,090	21,090			
Fourth Texas	30,065	20,486	9,390		274
Total	5,560,304 [e] 180 [f] 24,200	3,121,640	2,405,763	180	108,339
Grand total	5,584,684	3,121,640	2,405,763	180	108,339

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[a] For detailed balance sheet see summary of operations.

[b] Including the State of Rhode Island. No oleomargarine was manufactured in the State of Connecticut.

[c] Including the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma, but no oleomargarine was manufactured in either of these Territories.

[d] Including the State of Delaware and the District of Columbia. No oleomargarine was manufactured in Delaware.

[e] Withdrawals overstated.

[f] Withdrawn for export and afterwards returned to stock.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS IN THE PRODUCT TAXED AT THE RATE OF ONE-FOURTH CENT PER POUND AT OLEOMARGARINE FACTORIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

DR.

Stock on hand July 1, 1904	444,584
Quantity removed for export and unaccounted for July 1, 1904	10,926
Quantity produced during the year	46,427,032
Overstatement of withdrawals	3,920
Total	46,886,462

CR.

Quantity withdrawn, tax paid, during the year	46,223,691
Removed from manufactories free of tax for export, and accounted for by evidence of exportation	104,198
Quantity withdrawn for export, and tax paid on account of evidence of exportation not being filed	2,598
Removed for export and unaccounted for by evidence of exportation	41,800
Understatement of withdrawals	17,454
Stock on hand June 30, 1905	496,721
Total	46,886,462

The following statements, by districts, show the quantity in pounds of oleomargarine taxed at the rate of one-fourth of a cent per pound, produced at manufactories, the quantity withdrawn therefrom, tax paid, for export, and the quantity lost or destroyed at manufactories during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, also the stock in manufactories June 30, 1905.

JULY 1, 1904, TO JUNE 30, 1905.[a]

District.	Produced.	Withdrawn tax paid.	Withdrawn for export.	Lost or destroyed.	Remaining in manufactories June 30, 1905.
Connecticut[b]	2,405,927	2,320,757	72,750	....	27,660
First Illinois	28,099,141	28,082,447	....	....	280,842
Fifth Illinois	240	240	....	....	....
Sixth Indiana	589,366	590,549	....	....	15,087
Kansas[c]	5,930,982	5,925,434	....	....	73,190
Maryland[d]	181,372	181,372	....	....	....
First Missouri	233,784	212,584	....	....	21,200
Fifth New Jersey	968,532	928,996	64,920	....	10,042
First Ohio	1,438,650	1,432,860	....	....	10,010
Eleventh Ohio	5,932,124	5,911,194	....	....	52,367
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	....	13,684	....	....	....
Third Texas	57,610	57,610	....	....	....
Fourth Texas	569,304	565,964	....	....	6,373
Total	46,427,032	46,223,691	137,670	....	496,721
	....	[e]3,454	....	....	....
Grand total	46,427,032	46,227,145	137,670	....	496,721

[a] For detailed balance sheet see summary of operations.

[b] Including the State of Rhode Island. No oleomargarine was manufactured in the State of Connecticut.

[c] Including the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma, but no oleomargarine was manufactured in either of these Territories.

[d] Including the State of Delaware and the District of Columbia. No oleomargarine was manufactured in Delaware.

[e] Net understatements of withdrawals.

RECEIPTS FROM OLEOMARGARINE.

Months.	Collections at rate of 10 cents per pound.	Collections at rate of ¼ of 1 cent per pound.	Collections on oleomargarine imported.	Special taxes.					Totals from all sources.
				Manufacturers.	Retail dealers in artificially colored product.	Retail dealers in product not artificially colored.	Wholesale dealers in artificially colored product.	Wholesale dealers in product not artificially colored.	
1904.									
July	$4,382.00	$5,385.55	....	$7,800.00	$5,226.00	$23,867.25	$1,440.00	$22,516.67	$70,617.47
August	4,334.15	6,146.33	....	600.00	778.00	2,753.50	480.00	3,500.00	18,591.98
September	6,540.79	7,239.26	....	....	486.05	2,831.30	....	2,116.70	19,214 10
October	6,432.00	8,577.79	....	....	496.00	5,009.78	....	1,139.09	21,654.66
November	12,234.50	9,601.48	....	....	1,336.00	6,541.25	....	983.33	30,696.56
December	19,503.60	10,727.03	....	700.00	1,580.00	4,338.40	....	600.00	37,449.03
1905.									
January	29,088.20	11,053.71	....	900.00	2,302.00	2,731.95	1,080.00	941.68	48,097.54
February	67,010.60	13,228.70	....	....	3,574.00	4,376.75	200.00	424.99	88,815.04
March	56,902.00	13,855.71	....	....	2,964.00	2,948.50	480.00	1,141.68	78,291.89
April	74,807.24	14,557.34	$99.15	750.00	794.00	1,393.45	....	483.33	92,884.51
May	34,371.80	9,920.37	....	400.00	474.00	464.19	....	401.50	46,031.36
June	12,878.70	6,197.06	....	6,000.00	1,533.25	10,029.00	480.00	16,016.66	53,184.67
Total	328,485.08	116,490.33	99.15	17,150.00	21,548.30	67,285.32	4,160.00	50,265.63	605,478.81

Comparative Table of the Production, Withdrawal Tax Paid, and Withdrawals for Export of the Two Classes of Oleomargarine, as Defined by Act of May 9, 1902, which Became Effective July 1, of that Year.

Year.	Product taxed at rate 10 cents per pound.			Product taxed at rate ¼ cent per pound.		
	Produced.	Withdrawn, tax paid.	Withdrawn, for export.	Produced.	Withdrawn, tax paid.	Withdrawn for export.
1903	5,710,407	2,312,493	3,334,969	67,573,689	66,785,796	151,693
1904	3,785,670	1,297,068	2,504,940	46,413,972	46,397,984	123,425
1905	5,560,304	3,121,640	2,405,763	46,427,032	46,223,691	137,670

The details of the quantities on hand at the beginning of each fiscal year noted, the quantities lost and destroyed during such year, together with the balances remaining in manufactories at close of fiscal year, can be found by referring to the annual reports for these years.

RECEIPTS UNDER THE OLEOMARGARINE LAW DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

[For notes to the references in this table see p. 15.]

District.	Collections on oleomargarine, domestic, artificially colored in imitation of butter, per pound, 10 cents.	Collections on oleomargarine, free from coloration that causes it to look like butter of any shade of yellow, per pound, ¼ of 1 cent.	Collections on oleomargarine imported from foreign countries, per pound, 15 cents.	Special taxes of—					Total.
				Manufacturers.	Retail dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter.	Retail dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration.	Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter.	Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration.	
Alabama			$99.15		$24.00	$382.75		$1,033.34	$1,539.24
Arkansas					20.00	485.80		600.00	1,105.80
First California						63.50		783.34	846.84
Fourth California [a]									
Colorado [b]					144.00	731.25		1,141.66	2,016.91
Connecticut [c]	$12,470.98	$5,881.32		$1,800.00	730.00	2,813.00	$480.00	1,183.34	25,358.64
Florida					56.00	511.00		1,650.00	2,217.00
Georgia					236.00	227.25		175.00	638.25
Hawaii						1.00		200.00	201.00
First Illinois	244,556.50	71,883.47		6,450.00	6,904.00	8,464.75	240.00	1,400.00	339,898.72
Fifth Illinois	16.00	5.00		600.00		1,169.00		1,033.38	2,823.38
Eighth Illinois						1,128.25		400.00	1,528.25
Thirteenth Illinois					304.00	514.00	480.00	175.00	1,473.00
Sixth Indiana	4,204.50	1,404.75		1,200.00	416.00	2,410.50		916.66	10,552.41
Seventh Indiana					85.25	768.00		333.33	1,186.58
Third Iowa						33.25			33.25
Fourth Iowa						109.00			109.00
Kansas [d]	21,435.00	14,472.71		1,800.00	88.00	3,853.65		1,133.33	42,782.69
Second Kentucky						72.75			72.75
Fifth Kentucky					104.00	1,515.00		1,733.33	3,352.33
Sixth Kentucky					268.00	254.00			522.00
Seventh Kentucky					28.00	335.00		201.50	564.50
Eighth Kentucky						165.25			165.25
Louisiana [e]					104.00	749.50		1,583.33	2,436.83
Maryland [f]	1,313.80	416.30		950.00	1,498.00	944.75		1,700.00	6,822.85
Third Massachusetts					410.05	1,002.75		2,183.33	3,596.13
First Michigan					184.00	2,830.00		1,339.08	4,353.08
Fourth Michigan						2,155.50		1,766.67	3,922.17
Minnesota						521.75		2,358.33	2,880.08
First Missouri	17,380.50	590.27		900.00	3,712.00	1,306.00	1,080.00	1,950.00	26,918.77
Sixth Missouri					48.00	2,150.56		200.00	2,398.56
Montana [g]						108.75		600.00	708.75
Nebraska						183.00		800.00	983.00

New Hampshire[h]					42.00	389.50		2,650.40	3,081.50
First New Jersey	300.00			450.00	280.00	532.00		566.66	2,128.66
Fifth New Jersey	31.60	2,308.75		1,200.00	814.00	2,408.50	680.00	1,841.67	9,284.52
New Mexico[i]						116.96			116.96
First New York									
Second New York						6.00			6.00
Third New York									
Fourteenth New York						3.00			3.00
Twenty-first New York						2.00			2.00
Twenty-eighth New York						3.75			3.75
Fourth North Carolina						144.00		200.00	344.00
Fifth North Carolina						24.00			24.00
North and South Dakota						55.50			55.50
First Ohio	10,829.00	3,619.13		600.00	552.00	1,851.50		666.66	18,118.29
Tenth Ohio					24.00	1,159.00		1,166.67	2,349.67
Eleventh Ohio	10,191.20	14,830.31		600.00		5,906.25		700.00	32,227.76
Eighteenth Ohio					1,370.00	5,288.50	160.00	2,266.66	9,085.16
Oregon									
First Pennsylvania					76.00	36.50	160.00	200.00	472.50
Ninth Pennsylvania						12.00			12.00
Twelfth Pennsylvania					238.00	66.50			304.50
Twenty-third Pennsylvania					1,596.00	1,625.25	880.00	1,400.00	5,501.25
South Carolina					96.00	183.50		483.35	762.85
Second Tennessee						398.50		200.00	598.50
Fifth Tennessee					112.00	358.25		600.00	1,070.25
Third Texas	3,700.00	120.00			60.00	290.25		800.00	4,970.25
Fourth Texas	2,056.00	1,458.32		600.00	40.00	300.75		733.34	5,188.41
Second Virginia					728.00	905.75		1,583.33	3,217.08
Sixth Virginia						976.60		516.67	1,493.27
Washington[k]						28.50		200.00	228.50
West Virginia					132.00	4,915.25		3,850.00	8,897.25
First Wisconsin						746.25		300.00	1,046.25
Second Wisconsin					20.00	590.50		766.67	1,377.17
Total	328,485.08	116,490.33	99.15	17,150.00	21,543.30	67,285.32	4,160.00	50,265.63	605,478.81

OLEOMARGARINE TAXED AT THE RATE OF 10 CENTS PER POUND.[a]

Months.	Produced.	Withdrawn tax paid.	Withdrawn for export.	Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1905.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Stock on hand July 1, 1905	103,339	....	....	....
1905.				
July	267,731	106,075	186,947	....
August	272,853	128,783	147,602	....
September	281,387	138,522	152,886	64,371
Total	821,971	373,380	487,435	....
Grand total	925,310	373,380	487,435	64,371

[a] These figures are taken from the collectors' monthly statements of oleomargarine accounts on Form 517, for the three months ending Sept. 30, 1905. They are subject to change by reason of any subsequent corrections in manufacturers' monthly returns.

OLEOMARGARINE TAXED AT THE RATE OF ONE-FOURTH OF A CENT PER POUND.[a]

Months.	Produced.	Withdrawn, tax paid.	Withdrawn, for export.	Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1905.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Stock on hand July 1, 1905	496,721	....	....	....
1905.				
July	2,495,575	2,592,667	5,900	....
August	3,613,919	3,324,249	5,000	....
September	3,875,973	3,896,313	5,300	646,125
Total	9,985,467	9,813,229	16,200	....
Grand total	10,482,188	9,818,229	16,200	646,125

[a] These figures are taken from the collectors' monthly statements of oleomargarine accounts on Form 516 for the three months ending September 30, 1905. They are subject to change by reason of any subsequent corrections in manufacturers' monthly returns.

COLLECTIONS FROM OLEOMARGARINE FOR THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1906.

	July.	August.	September.	Total.
Oleomargarine, domestic, artificially colored in imitation of butter	$10,268.40	$13,426.60	$15,465.30	$39,160.30
Oleomargarine free from coloration that causes it to look like butter of any shade of yellow	6,903.12	9,224.75	10,164.70	26,292.57
Oleomargarine imported from foreign countries	....	....	....	....
Manufacturers of oleomargarine (special tax)	6,600.00	....	....	6,600.00
Retail dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter (special tax)	14,014.00	1,420.00	1,720.00	17,154.00
Retail dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration (special tax)	22,049.00	4,238.00	5,258.50	31,545.50
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter (special tax)	4,560.00	480.00	400.00	5,440.00
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration (special tax)	24,658.33	2,333.33	1,716.67	28,708.33
Total	89,052.85	31,122.68	34,725.17	154,900.70

ADULTERATED BUTTER.

Receipts from Adulterated Butter.

Month.	Tax paid at 10 cents a pound.	Special taxes.			Total.
		Manufacturers.	Retail dealers.	Wholesale dealers.	
1904.					
July	$75.00	$1,617.20			$1,692.20
August		75.00			75.00
September	118.60				118.60
October			$30.00	$300.00	330.00
November	36.00	550.00	72.00		658.00
December					
1905.					
January	137.50	875.00			1,012.50
February		16.67			16.67
March					
April			24.00		24.00
May			12.00		12.00
June					
Total	367.10	3,133.87	138.00	300.00	3,938.97

Receipts from Adulterated Butter during the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1905.

District.	Collections on adulterated butter manufactured or sold, etc., per pound, 10 cents.	Special taxes of—			Total.
		Manufacturers of adulterated butter, $600.	Retail dealers in adulterated butter, $48.	Wholesale dealers in adulterated butter, $480.	
First Illinois	$36.00	$825.00			$861.00
Thirteenth Illinois	75.00	642.20			717.20
Sixth Indiana		975.00			975.00
North and South Dakota		16.67			16.67
Tenth Ohio	256.10	675.00			931.10
Twenty-third Pennsylvania			$138.00	$300.00	438.00
Total	367.10	3,133.87	138.00	300.00	3,938.97

Summary of Operations in Process or Renovated Butter at Factories during the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1905.

	Pounds.
Dr.	
Quantity on hand July 1, 1904	394,131
Quantity produced during the year	60,029,421
Total	60,423,552
Cr.	
Quantity withdrawn tax paid during the year	60,171,504
Quantity lost or destroyed	9,844
Stock remaining in manufactories June 30, 1905	242,204
Total	60,423,552

STATEMENT, BY MONTHS, SHOWING THE QUANTITY IN POUNDS OF RENOVATED BUTTER PRODUCED AT MANUFACTORIES, THE QUANTITY WITHDRAWN THEREFROM TAX PAID, AND THE QUANTITY LOST OR DESTROYED AT MANUFACTORIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

Month.	Stock on hand July 1, 1904.	Quantity produced.	Quantity withdrawn tax paid.	Quantity destroyed or lost.	Stock on hand at close of month.
1904.					
July	394,131	2,811,047	2,839,779	323	....
August	....	3,271,054	3,221,782	547	....
September	....	4,764,783	4,724,540	1,661	....
October	....	6,430,449	6,326,475	2,309	....
November	....	7,366,805	7,209,924	1,319	....
December	....	7,249,848	7,312,576	1,570	....
1905.					
January	....	7,268,005	7,080,104	806	....
February	....	6,502,942	6,727,339	797	....
March	....	4,406,481	4,696,890	....	....
April	....	3,644,714	3,846,750	....	....
May	....	3,899,970	3,769,146	....	....
June	....	2,413,323	2,466,199	512	242,204
Grand total	394,131	60,029,421	60,171,504	9,844	242,204

RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS OR RENOVATED BUTTER.

Month.	Tax paid at ¼ cent per pound.	Special taxes of manufacturers.	Total.
1904.			
July	$6,847.76	$1,395.84	$8,243.60
August	8,547.45	137,50	8,684.95
September	13,106.55	162.50	13,269.05
October	16,441.56	300.00	16,741.56
November	19,417.00	268.75	19,685.75
December	19,629.29	95.84	19,725.13
1905.			
January	18,666.66	100.00	18,766.66
February	16,004.32	41.67	16,045.99
March	10,390.28	....	10,390.28
April	9,123.53	....	9,123.53
May	10,003.83	20.83	10,024.66
June	5,238.26	795.84	6,034.10
Total	153,416.49	3,318.77	156,735.26

TABLE SHOWING THE PRODUCTION AND WITHDRAWALS, TAX PAID, OF RENOVATED BUTTER SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE ACT OF MAY 9, 1902.

Year.	Production.	Withdrawn, tax paid.
1903	54,658,790	54,223,234
1904	54,171,183	54,204,478
1905	60,029,421	60,171,504

There were no qualified manufacturers of adulterated butter nor was any of this class of product manufactured and sold as such during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905. However, there was a total of five against whom special taxes were assessed as manufacturers of adulterated butter. (See statement showing actual number of special-tax payers as returned by the collectors of the several collection districts, pages 54–58.)

RECEIPTS FROM PROCESS OR RENOVATED BUTTER DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

[For notes to the references in this table see p. 15.]

Districts.	Collections on process or renovated butter manufactured or sold, etc., per pound, ¼ of 1 cent.	Manufacturers of process or renovated butter (special tax), $50.	Total.
Alabama			
Arkansas			
First California			
Fourth California[a]			
Colorado[b]	$1,448.05	$137.49	$1,585.54
Connecticut[c]			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
First Illinois	59,947.56	518.76	60,466.32
Fifth Illinois	181.05	50.00	181.05
Eighth Illinois			
Thirteenth Illinois			
Sixth Indiana	2,370.61	62.50	2,433.11
Seventh Indiana			
Third Iowa	6,083.41	137.50	6,220.91
Fourth Iowa	18,968.16	504.17	19,472.33
Kansas[d]	13,738.80	216.67	13,955.47
Second Kentucky			
Fifth Kentucky			
Sixth Kentucky			
Seventh Kentucky			
Eighth Kentucky			
Louisiana[e]			
Maryland[f]	1,008.58	125.00	1,133.58
Third Massachusetts	2,094.26	70.83	2,165.09
First Michigan	7,803.40	50.00	7,853.40
Fourth Michigan	91.26	70.83	162.09
Minnesota	9,497.45	220.83	9,718.28
First Missouri	137.75	12.50	150.25
Sixth Missouri	855.28	179.17	1,034.45
Montana[g]			
Nebraska	6,281.31	266.68	6,547.99
New Hampshire[h]	209.34	25.00	234.34
First New Jersey			
Fifth New Jersey			
New Mexico[i]			
First New York			
Second New York			
Third New York			
Fourteenth New York			
Twenty-first New York			
Twenty-eighth New York			
Fourth North Carolina			
Fifth North Carolina			
North and South Dakota			
First Ohio			
Tenth Ohio	9,835.51	275.00	10,110.51
Eleventh Ohio	200.70	50.00	250.70
Eighteenth Ohio	3,891.06	183.33	4,074.39
Oregon			
First Pennsylvania			
Ninth Pennsylvania			
Twelfth Pennsylvania			
Twenty-third Pennsylvania			
South Carolina			
Second Tennessee			
Fifth Tennessee			
Third Texas	30.00	4.17	34.17
Fourth Texas			
Second Virginia			
Sixth Virginia			
Washington[k]	80.00	75.00	155.00
West Virginia			
First Wisconsin			
Second Wisconsin	8,713.00	83.34	8,796.34
Total	153,416.49	3,318.77	156,735.26

PROCESS OR RENOVATED BUTTER.[a]

Months.	Produced.	Withdrawn tax paid.	Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1905.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Stock on hand July 1, 1905	242,204		
1905.			
July	2,898,043	2,922,833	
August	4,222,661	4,070,225	
September	4,042,838	4,056,773	415,914
Total	11,163,542	11,049,831	
Grand total	11,405,746	11,049,831	415,914

[a] The figures shown above are taken from the collectors' monthly statements of accounts on Form 515 for the three months ended September 30, 1905, and are subject to change by reason of any subsequent corrections in manufacturers' monthly returns.

COLLECTIONS FROM PROCESS OR RENOVATED BUTTER FOR THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1906.

	July.	August.	September.	Total.
Process or renovated butter, per pound, one-fourth of 1 cent	$8,307.23	$10,518.25	$10,810.60	$29,636.08
Manufacturers of process or renovated butter (special tax), $50	1,550.00	95.83	83.34	1,729.17
Total	9,857.23	10,614.08	10,893.94	31,365.25

FILLED CHEESE.

There were no operations under the act of June 6, 1896, defining cheese, imposing a tax upon, and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of filled cheese during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905. The details of last transactions in this product can be found by reference to the annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

MIXED FLOUR.

The following statements show the operations under the act of June 13, 1898, amended by the acts of March 2, 1901, and April 12, 1902, defining mixed flour, imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of that article. The quantity of mixed flour produced, withdrawn tax paid, and destroyed at manufactories monthly from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, is as follows:

MIXED FLOUR PRODUCED.

Months.	Barrels.	Half barrels.	Quarter barrels.	Eighth barrels.	Pounds.
On hand July 1, 1904	....	117	44	603	20,190
1904.					
July	10	1,084	24	501	108,734
August	12	6,333	334	1,725	553,890
September	29	15,036	1,803	3,832	1,322,423
October	32	11,032	617	3,523	956,820
November	72	7,447	878	4,481	723,029
December	31	4,550	1,391	2,722	473,201
1905.					
January	21	8,473	1,075	3,907	778,455
February	28	2,899	22	1,187	274,749
March	28	969	1	676	98,856
April	10	589	....	543	62,490
May	78	472	....	769	70,313
June	11	442	76	505	52,823
Total produced	362	59,326	6,221	24,371	5,475,783
Grand total	362	59,443	6,265	24,974	5,495,973

MIXED FLOUR WITHDRAWN TAX PAID.

Months.	Barrels.	Half barrels.	Quarter barrels.	Eighth barrels.	Pounds.
1904.					
July	10	1,033	56	818	109,180
August	12	4,980	165	1,066	435,111
September	26	12,949	1,126	2,787	1,124,739
October	31	13,085	1,335	4,849	1,152,471
November	31	6,516	607	3,276	602,359
December	43	4,997	812	3,324	502,162
1905.					
January	32	6,360	496	3,066	582,276
February	34	4,715	879	2,032	466,475
March	34	2,087	514	1,667	224,788
April	10	950	81	581	94,075
May	78	751	83	640	93,638
June	11	646	111	601	70,318
Total withdrawn	352	59,069	6,265	24,707	5,457,592
Balance on hand June 30, 1905	10	374	....	267	38,381
Grand total	362	59,443	6,265	24,974	5,495,973

It will be noted from the above table that September, 1904, was the month of the greatest production, with 1,322,423 pounds, packed in 29 barrels, 15,036 half barrels, 1,803 quarter barrels, and 3,832 eighth barrels; while the greatest withdrawals occurred during October of that year, there being 1,152,471 pounds, packed in 31 barrels, 13,085 half barrels, 1,335 quarter barrels, and 4,849 eighth barrels withdrawn during that month. The average monthly production was 456,315 pounds, and the average monthly withdrawal 454,799 pounds, in both cases being an increase over the corresponding averages for the previous fiscal year. The total production and withdrawals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, being in round numbers 300,000 pounds more than those of preceding year.

STATEMENT, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, SHOWING NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR WHICH SPECIAL TAX WAS PAID TO CARRY ON, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905, THE BUSINESS OF MANUFACTURING, PACKING, AND REPACKING MIXED FLOUR.

States and Territories.	Manufactories.	Packing establishments.	Repacking establishments.	Total.
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois	3			3
Indiana				
Indian Territory				
Iowa	2			2
Kansas	3			3
Kentucky	1			1
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri	2			2
Montana				
Nebraska	1			1
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York	1			1
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio	1			1
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania		3		3
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
Total	14	3		17
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1904	18	3		21

RECEIPTS UNDER THE MIXED-FLOUR LAW DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

[For notes to the references in this table, see page 15.]

Districts.	Mixed flour, per barrel of 196 pounds, or more than 98 pounds, 4 cents.	Mixed flour, per half barrel, of 98 pounds, or more than 49 pounds, 2 cents.	Mixed flour, per quarter barrel of 49 pounds, or more than 24½ pounds, 1 cent.	Mixed flour, per eighth barrel of 24½ pounds, or less, ½ cent.	Manufacturers, packers, or repackers of mixed flour (special tax), $12.	Total collections on mixed flour.
Alabama						
Arkansas						
First California						
Fourth California[a]						
Colorado[b]						
Connecticut[c]						
Florida						
Georgia						
Hawaii						
First Illinois						
Fifth Illinois						
Eighth Illinois		$8.50		$1.58	$18.00	$28.08
Thirteenth Illinois		2.00			8.00	10.00
Sixth Indiana						
Seventh Indiana						
Third Iowa						
Fourth Iowa		460.00			36.00	496.00
Kansas[d]		299.04	$1.00	.75	36.00	336.79
Second Kentucky						
Fifth Kentucky				5.00	5.00	10.00
Sixth Kentucky						
Seventh Kentucky						
Eighth Kentucky						
Louisiana[e]						
Maryland[f]						
Third Massachusetts						
First Michigan						
Fourth Michigan						
Minnesota						
First Missouri		140.00		32.08		172.08
Sixth Missouri		2.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	14.00
Montana[g]						
Nebraska		2.42			12.02	14.44
New Hampshire[h]						
First New Jersey						
Fifth New Jersey						
New Mexico[i]						
First New York						
Second New York						
Third New York	$16.00	280.00	95.00	105.00	12.00	508.00
Fourteenth New York						
Twenty-first New York						
Twenty-eighth New York						
Fourth North Carolina						
Fifth North Carolina						
North and South Dakota						
First Ohio				10.00	10.00	20.00
Tenth Ohio						
Eleventh Ohio						
Eighteenth Ohio						
Oregon						
First Pennsylvania				6.00	33.00	39.00
Ninth Pennsylvania						
Twelfth Pennsylvania						
Twenty-third Pennsylvania						
South Carolina						
Second Tennessee						
Fifth Tennessee						
Third Texas						
Fourth Texas						
Second Virginia						
Sixth Virginia						
Washington[k]						
West Virginia						
First Wisconsin						
Second Wisconsin						
Total	16.00	1,193.96	97.00	161.41	180.02	1,648.39

DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY.

The following table shows the number and character of the samples examined in the laboratory at San Francisco, Cal., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

Fortified sweet wines	2,340
Miscellaneous:	
Raisin sherry material	31
Sache	3
Beer	6
Butter tested for renovated butter	5
Butter tested for oleomargarine	3
Total	2,388
Decrease from last fiscal year	59

The following table shows the number and character of the samples received in the laboratory at Washington during the past fiscal year:

Oleomargarine	84
Colored oleomargarine	121
Butter	83
Renovated butter	42
Adulterated butter	59
Oils, fats, etc., used in manufacture of oleomargarine	28
Fortified wines	111
Distilled liquors	612
Malt liquors	66
Fermented liquors other than malt	47
Wines	10
Flour	6
Medicinal articles	10
Ink	51
Typewriter ribbons	20
Mucilage	10
Sealing wax	7
Miscellaneous	46
Total	1,413
Increase from last fiscal year	198

The above tabulation represents the samples received during the fiscal year. Only a part of the total number received was subjected to analysis, the rest being thrown out without examination, for reasons set forth in previous annual reports.

John W. Yerkes,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Hon. Leslie M. Shaw,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TABLES.

A.[a]

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Statement showing the receipts from each specific source of internal revenue, and the amounts refunded in each collection district, State, and Territory of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905 152–187

B.

Statement showing the number and value of all internal-revenue stamps issued to collectors of internal revenue during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.......... 188–202

(Tables C, D, E, and F will be found in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year 1901, and reports for previous fiscal years.)

G.

Statement showing the production of distilled spirits and fermented liquors by States and Territories, for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1904 and 1905.......... 202–204

H.

Statement of the receipts from special taxes in the several States and Territories of the United States for the twelve months ended June 30, 1905.......... 206–209

I.

Statement of collections, expenses, and percentage cost of collection, for each collection district, during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1904 and 1905.......... 210–213

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[a] For receipts from Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii Territory, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North and South Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, Washington, and West Virginia, each of which consists of a single district, see pages 170–187.

The District of Columbia and Delaware are now a part of the collection district of Maryland; Idaho and Utah, of the district of Montana; Maine and Vermont, of the district of New Hampshire; South Dakota, of the district of North and South Dakota; and the Territory of Alaska, of the district of Washington. Wyoming is part of the district of Colorado; Rhode Island, of the district of Connecticut; Mississippi, of the district of Louisiana; Nevada, of the fourth district of California; and Arizona, of the district of New Mexico.

A.—Table showing the Receipts from Each Specific Source of Internal Territory of the United States for

	DISTRICT.	DISTILLED SPIRITS.					
		Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs, or cherries, per gallon, $1.10.	Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs, or cherries, per gallon, $1.10.	Rectifiers of any quantity less than 500 barrels (special tax), $100.	Rectifiers of 500 barrels or more (special tax), $200.	Wine made in imitation of champagne, and liquors produced by being rectified, etc., in bottles containing not more than 1 pint, per bottle or package, 10 cents.	Wine made in imitation of champagne, and liquors produced by being rectified, etc., in bottles containing more than one pint, and not more than 1 quart, per bottle or package, 20 cents.
1	Alabama	$4,994.16	$153,327.33	$575.01	$600.00		
2	Arkansas	16,102.08	38,181.67		200.00		
3	1st California	466,830.44	1,352,244.52	9,383.34	10,500.00		
4	4th California	80,199.58		1,508.33	600.00		
5	Colorado	130.38	51,164.52	2,429.17	600.00		
6	Connecticut	17,935.90	156,347.53	3,758.33	2,200.00		
7	Florida	176.88	410.52	150.00			
8	Georgia	10,638.60	252,612.34	883.34	1,200.00		
9	Hawaii		7,764.02	300.00			
10	1st Illinois	125,635.07	28,064.74	10,729.21	10,833.35		
11	5th Illinois	146.30	34,338,866.32	1,225.00	800.00		
12	8th Illinois	387.02	9,363,332.22	525.00			
13	13th Illinois		257,887.16	500.00	400.00		
14	6th Indiana	763.73	7,458,363.31	1,291.67	1,400.00		
15	7th Indiana	6,769.40	15,233,635.70	908.33	1,100.00		
16	3d Iowa			691.66			
17	4th Iowa	31.35		608.33			
18	Kansas	1,930.50	13,246.24	100.00			
19	2d Kentucky	23,173.14	1,827,687.53	358.33	1,600.00		
20	5th Kentucky	168,285.01	8,687,817.95	2,283.33	8,083.33		
21	6th Kentucky		2,437,978.85	100.00	600.00		
22	7th Kentucky	964.70	2,625,059.19	300.00	600.00		
23	8th Kentucky	1,697.28	2,320,393.07				
24	Louisiana	92.40	4,909,329.19	3,329.18	2,400.00		
25	Maryland	43,883.80	3,132,474.65	5,808.32	9,816.67		
26	Massachusetts	1,751.97	865,546.55	10,216.68	8,283.33		
27	1st Michigan		383,973.70	1,895.84	800.00		
28	4th Michigan			750.00			
29	Minnesota			3,029.17	3,400.00		
30	1st Missouri	7,371.43	42,054.16	2,441.67	6,383.34		
31	6th Missouri	8,722.89	302,228.47	1,945.84	3,600.00		
32	Montana	485.65	423.50	1,237.50	400.00		
33	Nebraska	16.94	1,785,642.87	925.01	600.00		
34	New Hampshire		10,541.85	200.00	400.00		
35	1st New Jersey	32,382.21		1,170.83	600.00		
36	5th New Jersey	23,727.95	7,575.48	3,787.52	1,000.00		
37	New Mexico	183.04		1,008.95			
38	1st New York	484.41	4,119,205.09	3,516,67	3,200.00		
39	2d New York	400,286.92	30,902.96	9,558.34	13,050.00		
40	3d New York		57.12	7,104.19	3,250.00		
41	14th New York	14,304.48	2,952,364.58	1,800.01	600.00		
42	21st New York	292.93	150,557.50	2,166.66	600.00		
43	28th New York	40,244.82	5,556.32	2,475.00	3,600.00		
44	4th North Carolina	11,743.46	216,583.33	300.00	200.00		
45	5th North Carolina	33,346.55	422,321.65	1,316.67	1,000.00		
46	N. and S. Dakota			1,057.00			
47	1st Ohio	4,738.58	11,017,734.20	2,383.34	11,050.00		
48	10th Ohio	92,912.39	218,077.53	1,712.50	1,600.00		
49	11th Ohio	213.95	29,480.92	836.66	1,400.00		
50	18th Ohio	3,173.50	61,861.25	1,900.00	2,600.00		
51	Oregon	640.20	22,919.49	1,475.00	800.00		
52	1st Pennsylvania	41,874.83	733,037.14	10,558.45	13,616.67		
53	9th Pennsylvania		351,891.39	3,412.51	600.00		
54	12th Pennsylvania		80,600.01	2,141.67	1,400.00		
55	23d Pennsylvania		4,999,707.30	6,541.68	5,800.00		
56	South Carolina		711,444.26		233.33		
57	2d Tennessee	202.65	322,685.40	366.67	1,200.00		
58	5th Tennessee	26,275.48	659,854.38	1,266.68	2,600.00		
59	3d Texas		67.10	1,233.33	400.00		
60	4th Texas	679.23	1,655.00	1,762.50	600.00	$686.00	
61	2d Virginia	6,099.40	31,354.28	325.00	1,400.30		
62	6th Virginia	28,950.37	236,373.11	1,004.18	200.00		
63	Washington	668.31	1,711.90	1,833.39	600.00	1.80	
64	West Virginia	1,881.16	177,911.99	866.67	400.00		
65	1st Wisconsin		2,157,921.80	2,704.17	6,000.00		
66	2d Wisconsin		92.62	750.00	400.00		
	Total	1,754,523.42	127,758,104.77	148,723.83	157,400.02	687.80	

REVENUE AND THE AMOUNTS REFUNDED IN EACH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE, AND THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.								
And at the same rate for any larger quantity of such merchandise, however put up or whatever may be the package.	Dealers, retail liquor (special tax), $25.	Dealers, wholesale liquor (special tax), $100.	Manufacturers of stills (special tax), $50.	Stills, or worms, for distilling, manufactured, each, $20	Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export, each, 10 cents.	Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond, each, 10 cents.	Total collections on distilled spirits.	
	$35,514.08	$5,451,66					$200,462.24	1
	27,485.34	4,258.33					86,227.42	2
	270,074.29	49,344.67	$91.67	$120.00	$267.60		2,158,856.53	3
	126,249.08	18,296.65			25.20		226,878.84	4
	83,725.18	10,720.84					148,770.09	5
	124,615.61	9,612.52	29.17	20.00			314,519.06	6
	20,798.10	2,929.18					24,464.68	7
	35,138.71	6,345.84					306,818.83	8
	10,869.81	4,633.34					23,567.17	9
	341,694.08	26,237.57	75.00	160.00			543,429.02	10
	33,469.38	3,766.68	37.50	80.00	222.20	$1,338.00	34,379,951.38	11
	59,531.40	3,091.66			380.00		9,427,247.30	12
	60,644.89	2,475.00					321,907.05	13
	142,513.38	4,316.67				342.00	7,608,990.76	14
	70,802.55	3,420.83			62.00		15,316,698.81	15
	54,310.45	3,308.33					58,310.44	16
	53,220.36	5,095.84					58,955.88	17
	88,598.98	3,729.16	4.17	20.00			107,629.05	18
	17,237.81	3,220.85			6.80	2,668.00	1,875,952.46	19
	35,634.37	14,029.18	137.50	300.00	62.90	15,956.00	8,932,589.57	20
	15,248.21	3,316.66			10.70	1,404.00	2,458,658.42	21
	14,353.68	2,633.33			51.90	12,522.00	2,656,484.80	22
	8,401.08	1,229.17			337.30	2,900.00	2,334,957.90	23
	125,210.70	18,000.00			219.50		5,058,580.97	24
	141,353.81	15,012.49	137.50	240.00	74.40	356.00	3,349,157.64	25
	121,555.88	19,933.37			810.45		1,028,098.23	26
	125,966.60	4,120.83					516,756.97	27
	84,273.91	2,900.00					87,923.91	28
	154,435.49	11,508.32					172,372.98	29
	131,847.88	11,079.18	4.17	40.00			201,221.83	30
	90,512.35	9,783.33		20.00			416,812.88	31
	88,337.59	7,408.33					98,292.57	32
	53,631.74	4,529.18	12.50	40.00			1,845,398.24	33
	45,299.77	4,966.67					61,408.29	34
	54,292.72	2,441.66					90,887.42	35
	189,463.57	12,266.67	83.33	80.00			237,984.52	36
	43,531.07	3,071.18					47,794.24	37
	184,289.54	12,533.34			209.80		4,323,438.85	38
	51,044.08	46,108.34	37.50	60.00	2.40		551,050.54	39
	151,086.28	27,179.28	87.50	40.00			188,804.37	40
	181,657.68	9,366.66			85.00		3,160,178.41	41
	104,222.84	6,616.67					264,456.60	42
	131,847.56	9,708.37					193,432.07	43
	10,897.51	975.00	33.33	60.00			240,792.63	44
	5,068.77	2,220.83					465,274.47	45
	44,841.33	2,202.68					48,101.01	46
	96,340.66	22,499.99	141.67	1,100.00	33.70	926.00	11,156,948.14	47
	90,915.64	6,316.66					411,534.72	48
	58,261.49	3,375.01					93,568.03	49
	170,854.96	8,875.01					249,264.72	50
	36,576.11	3,687.48					66,098.28	51
	152,420.80	23,387.52	50.00	40.00	6.10	132.00	975,123.51	52
	36,671.98	4,433.32			.40	10.00	397,019.60	53
	112,981.03	6,812.52					203,935.23	54
	118,191.68	23,308.35	54.17	160.00	33.30	21,220.00	5,175,016.48	55
	9,858.33	691.67					722,227.59	56
	11,381.52	2,220.84					338,157.08	57
	33,282.27	6,350.04			1.20		720,630.05	58
	40,490.23	2,858.34					45,049.00	59
	23,633.44	3,104.16					32,120.33	60
	31,934.93	2,945.86	12.50	60.00			74,131.97	61
	16,700.43	1,354.18					284,582.27	62
	87,268.17	8,195.91					100,279.48	63
	41,658.35	3,595.84			1.00	518.00	226,833.01	64
	172,202.67	7,958.33					2,346,786.97	65
	105,983.36	2,433.34					109,659.32	66
	5,492,407.54	579,800.71	1,029.18	2,640.00	2,903.85	60,292.00	135,958,513.12	

A.—RECEIPTS FROM EACH SPECIFIC SOURCE

	DISTRICT.	TOBACCO.					
		Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, per thousand, $3.	Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, 18 cents per pound; per thousand, 54 cents.	Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, and of a wholesale value or price of more than $2 per thousand, 36 cents per pound; per thousand, $1.08.	Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, and of a wholesale value or price of not more than $2 per thousand, 18 cents per pound; per thousand, 54 cents.	Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, per thousand, $3.	Snuff, however prepared, manufactured, and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, per pound, 6 cents.
1	Alabama	$20,318.75					
2	Arkansas	7,457.50					
3	1st California	204,616.79	$28.35	$77,512.72	$211.68	$129.42	$309.87
4	4th California	30,604.07					
5	Colorado	66,636.90			1.08		
6	Connecticut	195,247.74	213.57	3,995.57	758.16	100.99	16.80
7	Florida	897,441.57	4.43	4,085.91		.60	
8	Georgia	32,055.93		69.66			
9	Hawaii	828.86		1.83			
10	1st Illinois	619,808.74	304.83	5,031.01	1,249.02	50.37	23,182.84
11	5th Illinois	84,140.18					120.00
12	8th Illinois	208,854.46					
13	13th Illinois	58,612.81					
14	6th Indiana	234,067.24					280.44
15	7th Indiana	129,658.02					12.60
16	3d Iowa	71,272.42					8.40
17	4th Iowa	212,429.04	137.97				
18	Kansas	86,601.47					
19	2d Kentucky	7,364.40		.54			
20	5th Kentucky	139,938.56	170.64	9.72	52.38		2.10
21	6th Kentucky	34,372.51					
22	7th Kentucky	13,037.35					
23	8th Kentucky	969.33					
24	Louisiana	144,846.29	1.89	306.95	159,602.01		1,595.99
25	Maryland	335,545.57	143,236.89	130.14	93.15		202,888.28
26	Massachusetts	519,746.20	7.29	14,176.13	413.65	2,113.50	7,635.48
27	1st Michigan	564,210.96	2.43				4,560.22
28	4th Michigan	221,574.54	13.99				42.12
29	Minnesota	223,011.50	1.62	228.42		19.50	248.74
30	1st Missouri	180,534.63	7.02	797.99	89.37	15.30	594.72
31	6th Missouri	61,165.23	6.21				
32	Montana	37,105.06					
33	Nebraska	78,975.42					
34	New Hampshire	78,205.32			6.24		6.60
35	1st New Jersey	137,226.15		24.30			.06
36	5th New Jersey	1,160,096.16	5,008.34	1,779.47			401,181.20
37	New Mexico	9,085.42		280.80			
38	1st New York	275,560.69	8,575.47	764.91	2,663.82	22.50	30.30
39	2d New York	833,955.07	35,824.41	1,383,114.76	21,505.50	9,514.98	1,252.16
40	3d New York	2,260,023.94	11,722.59	714,126.78	10,164.96	12,577.50	5,567.01
41	14th New York	421,742.67	287.55	625.50	347.76		31.68
42	21st New York	520,494.41					
43	28th New York	188,098.92	29.81	64,491.34	1,557.63	13.02	1,576.44
44	4th North Carolina	46,330.01		96,444.00			
45	5th North Carolina	2,088.92					
46	N. and S. Dakota	31,085.94					
47	1st Ohio	715,873.17	3,879.90	13.50	11.07	27.00	106.86
48	10th Ohio	296,473.22	3.24				.12
49	11th Ohio	397,379.82	.27			24.00	
50	18th Ohio	487,969.92	44.55		46.44		75.60
51	Oregon	23,983.35	.54				3.25
52	1st Pennsylvania	1,867,988.74	606.15	57,890.16	871.83	535.53	306,289.11
53	9th Pennsylvania	2,282,052.02	31.86				284.82
54	12th Pennsylvania	129,175.96	9.78	26.18			
55	23d Pennsylvania	1,212,436.74	946.62	72.36	358.56	118.50	58,277.70
56	South Carolina	49,303.49	2.16		2.68		
57	2d Tennessee	7,632.46					
58	5th Tennessee	25,735.46					250,674.60
59	3d Texas	28,153.45	7.83	56.27	316.49		
60	4th Texas	14,039.90					
61	2d Virginia	527,415.81	103,680.00	555,467.22	113,859.00		
62	6th Virginia	83,464.36	78,546.78	23,385.78	2,182.68		
63	Washington	36,070.30	1.62	11.88			
64	West Virginia	364,653.85					391.54
65	1st Wisconsin	223,115.71	1.62	3.51	7.02		664.01
66	2d Wisconsin	122,782.34					
	Total	20,582,743.73	393,348.22	3,004,925.40	316,372.18	25,262.71	1,267,911.66

OF INTERNAL REVENUE, ETC.—Continued.

TOBACCO.		FERMENTED LIQUORS.				
Tobacco, however prepared, manufactured, and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, per pound, 6 cents.	Total collections on tobacco.	Fermented liquors, per barrel of not more than 31 gallons, $1.	Brewers, annual manufacture less than 500 barrels (special tax), $50.	Brewers, annual manufacture 500 barrels or more (special tax), $100.	Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax), $20.	
....	$20,318.75	$89,180.00	....	$500.00	$5,870.67	1
$105.12	7,562.62	7,800.00	....	....	2,095.27	2
21,957.91	304,766.74	879,956.59	$537.50	4,583.34	4,006.67	3
37.20	30,641.27	187,509.66	754.16	3,369.18	1,985.84	4
4,375.61	71,013.59	312,190.00	250.00	1,000.00	3,252.49	5
2,708.04	203,040.87	937,504.00	250.00	2,891.67	2,700.69	6
1,577.28	903,109.79	12,807.50	....	100.00	1,968.38	7
264.48	32,390.07	150,398.00	100.01	666.67	5,125.01	8
2,438.28	3,268.97	14,378.72	....	100.00	1,027.50	9
835,387.32	1,485,014.13	4,001,425.50	362.50	7,650.00	13,605.04	10
4,657.99	88,918.17	208,797.25	62.50	500.00	1,796.75	11
33,400.60	242,255.06	246,288.50	8.34	1,100.00	5,759.17	12
2,500.63	61,113.44	321,272.50	....	2,500.00	5,622.58	13
15,259.23	249,606.91	606,753.00	112.50	2,200.00	7,678.34	14
58,826.38	188,497.00	619,243.50	100.00	1,316.67	5,035.01	15
38,506.43	109,787.25	195,038.00	200.00	725.00	6,835.02	16
12,387.22	224,954.23	158,355.00	50.00	1,300.00	3,567.48	17
4,614.65	91,216.12	26,695.00	....	400.00	11,222.25	18
101,491.42	108,856.36	20,870.00	....	200.00	2,268.31	19
2,337,344.45	2,477,517.85	345,635.00	....	1,575.00	1,738.34	20
159,802.65	194,175.16	226,717.50	....	400.00	215.01	21
22,554.92	35,592.27	29,705.00	....	100.00	674.17	22
1,717.44	2,686.77	17,300.00	....	100.00	232.50	23
149,371.56	455,724.69	359,840.00	....	1,537.51	3,188.96	24
637,997.78	1,319,891.81	1,310,089.75	450.00	3,400.00	3,734.16	25
3,974.08	548,066.33	1,832.828.50	212.50	3,300.00	3,515.85	26
998,717.15	1,567,490.76	889,531.05	250.00	5,900.00	2,554.17	27
4,921.65	226,552.30	328,262.75	50.00	2,283.33	5,265.00	28
11,747.91	235,257.69	986,413.00	604.17	7,925.00	14,555.01	29
3,998,779.28	4,190,818.31	3,085,299.72	225.00	3,400.00	3,726.67	30
16,436.82	77,608.26	417,649.50	250.00	1,400.00	6,431.70	31
1,094.95	38,200.01	333,953.25	708.33	2,900.00	2,788.36	32
6,062.82	85,038.24	286,345.50	200.00	1,841.67	3,621.70	33
222.72	78,440.88	344,346.50	100.00	541.67	9,279.29	34
354.15	137,604.66	117,512.00	100.00	841.67	1,031.66	35
1,366,371.35	2,934,436.52	2,566,748.85	....	3,541.67	4,005.64	36
1,764.66	11,130.88	16,550.00	100.00	625.01	490.05	37
26,486.03	314,103.72	3,019,476.50	150.00	5,899.99	1,633.33	38
445,667.65	2,730,834.53	207,430.00	....	100.00	100.00	39
18,494.80	3,032,677.58	4,342,477.00	483.36	3,341.67	1,200.85	40
92,754.53	515,789.78	1,537,691.15	212.50	5,283.34	2,208.76	41
64,338.15	584,832.56	550,936.75	155.83	2,291.67	1,638.33	42
97,832.29	353,599.45	1,402,394.75	200.00	4,300.00	2,385.13	43
2,156,666.70	2,299,440.71	....	....	....	806.69	44
1,956,665.73	1,958,754.65	....	....	....	381.67	45
659.40	31,745.34	36,272.50	50.00	300.00	10,494.37	46
1,428,598.06	2,148,509.56	1,649,362.50	4.17	3,583.34	1,117.50	47
91,611.54	388,088.12	580,748.00	50.00	2,900.00	1,512.50	48
135,991.54	533,395.63	560,569.00	....	2,391.67	1,343.33	49
20,652.42	508,788.93	1,116,393.25	62.50	3,783.33	2,415.02	50
1,707.25	25,694.39	139,889.50	479.17	1,050.00	632.48	51
86,875.67	2,321,057.19	2,767,496.67	50.00	8,275.00	2,890.04	52
31,084.40	2,313,453.10	242,913.00	....	1,300.00	1,913.35	53
91,640.87	220,852.79	1,032,420.25	50.00	4,700.00	1,880.82	54
77,910.38	1,350,120.86	2,071,426.75	108.33	10,312.50	4,488.33	55
66.00	49,374.33	2,895.00	....	100.00	1,379.15	56
16,745.35	24,377.81	101,763.25	....	250.00	461.70	57
168,305.41	444,715.47	123,326.00	150.00	200.00	3,745.09	58
4,723.14	33,257.18	316,494.00	287.50	800.00	29,792.99	59
1,530.10	15,570.00	91,401.00	....	200.00	8,607.48	60
957,678.35	2,258,100.38	67,295.00	....	333.34	882.50	61
545,522.49	733,102.09	98,325.00	....	300.00	602.52	62
1,965.80	38,049.60	553,811.09	750.00	3,333.34	1,769.64	63
293,290.57	658,335.96	276,754.25	....	1,200.00	1,865.82	64
386,248.39	610,040.26	3,502,246.85	450.00	8,775.00	7,433.33	65
7,901.46	139,683.80	576,140.33	100.00	6,891.67	6,378.33	66
20,069,346.60	45,659,910.50	49,459,539.93	9,830.87	154,910.92	260,431.76	

A.—RECEIPTS FROM EACH SPECIFIC SOURCE

	DISTRICT.	FERMENTED LIQUORS.		OLEOMARGARINE.	
		Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax), $50.	Total collections on fermented liquors.	Oleomargarine, domestic, artificially colored in imitation of butter, per pound, 10 cents.	Oleomargarine free from coloration that causes it to look like butter of any shade of yellow, per pound, ¼ of 1 cent.
1	Alabama	$3,158.34	$98,709.01		
2	Arkansas	3,039.57	12,934.84		
3	1st California	8,697.89	897,781.99		
4	4th California	6,267.90	199,886.74		
5	Colorado	10,245.81	326,938.30		
6	Connecticut	11,456.27	954,802.63	$12,470.98	$5,881.32
7	Florida	2,302.11	17,177.99		
8	Georgia	2,725.00	159,014.69		
9	Hawaii	606.27	16,112.49		
10	1st Illinois	13,098.36	4,036,141.40	244,556.50	71,383.47
11	5th Illinois	3,516.73	214,673.23	16.00	5.00
12	8th Illinois	10,625.00	263,781.01		
13	13th Illinois	11,968.74	341,363.82		
14	6th Indiana	12,422.94	629,166.78	4,204.50	1,404.75
15	7th Indiana	7,368.74	633,063.92		
16	3d Iowa	17,304.16	220,102.18		
17	4th Iowa	7,410.41	170,682.89		
18	Kansas	11,218.73	49,535.98	21,435.00	14,472.71
19	2d Kentucky	1,868.76	25,207.07		
20	5th Kentucky	479.17	349,427.51		
21	6th Kentucky	331.25	227,663.76		
22	7th Kentucky	1,995.83	32,475.00		
23	8th Kentucky	2,285.41	19,917.91		
24	Louisiana	5,747.91	370,314.38		
25	Maryland	5,872.91	1,323,546.82	1,313.80	416.30
26	Massachusetts	17,399.84	1,857,256.69		
27	1st Michigan	6,466.69	904,701.91		
28	4th Michigan	8,925.01	344,786.09		
29	Minnesota	29,734.43	1,039,231.61		
30	1st Missouri	12,110.43	3,104,761.82	17,380.50	590.27
31	6th Missouri	7,650.01	433,381.21		
32	Montana	8,495.83	348,845.77		
33	Nebraska	24,901.75	316,910.62		
34	New Hampshire	5,427.10	359,694.56		
35	1st New Jersey	6,839.58	126,324.91	300.00	
36	5th New Jersey	9,852.08	2,584,148.24	31.60	2,308.75
37	New Mexico	3,507.82	21,272.88		
38	1st New York	4,245.83	3,031,405.65		
39	2d New York	829.16	208,459.16		
40	3d New York	2,964.60	4,350,467.48		
41	14th New York	10,194.16	1,555,589.91		
42	21st New York	5,364.59	560,387.17		
43	28th New York	5,739.60	1,415,019.48		
44	4th North Carolina	895.85	1,702.54		
45	5th North Carolina	458.33	840.00		
46	North and South Dakota	7,949.18	55,066.05		
47	1st Ohio	3,870.85	1,657,938.36	10,829.00	3,619.13
48	10th Ohio	6,575.01	591,785.51		
49	11th Ohio	6,312.50	570,616.50	10,191.20	14,830.31
50	18th Ohio	12,141.68	1,134,795.78		
51	Oregon	1,979.48	144,030.63		
52	1st Pennsylvania	18,533.32	2,797,245.03		
53	9th Pennsylvania	4,231.26	250,357.61		
54	12th Pennsylvania	10,970.82	1,050,021.89		
55	23d Pennsylvania	16,156.23	2,102,492.14		
56	South Carolina	675.00	5,049.15		
57	2d Tennessee	508.35	102,983.30		
58	5th Tennessee	1,387.51	128,808.60		
59	3d Texas	8,300.00	355,674.49	3,700.00	120.00
60	4th Texas	4,002.10	104,210.58	2,056.00	1,458.32
61	2d Virginia	1,420.84	69,931.68		
62	6th Virginia	1,973.12	101,200.64		
63	Washington	7,064.66	566,728.73		
64	West Virginia	6,672.94	286,493.01		
65	1st Wisconsin	10,195.86	3,529,101.04		
66	2d Wisconsin	10,902.09	600,412.42		
	Total	475,839.70	50,360,553.18	328,485.08	116,490.33

OF INTERNAL REVENUE, ETC.—Continued.

OLEOMARGARINE.							
Oleomargarine imported from foreign countries, per pound, 15 cents.	Manufacturers of oleomargarine (special tax), $600.	Retail dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter (special tax), $48.	Retail dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration (special tax), $6.	Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter (special tax). $480.	Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration (special tax), $200.	Total collections on oleomargarine.	
$99.15	......	$24.00	$382.75	......	$1,033.34	$1,539.24	1
......	......	20.00	485.80	......	600.00	1,105.80	2
......	......	......	63.50	......	783.34	846.84	3
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4
......	......	144.00	731.25	......	1,141.66	2,016.91	5
......	$1,800.00	730.00	2,813.00	$480.00	1,183.34	25,358.64	6
......	......	56.00	511.00	......	1,650.00	2,217.00	7
......	......	236.00	227.25	......	175.00	638.25	8
......	......	......	1.00	......	200.00	201.00	9
......	6,450.00	6,904.00	8,464.75	240.00	1,400.00	339,398.72	10
......	600.00	......	1,169.00	......	1,033.38	2,823.38	11
......	......	......	1,128.25	......	400.00	1,528.25	12
......	......	304.00	514.00	480.00	175.00	1,473.00	13
......	1,200.00	416.00	2,410.50	......	916.66	10,552.41	14
......	......	85.25	768.00	......	333.33	1,186.58	15
......	......	......	33.25	......	......	33.25	16
......	......	......	109.00	......	......	109.00	17
......	1,800.00	88.00	3,853.65	......	1,133.33	42,782.69	18
......	......	......	72.75	......	......	72.75	19
......	......	104.00	1,515.00	......	1,733.33	3,352.33	20
......	......	268.00	254.00	......	......	522.00	21
......	......	28.00	335.00	......	201.50	564.50	22
......	......	......	165.25	......	......	165.25	23
......	......	104.00	749.50	......	1,583.33	2,436.83	24
......	950.00	1,498.00	944.75	......	1,700.00	6,822.85	25
......	......	410.05	1,002.75	......	2,183.33	3,596.13	26
......	......	184.00	2,830.00	......	1,339.08	4,353.08	27
......	......	......	2,155.50	......	1,766.67	3,922.17	28
......	......	......	521.75	......	2,358.33	2,880.08	29
......	900.00	3,712.00	1,306.00	1,080.00	1,950.00	26,918.77	30
......	......	48.00	2,150.56	......	200.00	2,398.56	31
......	......	......	108.75	......	600.00	708.75	32
......	......	......	183.00	......	800.00	983.00	33
......	......	42.00	389.50	......	2,650.00	3,081.50	34
......	450.00	280.00	532.00	......	566.66	2,128.66	35
......	1,200.00	814.00	2,408.50	680.00	1,841.67	9,284.52	36
......	......	......	116.96	......	......	116.96	37
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	38
......	......	......	6.00	......	......	6.00	39
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	40
......	......	......	3.00	......	......	3.00	41
......	......	......	2.00	......	......	2.00	42
......	......	......	3.75	......	......	3.75	43
......	......	......	144.00	......	200.00	344.00	44
......	......	......	24.00	......	......	24.00	45
......	......	......	55.50	......	......	55.50	46
......	600.00	552.00	1,851.50	......	666.66	18,118.29	47
......	......	24.00	1,159.00	......	1,166.67	2,349.67	48
......	600.00	......	5,906.25	......	700.00	32,227.76	49
......	......	1,370.00	5,288.50	160.00	2,266.66	9,085.16	50
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	51
......	......	76.00	36.50	160.00	200.00	472.50	52
......	......	......	12.00	......	......	12.00	53
......	......	238.00	66.50	......	......	304.50	54
......	......	1,596.00	1,625.25	880.00	1,400.00	5,501.25	55
......	......	96.00	183.50	......	483.35	762.85	56
......	......	......	398.50	......	200.00	598.50	57
......	......	112.00	358.25	......	600.00	1,070.25	58
......	......	60.00	290.25	......	800.00	4,970.25	59
......	600.00	40.00	300.75	......	733.34	5,188.41	60
......	......	728.00	905.75	......	1,583.33	3,217.08	61
......	......	......	976.60	......	516.67	1,493.27	62
......	......	......	28.50	......	200.00	228.50	63
......	......	132.00	4,915.25	......	3,850.00	8,897.25	64
......	......	......	746.25	......	300.00	1,046.25	65
......	......	20.00	590.50	......	766.67	1,377.17	66
99.15	17,150.00	21,543.30	67,285.32	4,160.00	50,265.63	605,478.81	

A.—RECEIPTS FROM EACH SPECIFIC SOURCE

	DISTRICT.	FILLED CHEESE.					
		Filled cheese, domestic, per pound, 1 cent.	Filled cheese, imported from foreign countries, per pound, 8 cents.	Manufacturers of filled cheese (special tax), $400.	Retail dealers in filled cheese (special tax), $12.	Wholesale dealers in filled cheese (special tax), $250.	Total collections on filled cheese.
1	Alabama						
2	Arkansas						
3	1st California						
4	4th California						
5	Colorado						
6	Connecticut						
7	Florida						
8	Georgia						
9	Hawaii						
10	1st Illinois						
11	5th Illinois						
12	8th Illinois						
13	13th Illinois						
14	6th Indiana						
15	7th Indiana						
16	3d Iowa						
17	4th Iowa						
18	Kansas						
19	2d Kentucky						
20	5th Kentucky						
21	6th Kentucky						
22	7th Kentucky						
23	8th Kentucky						
24	Louisiana						
25	Maryland						
26	Massachusetts						
27	1st Michigan						
28	4th Michigan						
29	Minnesota						
30	1st Missouri						
31	6th Missouri						
32	Montana						
33	Nebraska						
34	New Hampshire						
35	1st New Jersey						
36	5th New Jersey						
37	New Mexico						
38	1st New York						
39	2d New York						
40	3d New York						
41	14th New York						
42	21st New York						
43	28th New York						
44	4th North Carolina						
45	5th North Carolina						
46	N. and S. Dakota						
47	1st Ohio						
48	10th Ohio						
49	11th Ohio						
50	18th Ohio						
51	Oregon						
52	1st Pennsylvania						
53	9th Pennsylvania						
54	12th Pennsylvania						
55	23d Pennsylvania						
56	South Carolina						
57	2d Tennessee						
58	5th Tennessee						
59	3d Texas						
60	4th Texas						
61	2d Virginia						
62	6th Virginia						
63	Washington						
64	West Virginia						
65	1st Wisconsin						
66	2d Wisconsin						
	Total						

OF INTERNAL REVENUE, ETC.—Continued.

MIXED FLOUR.

Mixed flour, per barrel of 196 pounds, or more than 98 pounds, 4 cents.	Mixed flour, per half barrel of 98 pounds, or more than 49 pounds, 2 cents.	Mixed flour, per quarter barrel of 49 pounds, or more than 24½ pounds, 1 cent.	Mixed flour, per eighth barrel of 24½ pounds or less, ½ cent.	Manufacturers, packers, or repackers of mixed flour (special tax), $12.	Total collections on mixed flour.	
						1
						2
						3
						4
						5
						6
						7
						8
						9
						10
						11
	$8.50		$1.58	$18.00	$28.08	12
	2.00			8.00	10.00	13
						14
						15
						16
	460.00			36.00	496.00	17
	299.04	$1.00	.75	36.00	336.79	18
						19
			5.00	5.00	10.00	20
						21
						22
						23
						24
						25
						26
						27
						28
						29
	140.00		32.08		172.08	30
	2.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	14.00	31
						32
	2.42			12.02	14.44	33
						34
						35
						36
						37
						38
						39
$16.00	280.00	95.00	105.00	12.00	508.00	40
						41
						42
						43
						44
						45
						46
			10.00	10.00	20.00	47
						48
						49
						50
						51
			6.00	33.00	39.00	52
						53
						54
						55
						56
						57
						58
						59
						60
						61
						62
						63
						64
						65
						66
16.00	1,193.96	97.00	161.41	180.02	1,648.39	

A.—RECEIPTS FROM EACH SPECIFIC SOURCE

	DISTRICT.	ADULTERATED BUTTER.				
		Adulterated butter manufactured or sold, etc., per pound, 10 cents.	Manufacturers of adulterated butter (special tax), $600.	Retail dealers in adulterated butter (special tax), $48.	Wholesale dealers in adulterated butter (special tax), $480.	Total collections on adulterated butter.
1	Alabama					
2	Arkansas					
3	1st California					
4	4th California					
5	Colorado					
6	Connecticut					
7	Florida					
8	Georgia					
9	Hawaii					
10	1st Illinois	$36.00	$825.00			$861.00
11	5th Illinois					
12	8th Illinois					
13	13th Illinois	75.00	642.20			717.20
14	6th Indiana		975.00			975.00
15	7th Indiana					
16	3d Iowa					
17	4th Iowa					
18	Kansas					
19	2d Kentucky					
20	5th Kentucky					
21	6th Kentucky					
22	7th Kentucky					
23	8th Kentucky					
24	Louisiana					
25	Maryland					
26	Massachusetts					
27	1st Michigan					
28	4th Michigan					
29	Minnesota					
30	1st Missouri					
31	6th Missouri					
32	Montana					
33	Nebraska					
34	New Hampshire					
35	1st New Jersey					
36	5th New Jersey					
37	New Mexico					
38	1st New York					
39	2d New York					
40	3d New York					
41	14th New York					
42	21st New York					
43	28th New York					
44	4th North Carolina					
45	5th North Carolina					
46	N. and S. Dakota		16.67			16.67
47	1st Ohio					
48	10th Ohio	256.10	675.00			931.10
49	11th Ohio					
50	18th Ohio					
51	Oregon					
52	1st Pennsylvania					
53	9th Pennsylvania					
54	12th Pennsylvania					
55	23d Pennsylvania			$138.00	$300.00	438.00
56	South Carolina					
57	2d Tennessee					
58	5th Tennessee					
59	3d Texas					
60	4th Texas					
61	2d Virginia					
62	6th Virginia					
63	Washington					
64	West Virginia					
65	1st Wisconsin					
66	2d Wisconsin					
	Total	367.10	3,133.87	138.00	300.00	3,938.97

OF INTERNAL REVENUE, ETC.—Continued.

PROCESS OR RENOVATED BUTTER.			BANKS AND BANKERS.				
Process or renovated butter manufactured or sold, etc., per pound, ¼ of 1 cent.	Manufacturers of process or renovated butter (special tax), $50.	Total collections on process or renovated butter.	Circulation issued by any bank, etc., or person, per month, 1/12 of 1 per cent	Bank circulation exceeding 90 per cent of capital, in addition, per month, ⅙ of 1 per cent.	Banks, bankers, and other parties liable on amount of notes of any person, State bank, or State banking association, or of any town, city, or municipal corporation, paid out by them, 10 per cent.	Total collections on banks and bankers.	
							1
							2
							3
							4
$1,448.05	$137.49	$1,585.54					5
							6
							7
							8
							9
59,947.56	518.76	60,466.32					10
131.05	50.00	181.05					11
							12
							13
2,370.61	62.50	2,433.11					14
							15
6,083.41	137.50	6,220.91					16
18,968.16	504.17	19,472.33					17
13,738.80	216.67	13,955.47					18
							19
							20
							21
							22
							23
							24
1,008.53	125.00	1,133.53					25
2,094.26	70.83	2,165.09					26
7,803.40	50.00	7,853.40					27
91.26	70.83	162.09					28
9,497.45	220.83	9,718.28					29
137.75	12.50	150.25					30
855.28	179.17	1,034.45					31
							32
6,281.31	266.68	6,547.99					33
209.34	25.00	234.34					34
							35
							36
							37
							38
							39
							40
							41
							42
							43
							44
							45
							46
							47
9,835.51	275.00	10,110.51					48
200.70	50.00	250.70					49
3,891.06	183.33	4,074.39					50
							51
							52
							53
							54
							55
							56
							57
							58
30.00	4.17	34.17					59
							60
							61
							62
80.00	75.00	155.00					63
							64
							65
8,713.00	83.34	8,796.34					66
153,416.49	3,318.77	156,735.26					

A.—Receipts from Each Specific Source

	DISTRICT.	MISCELLANEOUS.			
		Opium manufactured for smoking purposes, per pound, $10.	Playing cards, per pack, 2 cents.	Collections not otherwise herein provided for.	Total miscellaneous collections.
1	Alabama			$0.01	$0.01
2	Arkansas		$1.00	.50	1.50
3	1st California		315.64	8,414.78	8,730.42
4	4th California			5,819.33	5,819.33
5	Colorado		1.00	54.25	55.25
6	Connecticut		202.92	23,896.02	24,098.94
7	Florida			2,320.27	2,320.27
8	Georgia			178.98	178.98
9	Hawaii		661.62	.01	661.63
10	1st Illinois		25,961.78	29,174.74	55,136.52
11	5th Illinois			1,971.50	1,971.50
12	8th Illinois			1,517.77	1,517.77
13	13th Illinois			5.48	5.48
14	6th Indiana			2,657.21	2,657.21
15	7th Indiana		.50	86.15	86.65
16	3d Iowa			2.83	2.83
17	4th Iowa			337.39	337.39
18	Kansas			2,527.86	2,527.86
19	2d Kentucky			35.50	35.50
20	5th Kentucky			9.00	9.00
21	6th Kentucky				
22	7th Kentucky			883.41	883.41
23	8th Kentucky				
24	Louisiana			2,314.58	2,314.58
25	Maryland			2,387.12	2,387.12
26	Massachusetts		98.48	57,776.41	57,874.89
27	1st Michigan		338.34	19,785.43	20,123.77
28	4th Michigan		63,361.84	1,702.88	65,064.72
29	Minnesota			1,142.20	1,142.20
30	1st Missouri		16.34	7,760.99	7,777.33
31	6th Missouri		5.82	1,505.75	1,511.57
32	Montana			293.24	293.24
33	Nebraska		.20	27.95	28.15
34	New Hampshire			7,668.53	7,668.53
35	1st New Jersey			4,815.11	4,815.11
36	5th New Jersey		.12	30,182.28	30,182.40
37	New Mexico			4.00	4.00
38	1st New York			3,266.67	3,266.67
39	2d New York		113,939.52	1,611.26	115,550.78
40	3d New York		1,015.74	522,848.47	523,864.21
41	14th New York			2,299.77	2,299.77
42	21st New York		3.12	2,407.86	2,410.98
43	28th New York		.54	2,533.86	2,534.40
44	4th North Carolina			2.00	2.00
45	5th North Carolina			23.60	23.60
46	North and South Dakota			3.36	3.36
47	1st Ohio		220,313.86	3,342.58	223,656.44
48	10th Ohio			3,390.74	3,390.74
49	11th Ohio			2.34	2.34
50	18th Ohio			3,274.40	3,274.40
51	Oregon		106.50	393.52	500.02
52	1st Pennsylvania		58.40	7,985.35	8,043.75
53	9th Pennsylvania		2.56	264.14	266.70
54	12th Pennsylvania				
55	23d Pennsylvania		5.76	12,600.95	12,606.71
56	South Carolina			999.52	999.52
57	2d Tennessee			4.50	4.50
58	5th Tennessee		6.00	109.00	115.00
59	3d Texas		18.56		18.56
60	4th Texas		14.62	19.25	33.87
61	2d Virginia			1,044.79	1,044.79
62	6th Virginia			16.50	16.50
63	Washington		53.92		53.92
64	West Virginia			45.77	45.77
65	1st Wisconsin		70.74	33.55	104.29
66	2d Wisconsin			244.76	244.76
	Total		426,575.44	786,027.97	1,212,603.41

OF INTERNAL REVENUE, ETC.—Continued.

PENALTIES, ETC.							
Unassessed penalties.	Penalties upon unstamped instruments.	United States' share of penalties recovered by suits.	Penalties received on compromises.	Interest.	Costs and fines.	Total of penalties, etc., collected.	
		$3,016.83	$1,201.28	$43.85		$4,281.96	1
		272.00			$1,936.45	2,208.45	2
	$40.00	47.05	7,971.34		32.25	8,090.64	3
	10.00		14,591.26		52.60	14,653.86	4
$25.83	20.00	8.12	1,110.00	2.76	317.66	1,484.37	5
37.25	30.00	619.60	615.00	.90	1,956.38	3,259.13	6
37.68		339.30	387.95	12.06	303.58	1,080.57	7
345.88		546.29	7,212.59	559.95	1,749.60	10,414.31	8
			280.00		139.17	419.17	9
111.92		196.64	11,440.00	74.47	181.48	12,004.51	10
40.84		49.35	1,600.00		1,457.10	3,147.29	11
	20.00	49.68	3,008.78		1,371.64	4,450.10	12
5.00	21.50	255.00	726.40	3.00	177.10	1,188.00	13
2.25		74.76	5,070.00		64.65	5,211.66	14
4.26	31.00	117.79	2,925.00	39.39	.02	3,117.46	15
20.50	30.00		59.19		209.15	318.84	16
27.07	10.00		1,207.50	11.81	40.00	1,296.38	17
52.73	30.00	275.00	1,465.99	46.29	296.41	2,166.42	18
43.50		150.00	365.00	90.72	187.53	836.75	19
331.03			5,204.21	.75	353.78	5,889.77	20
			8,135.00		178.50	8,313.50	21
28.91			455.45	53.99	228.31	766.66	22
45.31		59.45	516.40	82.31	112.00	815.47	23
171.69		1,160.65	774.20	15.12	876.35	2,998.01	24
38.24	40.00	18.85	4,171.80	35.03	174.13	4,478.05	25
77.62	50.00	75.96	1,575.00	20.20	131.27	1,930.05	26
359.79		55.00	1,810.00	7.77	56.52	2,289.08	27
					150.00	150.00	28
13.30	10.00		659.16	4.24	44.52	731.22	29
81.58	10.00		3,531.95		336.26	3,959.79	30
	10.00	190.00	380.00		2,216.54	2,796.54	31
	60.00	3.00	515.00	52.06		630.06	32
19.59	190.50	100.00	793.00	24.50	23.48	1,151.07	33
6.64		10.13	600.00		1,766.74	2,383.51	34
	10.00		443.70	.24	.11	454.05	35
56.43	40.00	57.48	1,292.30	37.19	446.77	1,930.17	36
	50.00		375.00		100.00	525.00	37
50.38			332.57		25.00	416.95	38
3.76	150.00	1.00	980.00		36.72	1,171.48	39
405.62		1,441.51	575.00		163.18	2,585.31	40
997.46	10.00	200.00	340.00	29.48		1,576.94	41
1.40	10.00	50.00	600.00			661.40	42
13.25			170.00			183.25	43
64.27	40.00		4,233.98	204.84	2,330.78	6,873.87	44
406.92		14,578.97	2,614.49	6.82	3,289.21	20,896.41	45
	30.00		160.00		115.00	305.00	46
	10.00	35.00	13,085.00		85.15	13,215.15	47
17.98	17.57	25.81	1,405.00	.45	37.30	1,504.11	48
	20.00		50.00			70.00	49
		55.65	15,030.00		15.20	15,100.85	50
7.45	20.00		340.00	7.78		375.23	51
38.09	190.00	186.37	535.00	298.35		1,247.81	52
10.43	70.00		1,135.00	.75		1,216.18	53
1.25	30.00		375.00	.26	103.01	509.52	54
55.19	250.00		7,855.00	623.38	33.50	8,817.07	55
11.70		988.74	1,000.00	26.99	350.00	2,377.43	56
60.65	50.00	916.10	1,638.60	52.91	2,849.69	5,567.95	57
90.60	20.00	47.53	824.67	.36	456.96	1,440.12	58
.45		200.96	2,660.54	5.00	24.20	2,891.15	59
106.30	30.00		2,037.63	277.58	394.30	2,845.81	60
122.99			760.00	110.00	59.85	1,052.84	61
	123.80	1,120.08	4,641.02	175.34	1,963.31	8,023.55	62
1.53	20.00		2,485.00		128.64	2,635.17	63
10.64	90.00	507.13	1,490.00	2.06		2,099.83	64
	30.00		800.00		34.17	864.17	65
			183.00		85.31	268.31	66
4,472.15	1,924.37	28,102.78	160,805.95	3,040.95	30,248.53	228,594.73	

A.—RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS FROM EACH GENERAL SOURCE OF INTERNAL

	DISTRICT.	DISTILLED SPIRITS.			TOBACCO.		
		Total.	Refunded.	Net total.	Total.	Refunded.	Net total.
1	Alabama	$200,462.24	$299.63	$200,162.61	$20,318.75		$20,318.75
2	Arkansas	86,227.42	265.63	85,961.79	7,562.62		7,562.62
3	1st California	2,158,856.53	572.92	2,158,283.61	304,766.74		304,766.74
4	4th California	226,878.84	119.04	226,759.80	30,641.27		30,641.27
5	Colorado	148,770.09	197.92	148,572.17	71,013.59		71,013.59
6	Connecticnt	314,519.06	122.92	314,396.14	203,040.87		203,040.87
7	Florida	24,464.68		24,464.68	903,109.79	$6.00	903,103.79
8	Gerogia	306,818.83	430.10	306,388.73	32,390.07		32,390.07
9	Hawaii	23,567.17		23,567.17	3,268.97		3,268.97
10	1st Illinois	543,429.02	199.33	543,229.69	1,485,014.13		1,485,014.13
11	5th Illinois	34,379,951.38	261.40	34,379,689.98	88,918.17		88,918.17
12	8th Illinois	9,427,247.30	361.21	9,426,886.09	242,255.06	45.00	242,210.06
13	13th Illinois	321,907.05	106.25	321,800.80	61,113.44		61,113 44
14	6th Indiana	7,608,990.76	184.70	7,608,806.06	249,606.91	9.00	249,597 91
15	7th Indiana	15,316,698.81	9.38	15,316,689.43	188,497.00		188,497 00
16	3d Iowa	58,310.44	25.00	58,285.44	109.787.25	11.00	109,776.25
17	4th Iowa	58,955.88		58,955.88	224,954.23	10.51	224,943.72
18	Kansas	107,629.05	47.92	107,581.13	91,216.12		91,216.12
19	2d Kentucky	1,875,952.46	112.28	1,875,840.18	108,856.36	74.76	108,781.60
20	5th Kentucky	8,932,589.57	848.68	8,931,740.89	2,477,517.85	23.25	2,477,494.60
21	6th Kentucky	2,458,658.42		2,458,658.42	194,175.16		194,175.16
22	7th Kentucky	2,656,484.80	167.93	2,656,316.87	35,592.27	14.05	35,578.22
23	8th Kentucky	2,334,957.90	50.71	2,334,907.19	2,686.77		2,686.77
24	Louisiana	5,058,580.97	58.33	5,058,522.64	455,724.69		455,724.69
25	Maryland	3,349,157.64	460.41	3,348,697.23	1,319,891.81	8.85	1,319,882.96
26	Massachusetts	1,028,098.23	66.67	1,028,031.56	548,066.33		548,066.33
27	1st Michigan	516,756.97	52.09	516,704.88	1,567,490.76		1,567,490.76
28	4th Michigan	87,923.91	127.09	87,796.82	226,552.30		226,552.30
29	Minnesota	172,372.98	270.84	172,102.14	235,257.69	1.50	235,256.19
30	1st Missouri	201,221.83	1,145.84	200,075.99	4,180,818.31		4,180,818.31
31	6th Missouri	416,812.88	401.12	416,411.76	77,608.26	24.37	77,583.89
32	Montana	98,292.57	160.42	98,132.15	38,200.01	1.12	38,198.89
33	Nebraska	1,845,398.24	127.09	1,845,271.15	85,038.24		85,038.24
34	New Hampshire	61,408.29	125.00	61,283.29	78,440.88		78,440.88
35	1st New Jersey	90,887.42	233.34	90,654.08	137,604.66		137,604.66
36	5th New Jersey	237,984.52	68.75	237,915.77	2,934,436.52	53.14	2,934,383.38
37	New Mexico	47,794.24	25.00	47,769.24	11,130.88		11,130.88
38	1st New York	4,323,438.85	308.35	4,323,130.50	314,103.72		314,103.72
39	2d New York	551,050.54	185.54	550,865.00	2,730,834.53	4,130.64	2,726,703.89
40	3d New York	188,804.37	168.76	188,635.61	3,032,677.58	488.16	3,032,189.42
41	14th New York	3,160,178.41	72.92	3,160,105.49	515,789.78		515,789.78
42	21st New York	264,456.60	100.00	264,356.60	584,832.56	10.35	584,822.21
43	28th New York	193,432.07	100.00	193,332.07	353,599.45	4.59	353,594.86
44	4th N. Carolina	240,792.63	614.96	240,177.67	2,299,440.71	39.50	2,299,401.21
45	5th N. Carolina	465,274.47	554.27	464,720.20	1,958,754.65	6.00	1,958,748.65
46	N. and S. Dakota	48,101.01	274.00	47,827.01	31,745.34		31,745.34
47	1st Ohio	11,156,948.14	422.92	11,156,525.22	2,148,509.56		2,148,509.56
48	10th Ohio	411,534.72	537.51	410,997.21	388,088.12		388,088.12
49	11th Ohio	93,568.03		93,568.03	533,395.63	3.00	533,392.63
50	18th Ohio	249,264.72	129.16	249,135.56	508,788.93	2.40	508,786.53
51	Oregon	66,098.28	379.17	65,719.11	25,694.39	7.65	25,686.74
52	1st Pennsylvania	975,123.51	1,312.95	973,810.56	2,321,057.19	302.19	2,320,755.00
53	9th Pennsylvania	397,019.60		397,019.60	2,313,453.10	45.40	2,313,407.70
54	12th Pennsylvania	203,935.23	631.79	203,303.44	220,852.79		220,852.79
55	23d Pennsylvania	5,175,016.48	298.52	5,174,717.96	1,350,120.86	10.89	1,350,109.97
56	South Carolina	722,227.59	25.00	722,202.59	49,374.33		49,374.33
57	2d Tennessee	338,157.08	405.91	337,751.17	24,377.81	54.38	24,323.43
58	5th Tennessee	729,630.05	219.35	729,410.70	444,715.47		444,715.47
59	3d Texas	45,049.00	60.40	44,988.60	33,257.18		33,257.18
60	4th Texas	32,120.33	56.25	32,064.08	15.570.00		15,570.00
61	2d Virginia	74,131,97	527.73	73,604.24	2,258,100.38		2,258,100.38
62	6th Virginia	284,582.27	285.71	284,296.56	733,102.09	116.09	732,986.00
63	Washington	100,279.48	413.46	99,866.02	38,049.60		38,049.60
64	West Virginia	226,833.01	68.76	226,764.25	658,335.96		658,335.96
65	1st Wisconsin	2,346,786.97	468.81	2,346,318.16	610,040.26	1,245.41	608,794.85
66	2d Wisconsin	109,659.32	92.72	109,566.60	130,683.80	3.37	130,680.43
	Total	135,958,513.12	16,419.86	135,942,093.26	45,659,910.50	6,752.57	45,653,157.93

REVENUE, AND THE AMOUNTS REFUNDED IN EACH COLLECTION DISTRICT—Continued.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.			OLEOMARGARINE.			
Total.	Refunded.	Net total.	Total.	Refunded.	Net total.	
$98,709.01	$40.40	$98,668.61	$1,539.24		$1,539.24	1
12,934.84		12,934.84	1,105.80		1,105.80	2
897,781.99	50.00	897,731.99	846.84		846.84	3
199,886.74	100.00	199,786.74				4
326,938.30	99.17	326,839.13	2,016.91	$119.33	1,897.58	5
954,802.63		954,802.63	25,358.64	32.80	25,325.84	6
17,177.99		17,177.99	2,217.00		2,217.00	7
159,014.69	12.50	159,002.19	638.25		638.25	8
16,112.49		16,112.49	201.00		201.00	9
4,036,141.40	236.79	4,035,904.61	339,398.72	142.75	339,255.97	10
214,673.23	78.80	214,594.43	2,823.38		2,823.38	11
263,781.01	70.00	263,711.01	1,528.25	221.72	1,306.53	12
341,363.82	12.50	341,351.32	1,473.00		1,473.00	13
629,166.78	18.50	629,148.28	10,552.41	38.00	10,514.41	14
633,063.92		633,063.92	1,186.58		1,186.58	15
220,102.18		220,102.18	33.25		33.25	16
170,682.89		170,682.89	109.00		109.00	17
49,535.98		49,535.98	42,782.69	998.39	41,784.30	18
25,207.07		25,207.07	72.75		72.75	19
349,427.51		349,427.51	3,352.33		3,352.33	20
227,663.76		227.663.76	522.00		522.00	21
32,475.00		32,475.00	564.50		564.50	22
19,917.91		19,917.91	165.25		165.25	23
370,314.38	216.66	370,097.72	2,436.83	948.00	1,488.83	24
1,323,546.82	50.00	1,323,496.82	6,822.85		6,822.85	25
1,857,256.69		1,857,256.69	3,596.13		3,596.13	26
904,701.91	58.80	904,643.11	4,353.08	8.50	4,344.58	27
344,786.09		344,786.09	3,922.17	3.75	3,918.42	28
1,039,231.61	165.00	1,039,066.61	2,880.08		2,880.08	29
3,104,761.82	5,925.96	3,098,835.86	26,918.77		26,918.77	30
433,381.21		433,381.21	2,398.56		2,398.56	31
348,845.77	85.83	348,759.94	708.75		708.75	32
316,910.62	30.00	316,880.62	983.00	913.50	69.50	33
359,694.56		359,694.56	3,081.50		3,081.50	34
126.324.91		126,324.91	2,128.66		2,128.66	35
2,584,148.24	20.00	2,584,128.24	9,284.52		9,284.52	36
21,272.88		21,272.88	116.96		116.96	37
3,031,405.65	50.00	3,031,355.65				38
208,459.16		208,459.16	6.00		6.00	39
4,350,467.48		4,350,467.48				40
1,555,589.91		1,555,589.91	3.00		3.00	41
560,387.17	61.66	560,325.51	2.00		2.00	42
1,415,019.48		1,415,019.48	3.75		3.75	43
1,702.54		1,702.54	344.00		344.00	44
840.00		840.00	24.00		24.00	45
55,066.05	46.25	55,019.80	55.50		55.50	46
1,657,938.36		1,657,938.36	18,118.29	6.00	18,112.29	47
591,785.51	77.75	591,707.76	2,349.67	272.32	2,077.35	48
570,616.50		570,616.50	32,227.76		32,227.76	49
1,134,795.78	50.00	1,134,745.78	9,085.16		9,085.16	50
144,030.63	45.65	143,984.98				51
2,797,245.03	50.00	2,797,195.03	472.50		472.50	52
250,357.61		250,357.61	12.00		12.00	53
1,050,021.89		1,050,021.89	304.50		304.50	54
2,102,492.14	124.50	2,102,367.64	5,501.25		5,501.25	55
5,049.15		5,049.15	762.85		762.85	56
102,983.30		102,983.30	598.50		598.50	57
128,808.60		128,808.60	1,070.25		1,070.25	58
355,674.49	4.17	355,670.32	4,970.25		4,970.25	59
104,210.58		104,210.58	5,188.41		5,188.41	60
69,931.68		69,931.68	3,217.08		3,217.08	61
101,200.64		101,200.64	1,493.27		1,493.27	62
566,728.73	70.00	566,658.73	228.50		228.50	63
286,493.01		286,493.01	8,897.25	3.50	8,893.75	64
3,529,101.04	1,030.87	3,528,070.17	1,046.25		1,046.25	65
600,412.42	52.50	600,359.92	1,377.17		1,377.17	66
50,360,553.18	8,934.26	50,351,618.92	605,478.81	3,708.56	601,770.25	

A.—Recapitulation of Receipts from Each General Source of Internal

	District.	Filled cheese.			Mixed flour.		
		Total.	Refunded.	Net total.	Total.	Refunded.	Net total.
1	Alabama						
2	Arkansas						
3	1st California						
4	4th California						
5	Colorado						
6	Connecticut						
7	Florida						
8	Georgia						
9	Hawaii						
10	1st Illinois						
11	5th Illinois						
12	8th Illinois				$28.08		$28.08
13	13th Illinois				10.00		10.00
14	6th Indiana						
15	7th Indiana						
16	3d Iowa						
17	4th Iowa				496.00		496.00
18	Kansas				336.79		336.79
19	2d Kentucky						
20	5th Kentucky				10.00		10.00
21	6th Kentucky						
22	7th Kentucky						
23	8th Kentucky						
24	Louisiana						
25	Maryland						
26	Massachusetts						
27	1st Michigan						
28	4th Michigan						
29	Minnesota						
30	1st Missouri				172.08		172.08
31	6th Missouri				14.00		14.00
32	Montana						
33	Nebraska				14.44		14.44
34	New Hampshire						
35	1st New Jersey						
36	5th New Jersey						
37	New Mexico						
38	1st New York						
39	2d New York						
40	3d New York				508.00		508.00
41	14th New York						
42	21st New York						
43	28th New York						
44	4th North Carolina						
45	5th North Carolina						
46	N. and S. Dakota						
47	1st Ohio				20.00		20.00
48	10th Ohio						
49	11th Ohio						
50	18th Ohio						
51	Oregon						
52	1st Pennsylvania				39.00		39.00
53	9th Pennsylvania						
54	12th Pennsylvania						
55	23d Pennsylvania						
56	South Carolina						
57	2d Tennessee						
58	5th Tennessee						
59	3d Texas						
60	4th Texas						
61	2d Virginia						
62	6th Virginia						
63	Washington						
64	West Virginia						
65	1st Wisconsin						
66	2d Wisconsin						
	Total				1,648.39		1,648.39

REVENUE, AND THE AMOUNTS REFUNDED IN EACH COLLECTION DISTRICT—Continued.

ADULTERATED BUTTER.			PROCESS OR RENOVATED BUTTER.			
Total.	Refunded.	Net total.	Total.	Refunded.	Net total.	
						1
						2
						3
						4
			$1,585.54		$1,585.54	5
						6
						7
						8
						9
$861.00		$861.00	60,466.32		60,466.32	10
			181.05		181.05	11
						12
717.20		717.20				13
975.00		975.00	2,433.11		2,433.11	14
						15
			6,220.91		6,220.91	16
			19,472.33		19,472.33	17
			13,955.47		13,955.47	18
						19
						20
						21
						22
						23
						24
			1,133.53		1,133.53	25
			2,165.09		2,165.09	26
			7,853.40		7,853.40	27
			162.09		162.09	28
			9,718.28		9,718.28	29
			150.25		150.25	30
			1,034.45		1,034.45	31
						32
			6,547.99		6,547.99	33
			234.34		234.34	34
						35
						36
						37
						38
						39
						40
						41
						42
						43
						44
						45
16.67		16.67				46
						47
931.10		931.10	10,110.51		10,110.51	48
			250.70		250.70	49
			4,074.39		4,074.39	50
						51
						52
						53
						54
438.00		438.00				55
						56
						57
						58
			34.17		34.17	59
						60
						61
						62
			155.00		155.00	63
						64
						65
			8,796.34		8,796.34	66
3,938.97		3,938.97	156,735.26		156,735.26	

A.—RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS FROM EACH GENERAL

	DISTRICT.	BANKS AND BANKERS.			MISCELLANEOUS.		
		Total.	Refunded.	Net total.	Total.	Refunded.	Net total.
1	Alabama				$0.01	[a]$0.01	
2	Arkansas				1.50		$1.50
3	1st California				8,730.42	2,247.12	6,483.30
4	4th California				5,819.33		5,819.33
5	Colorado				55.25	[a]55.25	
6	Connecticut				24,098.94	9,940.15	14,158.79
7	Florida				2,320.27	958.52	1,361.75
8	Georgia				178.98	[a]178.98	
9	Hawaii				661.63		661.63
10	1st Illinois				55,136.52	12,157.25	42,979.27
11	5th Illinois				1,971.50		1,971.50
12	8th Illinois				1,517.77	70.94	1,446.83
13	13th Illinois				5.48	[a]5.48	
14	6th Indiana				2,657.21	200.31	2,456.90
15	7th Indiana				86.65	13.00	73.65
16	3d Iowa				2.83		2.83
17	4th Iowa				337.39		337.39
18	Kansas				2,527.86	54.02	2,473.84
19	2d Kentucky				35.50	9.00	26.50
20	5th Kentucky				9.00	[a]9.00	
21	6th Kentucky						
22	7th Kentucky				883.41	11.10	872.31
23	8th Kentucky						
24	Louisiana				2,314.58	2,031.98	282.60
25	Maryland				2,387.12	[a]2,387.12	
26	Massachusetts				57,874.89	14,702.52	43,172.37
27	1st Michigan				20,123.77	5,995.37	14,128.40
28	4th Michigan				65,064.72	265.27	64,799.45
29	Minnesota				1,142.20	965.05	177.15
30	1st Missouri				7,777.33	[a]7,777.33	
31	6th Missouri				1,511.57	513.46	998.11
32	Montana				293.24	9.25	283.99
33	Nebraska				28.15	5.70	22.45
34	New Hampshire				7,668.53	1,070.20	6,598.33
35	1st New Jersey				4,815.11		4,815.11
36	5th New Jersey				30,182.40	[a]30,182.40	
37	New Mexico				4.00		4.00
38	1st New York				3,266.67	[a]3,266.67	
39	2d New York				115,550.78	80,650.83	34,899.95
40	3d New York				523,864.21	486,706.36	37,157.85
41	14th New York				2,299.77	[a]2,299.77	
42	21st New York				2,410.98	210.00	2,200.98
43	28th New York				2,534.40	574.82	1,959.58
44	4th North Carolina				2.00	[a]2.00	
45	5th North Carolina				23.60	[a]23.60	
46	N. and S. Dakota				3.36	[a]3.36	
47	1st Ohio				223,656.44	3,652.67	220,003.77
48	10th Ohio				3,390.74	423.97	2,966.77
49	11th Ohio				2.34	[a]2.34	
50	18th Ohio				3,274.40	[a]3,274.40	
51	Oregon				500.02	351.08	148.94
52	1st Pennsylvania				8,043.75	[a]8,043.75	
53	9th Pennsylvania				266.70	157.20	109.50
54	12th Pennsylvania						
55	23d Pennsylvania				12,606.71	1,592.07	11,014.64
56	South Carolina				999.52	516.78	482.74
57	2d Tennessee				4.50		4.50
58	5th Tennessee				115.00	[a]115.00	
59	3d Texas				18.56	[a]18.56	
60	4th Texas				33.87	[a]33.87	
61	2d Virginia				1,044.79	1,003.44	41.35
62	6th Virginia				16.50	[a]16.50	
63	Washington				53.92	[a]53.92	
64	West Virginia				45.77	[a]45.77	
65	1st Wisconsin				104.29	[a]104.29	
66	2d Wisconsin				244.76		244.76
	Total				1,212,603.41	684,958.80	527,644.61

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[a] In addition to amount reported refunded under the head of "Miscellaneous," a further refund of collections from various sources no longer taxable, as "Legaciesand distributive shares of personal property," "Excise tax on gross receipts," "Schedules A and B," etc., has been made as follows, to wit: Alabama, $517.10; Colorado, $36.42; Georgia, $487.46; 13th Illinois, $57.77; 5th Kentucky, $314.43; Maryland, $52,674.30; 1st Missouri, $6,254.97; 5th New Jersey, $65,499.85; 1st New York, $16,292.46; 14th New York, $2,492.10; 4th North Carolina, $434.19; 5th North Carolina, $338.38; North and South Dakota, $9.14; 11th Ohio, $2,575.03; 18th Ohio, $9,867.37; 1st Pennsylvania, $8,821.51; 5th Tennessee, $223.24; 3d Texas, $854.12; 4th Texas, $176.14; 6th Virginia, $112.79; Washington, $16.42; West Virginia, $127.73, and 1st Wisconsin, $64.03.

Source of Internal Revenue, etc.—Continued.

PENALTIES, ETC.			AGGREGATE RECEIPTS.			
Total.	Refunded.	Net total.	Total.	Refunded.	Net total.	
$4,261.96	....	$4,261.96	$325,291.21	$857.14	$324,434.07	1
2,208.45	....	2,208.45	110,040.63	265.63	109,775.00	2
8,090.64	....	8,090.64	3,379,073.16	2,870.04	3,376,203.12	3
14,653.86	....	14,653.86	477,880.04	219.04	477,661.00	4
1,484.37	....	1,484.37	551,864.05	508.09	551,355.96	5
3,259.13	....	3,259.13	1,525,079.27	10,095.87	1,514,983.40	6
1,080.57	....	1,080.57	950,370.30	964.52	949,405.78	7
10,414.31	....	10,414.31	509,455.13	1,109.04	508,346.09	8
419.17	....	419.17	44,230.43	....	44,230.43	9
12,004.51	....	12,004.51	6,532,451.62	12,736.12	6,519,715.50	10
3,147.29	....	3,147.29	34,691,666.00	340.20	34,691,325.80	11
4,450.10	....	4,450.10	9,940,807.57	768.87	9,940,038.70	12
1,188.00	....	1,188.00	727,777.99	182.00	727,595.99	13
5,211.66	....	5,211.66	8,509,593.84	450.51	8,509,143.33	14
3,117.46	....	3,117.46	16,142,650.42	22.38	16,142,628.04	15
318.84	....	318.84	394,775.70	36.00	394,739.70	16
1,296.38	....	1,296.38	476,304.10	10.51	476,293.59	17
2,166.42	....	2,166.42	310,150.38	1,100.33	309,050.05	18
836.75	....	836.75	2,010,960.89	196.04	2,010,764.85	19
5,889.77	....	5,889.77	11,768,796.03	1,195.36	11,767,600.67	20
8,313.50	....	8,313.50	2,889,332.84	....	2,889,332.84	21
766.66	....	766.66	2,726,766.64	193.08	2,726,573.56	22
815.47	....	815.47	2,358,543.30	50.71	2,358,492.59	23
2,998.01	....	2,998.01	5,892,369.46	3,254.97	5,889,114.49	24
4,478.05	....	4,478.05	6,007,417.82	55,580.68	5,951,837.14	25
1,930.05	....	1,930.05	3,498,987.41	14,769.19	3,484,218.22	26
2,289.08	....	2,289.08	3,023,568.97	6,114.76	3,017,454.21	27
150.00	....	150.00	728,561.28	396.11	728,165.17	28
731.22	....	731.22	1,461,334.06	1,402.39	1,459,931.67	29
3,959.79	....	3,959.79	7,525.780.18	21,104.10	7,504,676.08	30
2,796.54	....	2,796.54	935,557.47	938.95	934,618.52	31
630.06	....	630.06	486,970.40	256.62	486,713.78	32
1,151.07	....	1,151.07	2,256,071.75	1,076.29	2,254,995.46	33
2,383.51	....	2,383.51	512,911.61	1,195.20	511,716.41	34
454.05	....	454.05	362,214.81	233.34	361,981.47	35
1,930.17	....	1,930.17	5,797,966.37	95,824.14	5,702,142.23	36
525.00	....	525.00	80,843.96	25.00	80,818.96	37
416.95	....	416.95	7,672,631.84	19,917.48	7,652,714.36	38
1,171.48	....	1,171.48	3,607,072.49	84,967.01	3,522,105.48	39
2,585.31	....	2,585.31	8,098,906.95	487,363.28	7,611,543.67	40
1,576.94	....	1,576.94	5,235,437.81	4,864.79	5,230,573.02	41
661.40	....	661.40	1,412,750.71	382.01	1,412,368.70	42
183.25	....	183.25	1,964,772.40	679.41	1,964,092.99	43
6,873.87	....	6,873.87	2,549,155.75	1,090.65	2,548,065.10	44
20,896.41	....	20,896.41	2,445,813.13	922.25	2,444,890.88	45
305.00	....	305.00	135,292.93	332.75	134,960.18	46
13,215.15	....	13,215.15	15,218,405.94	4,081.59	15,214,324.35	47
1,504.11	....	1,504.11	1,409,694.48	1,311.55	1,408,382.93	48
70.00	....	70.00	1,230,130.96	2,580.37	1,227,550.59	49
15,100.85	....	15,100.85	1,924,384.23	13,323.33	1,911,060.90	50
375.23	....	375.23	236,698.55	783.55	235,915.00	51
1,247.81	....	1,247.81	6,103,228.79	18,530.40	6,084,698.39	52
1,216.18	....	1,216.18	2,962,325.19	202.60	2,962,122.59	53
509.52	....	509.52	1,475,623.93	631.79	1,474,992.14	54
8,817.07	....	8,817.07	8,654,992.51	2,025.98	8,652,966.53	55
2,377.43	....	2,377.43	780,790.87	541.78	780,249.09	56
5,567.95	....	5,567.95	471,689.14	460.29	471,228.85	57
1,440.12	....	1,440.12	1,305,779.49	557.59	1,305,221.90	58
2,891.15	....	2,891.15	441,894.80	937.25	440,957.55	59
2,845.81	....	2,845.81	159,969.00	266.26	159,702.74	60
1,052.84	....	1,052.84	2,407,478.74	1,531.17	2,405,947.57	61
8,023.55	....	8,023.55	1,128,418.32	531.09	1,127,887.23	62
2,635.17	....	2,635.17	708,130.40	553.80	707,576.60	63
2,099.83	....	2,099.83	1,182,704.83	245.76	1,182,459.07	64
864.17	....	864.17	6,487,942.98	2,913.41	6,485,029.57	65
268.31	....	268.31	851,442.12	148.59	851,293.53	66
228,594.73	....	228,594.73	234,187,976.37	[b] 889,021.00	233,298,955.37	

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[b] Includes $168,246.95, a refund of collections made from various sources no longer taxable as "Legacies and distributive shares of personal property," "Excise tax on gross receipts," "Schedules A and B," etc., in addition to $684,958.80, the aggregate amount reported refunded under the head of "Miscellaneous."

A.—Receipts from each Specific Source of

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	DISTILLED SPIRITS.					
		Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs, or cherries, per gallon, $1.10.	Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs, or cherries, per gallon, $1.10.	Rectifiers of any quantity less than 500 barrels (special tax), $100.	Rectifiers of 500 barrels or more (special tax), $200.	Wine made in imitation of champagne, and liquors produced by being rectified, etc., in bottles containing not more than 1 pint, per bottle or package, 10 cents.	Wine made in imitation of champagne, and liquors produced by being rectified, etc., in bottles containing more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart, per bottle or package, 20 cents.
1	Alabama	$4,994.16	$153,327.33	$575.01	$600.00		
2	Arkansas	16,102.08	38,181.67		200.00		
3	California	547,030.02	1,352,244.52	10,891.67	11,100.00		
4	Colorado	130.38	51,164.52	2,429.17	600.00		
5	Connecticut	17,935.90	156,347.53	3,758.33	2,200.00		
6	Florida	176.88	410.52	150.00			
7	Georgia	10,638.60	252,612.34	883.34	1,200.00		
8	Hawaii		7,764.02	300.00			
9	Illinois	126,168.39	43,988,150.44	12,979.21	12,033.35		
10	Indiana	7,533.13	22,691,999.01	2,200.00	2,500.00		
11	Iowa	31.35		1,299.99			
12	Kansas	1,930.50	13,246.24	100.00			
13	Kentucky	194,120.13	17,898,936.59	3,041.66	10,883.33		
14	Louisiana	92.40	4,909,329.19	3,329.18	2,400.00		
15	Maryland	43,883.80	3,132,474.65	5,808.32	9,816.67		
16	Massachusetts	1,751.97	865,546.55	10,216.68	8,283.33		
17	Michigan		383,973.70	2,645.84	800.00		
18	Minnesota			3,029.17	3,400.00		
19	Missouri	16,094.32	344,282.63	4,387.51	9,983.34		
20	Montana	485.65	423.50	1,237.50	400.00		
21	Nebraska	16.94	1,785,642.87	925.01	600.00		
22	New Hampshire		10,541.85	200.00	400.00		
23	New Jersey	56,110.16	7,575.48	4,958.35	1,600.00		
24	New Mexico	183.04		1,008.95			
25	New York	455,613.56	7,258,643.57	26,620.87	24,300.00		
26	North Carolina	45,090.01	638,904.98	1,616.67	1,200.00		
27	N. and S. Dakota			1,057.00			
28	Ohio	101,038.42	11,327,153.90	6,832.50	16,650.00		
29	Oregon	640.20	22,919.49	1,475.00	800.00		
30	Pennsylvania	41,874.83	6,165,235.84	22,654.31	21,416.67		
31	South Carolina		711,444.26		233.33		
32	Tennessee	26,578.13	982,539.78	1,633.35	3,800.00		
33	Texas	679.23	1,722.10	2,995.83	1,000.00	$686.00	
34	Virginia	35,049.77	267,727.39	1,329.18	1,600.00		
35	Washington	668.31	1,711.90	1,833.39	600.00	1.80	
36	West Virginia	1,881.16	177,911.99	866.67	400.00		
37	Wisconsin		2,158,014.42	3,454.17	6,400.00		
	Total	1,754,523.42	127,758,104.77	148,723.83	157,400.02	687.80	
	Collections for fiscal year ended June 30, 1904	1,801,064.53	127,763,177.96	144,466.91	153,170.84		

INTERNAL REVENUE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.								
And at the same rate for any larger quantity of such merchandise, however put up, or whatever may be the package.	Dealers, retail liquor (special tax), $25.	Dealers, wholesale liquor (special tax), $100.	Manufacturers of stills (special tax), $50.	Stills, or worms for distilling, manufactured, each, $20.	Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export, each, 10 cents.	Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond, each, 10 cents.	Total collections on distilled spirits.	
	$35,514.08	$5,451.66					$200,462.24	1
	27,485.34	4,258.33					86,227.42	2
	396,323.37	67,641.32	$91.67	$120.00	$292.80		2,385,735.37	3
	83,725.18	10,720.84					148,770.09	4
	124,615.61	9,612.52	29.17	20.00			314,519.06	5
	20,798.10	2,929.18					24,464.68	6
	35,138.71	6,345.84					306,818.83	7
	10,869.81	4,633.34					23,567.17	8
	495,339.75	35,570.91	112.50	240.00	602.20	$1,338.00	44,672,534.75	9
	213,315.93	7,737.50			62.00	342.00	22,925,689.57	10
	107,530.81	8,404.17					117,266.32	11
	88,598.98	3,729.16	4.17	20.00			107,629.05	12
	90,875.15	24,429.19	137.50	300.00	469.60	35,450.00	18,258,643.15	13
	125,210.70	18,000.00			219.50		5,058,580.97	14
	141,353.81	15,012.49	137.50	240.00	74.40	356.00	3,349,157.64	15
	121,555.88	19,933.37			810.45		1,028,098.23	16
	210,240.51	7,020.83					604,680.88	17
	154,435.49	11,508.32					172,372.98	18
	222,360.23	20,862.51	4.17	60.00			618,034.71	19
	88,337.59	7,408.33					98,292.57	20
	53,631.74	4,529.18	12.50	40.00			1,845,398.24	21
	45,299.77	4,966.67					61,408.29	22
	243,756.29	14,708.33	83.33	80.00			328,871.94	23
	43,531.07	3,071.18					47,794.24	24
	804,147.98	111,512.66	125.00	100.00	297.20		8,681,360.84	25
	15,966.28	3,195.83	33.33	60.00			706,067.10	26
	44,841.33	2,202.68					48,101.01	27
	416,372.75	41,066.67	141.67	1,100.00	33.70	926.00	11,911,315.61	28
	36,576.11	3,687.48					66,098.28	29
	420,265.49	57,941.71	104.17	200.00	39.80	21,362.00	6,751,094.82	30
	9,858.33	691.67					722,227.59	31
	44,663.79	8.570.88			1.20		1,067,787.13	32
	64,123.67	5,962.50					77,169.33	33
	48,635.36	4,300.04	12.50	60.00			358,714.24	34
	87,268.17	8,195.91					100,279.48	35
	41,658.35	3,595.84			1.00	518.00	226,833.01	36
	278,186.03	10,391.67					2,456,446.29	37
	5,492,407.54	579,800.71	1,029.18	2,640.00	2,903.85	60,292.00	135,958,513.12	
	5,341,573.56	553,618.56	987.51	3,240.00	2,663.55	46,052.00	135,810,015.42	

A.—RECEIPTS FROM EACH SPECIFIC SOURCE

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TOBACCO.				
		Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, per thousand, $3.	Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, 18 cents per pound, per thousand, 54 cents.	Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, and of a wholesale value or price of more than $2 per thousand, 36 cents per pound, per thousand, $1.08.	Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, and of a wholesale value or price of not more than $2 per thousand, 18 cents per pound, per thousand, 54 cents.	Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, per thousand, $3.
1	Alabama	$20,318.75				
2	Arkansas	7,457.50				
3	California	235,220.86	$28.35	$77,512.72	$211.68	$129.42
4	Colorado	66,636.90			1.08	
5	Connecticut	195,247.74	213.57	3,995.57	758.16	100.99
6	Florida	897,441.57	4.43	4,085.91		.60
7	Georgia	32,055.93		69.66		
8	Hawaii	828.86		1.83		
9	Illinois	971 416.19	304.83	5,031.01	1,249.02	50.37
10	Indiana	363,725.26				
11	Iowa	283,701.46	137.97			
12	Kansas	86,601.47				
13	Kentucky	195,682.15	170.64	10.26	52.38	
14	Louisiana	144,846.29	1.89	306.95	159,602.01	
15	Maryland	335,545.57	143,236.89	130.14	93.15	
16	Massachusetts	519,746.20	7.29	14,176.13	413.65	2,113.50
17	Michigan	785,785.50	16.42			
18	Minnesota	223,011.50	1.62	228.42		19.50
19	Missouri	241,699.86	13.23	797.99	89.37	15.30
20	Montana	37,105.06				
21	Nebraska	78,975.42				
22	New Hampshire	78,205.32			6.24	
23	New Jersey	1,297,322.31	5,008.34	1,803.77		
24	New Mexico	9,085.42		280.80		
25	New York	4,499,875.70	56,439.83	2,163,123.38	36,239.67	22,128.00
26	North Carolina	48,418.93		96,444.00		
27	North and South Dakota	31,085.94				
28	Ohio	1,897,696.13	3,927.96	13.50	57.51	51.00
29	Oregon	23,983.35	.54			
30	Pennsylvania	5,491,653.46	1,594.41	57,988.70	1,230.39	654.03
31	South Carolina	49,303.49	2.16		2.68	
32	Tennessee	33,367.92				
33	Texas	42,193.35	7.83	56.27	316.49	
34	Virginia	610,880.17	182,226.78	578,853.00	116,041.68	
35	Washington	36,070.30	1.62	11.88		
36	West Virginia	364,653.85				
37	Wisconsin	345,898.05	1.62	3.51	7.02	
	Total	20,582,743.73	393,348.22	3,004,925.40	316,372.18	25,262.71
	Collections for fiscal year ended June 30, 1904	20,122,415.59	376,296.25	2,921,852.50	281,482.17	25,264.83

OF INTERNAL REVENUE, ETC.—Continued.

TOBACCO.			FERMENTED LIQUORS.				
Snuff, however prepared, manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, per pound, 6 cents.	Tobacco, however prepared, manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, per pound, 6 cents.	Total collections on tobacco.	Fermented liquors, per barrel of not more than 31 gallons, $1.	Brewers, annual manufacture less than 500 barrels (special tax), $50.	Brewers, annual manufacture 500 barrels or more (special tax), $100.	Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax), $20.	
....	....	$20,318.75	$89,180.00	....	$500.00	$5,870.67	1
....	$105.12	7,562.62	7,800.00	....	....	2,095.27	2
$309.87	21,995.11	335,408.01	1,067,466.25	$1,291.66	7,952.52	5,992.51	3
....	4,375.61	71,013.59	312,190.00	250.00	1,000.00	3,252.49	4
16.80	2,708.04	203,040.87	937,504.00	250.00	2,891.67	2,700.69	5
....	1,577.28	903,109.79	12,807.50	....	100.00	1,968.38	6
....	264.48	32,390.07	150,398.00	100.01	666.67	5,125.01	7
....	2,438.28	3,268.97	14,378.72	....	100.00	1,027.50	8
23,302.84	875,946.54	1,877,300.80	4,777,783.75	433.34	11,750.00	26,783.54	9
293.04	74,085.61	438,103.91	1,225,996.50	212.50	3,516.67	12,713.35	10
8.40	50,893.65	334,741.48	353,393.00	250.00	2,025.00	10,402.50	11
....	4,614.65	91,216.12	26,695.00	....	400.00	11,222.25	12
2.10	2,622,910.88	2,818,828.41	640,227.50	....	2,375.00	5,128.33	13
1,595.99	149,371.56	455,724.69	359,840.00	....	1,537.51	3,188.96	14
202,888.28	637,997.78	1,319,891.81	1,310,089.75	450.00	3,400.00	3,734.16	15
7,635.48	3,974.08	548,066.33	1,832,828.50	212.50	3,300.00	3,515.85	16
4,602.34	1,003,638.80	1,794,043.06	1,217,793.80	300.00	8,183.33	7,819.17	17
248.74	11,747.91	235,257.69	986,413.00	604.17	7,925.00	14,555.01	18
594.72	4,015,216.10	4,258,426.57	3,502,949.22	475.00	4,800.00	10,158.37	19
....	1,094.95	38,200.01	333,953.25	708.33	2,900.00	2,788.36	20
....	6,062.82	85,038.24	286,345.50	200.00	1,841 67	3,621.70	21
6.60	222.72	78,440.88	344,346.50	100.00	541.67	9,279.29	22
401,181.26	1,366,725.50	3,072,041.18	2,684,260.85	100.00	4,383.34	5,037.30	23
....	1,764.66	11,130.88	16,550.00	100.00	625.01	490.05	24
8,457.59	745,573.45	7,531,837.62	11,060,406.15	1,201.69	21,216.67	9,166.40	25
....	4,113,332.43	4,258,195.36	....	....	....	1,188.36	26
....	659.40	31,745.34	36,272.50	50.00	300.00	10,494.37	27
182.58	1,676,853.56	3,578,782.24	3,907,072.75	116.67	12,658.34	6,388.35	28
3.25	1,707.25	25,694.39	139,889.50	479.17	1,050.00	632.48	29
364,851.63	287,511.32	6,205,483.94	6,114,256.67	208.33	24,587.50	11,172.54	30
....	66.00	49,374.33	2,895.00	....	100.00	1,379.15	31
250,674.60	185,050.76	469,093.28	225,089.25	150.00	450.00	4,206.79	32
....	6,253.24	48,827.18	407,895.00	287.50	1,000.00	38,400.47	33
....	1,503,200.84	2,991,202.47	165,620.00	....	633.34	1,485.02	34
....	1,965.80	38,049.60	553,811.09	750.00	3,333.34	1,769.64	35
391.54	293,290.57	658,335.96	276,754.25	....	1,200.00	1,865.82	36
664.01	394,149.85	740,724.06	4,078,387.18	550.00	15,666.67	13,811.66	37
1,267,911.66	20,069,346.60	45,659,910.50	49,459,539.93	9,830.87	154,910.92	260,431.76	
1,209,454.80	19,719,042.61	44,655,808.75	48,208,132.56	12,427.11	153,454.26	247,035.60	

A.—Receipts from Each Specific Source

	States and Territories.	Fermented liquors.		Oleomargarine.	
		Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax), $50.	Total collections on fermented liquors.	Oleomargarine, domestic, artificially colored in imitation of butter, per pound, 10 cents.	Oleomargarine, free from coloration that causes it to look like butter of any shade of yellow, per pound, ¼ of 1 cent.
1	Alabama	$3,158.34	$98,709.01		
2	Arkansas	3,039.57	12,934.84		
3	California	14,965.79	1,097,668.73		
4	Colorado	10,245.81	326,938.30		
5	Connecticut	11,456.27	954,802.63	$12,470.98	$5,881.32
6	Florida	2,302.11	17,177.99		
7	Georgia	2,725.00	159,014.69		
8	Hawaii	606.27	16,112.49		
9	Illinois	39,208.83	4,855,959.46	244,572.50	71,388.47
10	Indiana	19,791.68	1,262,230.70	4,204.50	1,404.75
11	Iowa	24,714.57	390,785.07		
12	Kansas	11,218.73	49,535.98	21,435.00	14,472.71
13	Kentucky	6,960.42	654,691.25		
14	Louisiana	5,747.91	370,314.38		
15	Maryland	5,872.91	1,323,546.82	1,313.80	416.30
16	Massachusetts	17,399.84	1,857,256.69		
17	Michigan	15,391.70	1,249,488.00		
18	Minnesota	29,734.43	1,039,231.61		
19	Missouri	19,760.44	3,538,143.03	17,380.50	590.27
20	Montana	8,495.83	348,845.77		
21	Nebraska	24,901.75	316,910.62		
22	New Hampshire	5,427.10	359,694.56		
23	New Jersey	16,691.66	2,710,473.15	331.60	2,308.75
24	New Mexico	3,507.82	21,272.88		
25	New York	29,337.94	11,121,328.85		
26	North Carolina	1,354.18	2,542.54		
27	North and South Dakota	7,949.18	55,066.05		
28	Ohio	28,900.04	3,955,136.15	21,020.20	18,449.44
29	Oregon	1,979.48	144,030.63		
30	Pennsylvania	49,891.63	6,200,116.67		
31	South Carolina	675.00	5,049.15		
32	Tennessee	1,895.86	231,791.90		
33	Texas	12,302.10	459,885.07	5,756.00	1,578.32
34	Virginia	3,393.96	171,132.32		
35	Washington	7,064.66	566,728.73		
36	West Virginia	6,672.94	286,493.01		
37	Wisconsin	21,097.95	4,129,513.46		
	Total	475,839.70	50,360,553.18	328,485.08	116,490.33
	Collections for fiscal year ended June 30, 1904	462,409.24	49,083,458.77	163,910.23	116,080.97

OF INTERNAL REVENUE, ETC.—Continued.

OLEOMARGARINE.							
Oleomargarine, imported from foreign countries, per pound, 15 cents.	Manufacturers of oleomargarine (special tax), $600.	Retail dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter (special tax), $48.	Retail dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration (special tax), $6.	Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter (special tax), $480.	Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration (special tax), $200.	Total collections on oleomargarine.	
$99.15		$24.00	$382.75		$1,033.34	$1,539.24	1
		20.00	485.80		600.00	1,105.80	2
			63.50		783.34	846.84	3
		144.00	731.25		1,141.66	2,016.91	4
	$1,800.00	730.00	2,813.00	$480.00	1,183.34	25,358.64	5
		56.00	511.00		1,650.00	2,217.00	6
		236.00	227.25		175.00	638.25	7
			1.00		200.00	201.00	8
	7,050.00	7,208.00	11,276.00	720.00	3,008.38	345,223.35	9
	1,200.00	501.25	3,178.50		1,249.99	11,738.99	10
			142.25			142.25	11
	1,800.00	88.00	3,853.65		1,133.33	42,782.69	12
		400.00	2,342.00		1,934.83	4,676.83	13
		104.00	749.50		1,583.33	2,436.83	14
	950.00	1,498.00	944.75		1,700.00	6,822.85	15
		410.05	1,002.75		2,183.33	3,596.13	16
		184.00	4,985.50		3,105.75	8,275.25	17
			521.75		2,358.33	2,880.08	18
	900.00	3,760.00	3,456.56	1,080.00	2,150.00	29,317.33	19
			108.75		600.00	708.75	20
			183.00		800.00	983.00	21
		42.00	389.50		2,650.00	3,081.50	22
	1,650.00	1,094.00	2,940.50	680.00	2,408.33	11,413.18	23
			116.96			116.96	24
			14.75			14.75	25
			168.00		200.00	368.00	26
			55.50			55.50	27
	1,200.00	1,946.00	14,205.25	160.00	4,799.99	61,780.88	28
							29
		1,910.00	1,740.25	1,040.00	1,600.00	6,290.25	30
		96.00	183.50		483.35	762.85	31
		112.00	756.75		800.00	1,668.75	32
	600.00	100.00	591.00		1,533.34	10,158.66	33
		728.00	1,882.35		2,100.00	4,710.35	34
			28.50		200.00	228.50	35
		132.00	4,915.25		3,850.00	8,897.25	36
		20.00	1,336.75		1,066.67	2,423.42	37
99.15	17,150.00	21,543.30	67,285.32	4,160.00	50,265.63	605,478.81	
54.00	19,725.00	21,563.05	84,227.63	10,255.00	68,281.57	484,097.45	

A.—Receipts from each Specific Source

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	FILLED CHEESE.					
		Filled cheese, domestic, per pound, 1 cent.	Filled cheese, imported from foreign countries, per pound, 8 cents.	Manufacturers of filled cheese (special tax), $400.	Retail dealers in filled cheese (special tax), $12.	Wholesale dealers in filled cheese (special tax), $250.	Total collections on filled cheese.
1	Alabama						
2	Arkansas						
3	California						
4	Colorado						
5	Connecticut						
6	Florida						
7	Georgia						
8	Hawaii						
9	Illinois						
10	Indiana						
11	Iowa						
12	Kansas						
13	Kentucky						
14	Louisiana						
15	Maryland						
16	Massachusetts						
17	Michigan						
18	Minnesota						
19	Missouri						
20	Montana						
21	Nebraska						
22	New Hampshire						
23	New Jersey						
24	New Mexico						
25	New York						
26	North Carolina						
27	North and South Dakota						
28	Ohio						
29	Oregon						
30	Pennsylvania						
31	South Carolina						
32	Tennessee						
33	Texas						
34	Virginia						
35	Washington						
36	West Virginia						
37	Wisconsin						
	Total						
	Collections for fiscal year ended June 30, 1904	$3,243.23		$300.00			$3,543.23

OF INTERNAL REVENUE, ETC.—Continued.

MIXED FLOUR.						
Mixed flour, per barrel of 196 pounds, or more than 98 pounds, 4 cents.	Mixed flour, per half barrel of 98 pounds, or more than 49 pounds, 2 cents.	Mixed flour, per quarter barrel of 49 pounds, or more than 24½ pounds, 1 cent.	Mixed flour, per eighth barrel of 24½ pounds, or less, ½ cent.	Manufacturers, packers, or re-packers of mixed flour (special tax), $12.	Total collections on mixed flour.	
						1
						2
						3
						4
						5
						6
						7
						8
	$10.50		$1.58	$26.00	$38.08	9
						10
	460.00			36.00	496.00	11
	299.04	$1.00	.75	36.00	336.79	12
			5.00	5.00	10.00	13
						14
						15
						16
						17
						18
	142.00	1.00	33.08	10.00	186.08	19
						20
	2.42			12.02	14.44	21
						22
						23
						24
$16.00	280.00	95.00	105.00	12.00	508.00	25
						26
						27
			10.00	10.00	20.00	28
						29
			6.00	33.00	39.00	30
						31
						32
						33
						34
						35
						36
						37
16.00	1,193.96	97.00	161.41	180.02	1,648.39	
48.04	1,053.22	50.06	187.68	226.58	1,565.58	

A.—RECEIPTS FROM EACH SPECIFIC SOURCE

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ADULTERATED BUTTER.				
		Adulterated butter manufactured or sold, etc., per pound, 10 cents.	Manufacturers of adulterated butter (special tax), $600.	Retail dealers in adulterated butter (special tax), $48.	Wholesale dealers in adulterated butter (special tax), $480.	Total collections on adulterated butter.
1	Alabama					
2	Arkansas					
3	California					
4	Colorado					
5	Connecticut					
6	Florida					
7	Georgia					
8	Hawaii					
9	Illinois	$111.00	$1,467.20			$1,578.20
10	Indiana		975.00			975.00
11	Iowa					
12	Kansas					
13	Kentucky					
14	Louisiana					
15	Maryland					
16	Massachusetts					
17	Michigan					
18	Minnesota					
19	Missouri					
20	Montana					
21	Nebraska					
22	New Hampshire					
23	New Jersey					
24	New Mexico					
25	New York					
26	North Carolina					
27	North and South Dakota		16.67			16.67
28	Ohio	256.10	675.00			931.10
29	Oregon					
30	Pennsylvania			$138.00	$300.00	438.00
31	South Carolina					
32	Tennessee					
33	Texas					
34	Virginia					
35	Washington					
36	West Virginia					
37	Wisconsin					
	Total	367.10	3,133.87	138.00	300.00	3,938.97
	Collections for fiscal year ended June 30, 1904	865.90	1,050.00			1,915.90

OF INTERNAL REVENUE, ETC.—Continued.

PROCESS OR RENOVATED BUTTER.			BANKS AND BANKERS.				
Process or renovated butter manufactured or sold, etc., per pound, ¼ of 1 cent.	Manufacturers of process or renovated butter (special tax), $50.	Total collections on process or renovated butter.	Circulation issued by any bank, etc., or person, per month, 1/12 of 1 per cent.	Bank circulation exceeding 90 per cent of capital, in addition, per month, 1/24 of 1 per cent.	Banks, bankers, and other parties liable on amount of notes of any person, State bank, or State banking association, or of any town, city, or municipal corporation, paid out by them, 10 per cent.	Total collections on banks and bankers.	
							1
							2
							3
$1,448.05	$137.49	$1,585.54					4
							5
							6
							7
							8
60,078.61	568.76	60,647.37					9
2,370.61	62.50	2,433.11					10
25,051.57	641.67	25,693.24					11
13,738.80	216.67	13,955.47					12
							13
							14
1,008.53	125.00	1,133.53					15
2,094.26	70.83	2,165.09					16
7,894.66	120.83	8,015.49					17
9,497.45	220.83	9,718.28					18
993.03	191.67	1,184.70					19
							20
6,281.31	266.68	6,547.99					21
209.34	25.00	234.34					22
							23
							24
							25
							26
							27
13,927.27	508.33	14,435.60					28
							29
							30
							31
							32
30.00	4.17	34.17					33
							34
80.00	75.00	155.00					35
							36
8,713.00	83.34	8,796.34					37
153,416.49	3,318.77	156,735.26					
136,869.34	4,004.19	140,873.53					

A.—RECEIPTS FROM EACH SPECIFIC SOURCE

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.				PENALTIES, ETC.
		Opium manufactured for smoking purposes, per pound, $10.	Playing cards, per pack, 2 cents.	Collections not otherwise herein provided for.	Total miscellaneous collections.	Unassessed penalties.
1	Alabama			$0.01	$0.01	
2	Arkansas		$1.00	.50	1.50	
3	California		315.64	14,234.11	14,549.75	
4	Colorado		1.00	54.25	55.25	$25.83
5	Connecticut		202.92	23,896.02	24,098.94	37.25
6	Florida			2,320.27	2,320.27	37.68
7	Georgia			178.98	178.98	345.88
8	Hawaii		661.62	.01	661.63	
9	Illinois		25,961.78	32,669.49	58,631.27	157.76
10	Indiana		.50	2,743.36	2,743.86	6.51
11	Iowa			340.22	340.22	47.57
12	Kansas			2,527.86	2,527.86	52.73
13	Kentucky			927.91	927.91	448.75
14	Louisiana			2,314.58	2,314.58	171.69
15	Maryland			2,387.12	2,387.12	38.24
16	Massachusetts		98.48	57,776.41	57,874.89	77.62
17	Michigan		63,700.18	21,488.31	85,188.49	359.79
18	Minnesota			1,142.20	1,142.20	13.30
19	Missouri		22.16	9,266.74	9,288.90	81.58
20	Montana			293.24	293.24	
21	Nebraska		.20	27.95	28.15	19.59
22	New Hampshire			7,668.53	7,668.53	6.64
23	New Jersey		.12	34,997.39	34,997.51	56.43
24	New Mexico			4.00	4.00	
25	New York		114,958.92	534,967.89	649,926.81	1,480.87
26	North Carolina			25.60	25.60	471.19
27	North and South Dakota			3.36	3.36	
28	Ohio		220,313.86	10,010.06	230,323.92	17.98
29	Oregon		106.50	393.52	500.02	7.45
30	Pennsylvania		66.72	20,850.44	20,917.16	104.96
31	South Carolina			999.52	999.52	11.70
32	Tennessee		6.00	113.50	119.50	151.25
33	Texas		33.18	19.25	52.43	106.75
34	Virginia			1,061.29	1,061.29	122.99
35	Washington		53.92		53.92	1.53
36	West Virginia			45.77	45.77	10.64
37	Wisconsin		70.74	278.31	349.05	
	Total		426,575.44	786,027.97	1,212,603.41	4,472.15
	Collections for fiscal year ended June 30, 1904		376,408.34	2,139,135.54	2,515,543.88	3,604.56

OF INTERNAL REVENUE, ETC.—Continued.

PENALTIES, ETC.						
Penalties upon unstamped instruments.	United States' share of penalties recovered by suits.	Penalties received on compromises.	Interest.	Costs and fines.	Total of penalties, etc., collected.	
....	$3,016.83	$1,201.28	$43.85	....	$4,261.96	1
....	272.00	....	....	$1,936.45	2,208.45	2
$50.00	47.05	22,562.60	....	84.85	22,744.50	3
20.00	8.12	1,110.00	2.76	317.66	1,484.37	4
30.00	619.60	615.00	.90	1,956.38	3,259.13	5
....	339.30	387.95	12.06	303.58	1,080.57	6
....	546.29	7,212.59	559.95	1,749.60	10,414.31	7
....	....	280.00	....	139.17	419.17	8
41.50	550.67	16,775.18	77.47	3,187.32	20,789.90	9
31.00	192.55	7,995.00	39.39	64.67	8,329.12	10
40.00	....	1,266.69	11.81	249.15	1,615.22	11
30.00	275.00	1,465.99	46.29	296.41	2,166.42	12
....	209.45	14,676.06	227.77	1,060.12	16,622.15	13
....	1,160.65	774.20	15.12	876.35	2,998.01	14
40.00	18.85	4,171.80	35.03	174.13	4,478.05	15
50.00	75.96	1,575.00	20.20	131.27	1,930.05	16
....	55.00	1,810.00	7.77	206.52	2,439.08	17
10.00	....	659.16	4.24	44.52	731.22	18
20.00	190.00	3,911.95	....	2,552.80	6,756.33	19
60.00	3.00	515.00	52.06	....	630.06	20
190.50	100.00	793.00	24.50	23.48	1,151.07	21
....	10.13	600.00	....	1,766.74	2,383.51	22
50.00	57.48	1,736.00	37.43	446.88	2,384.22	23
50.00	....	375.00	....	100.00	525.00	24
170.00	1,692.51	2,997.57	29.48	224.90	6,595.33	25
40.00	14,578.97	6,848.47	211.66	5,619.99	27,770.28	26
30.00	....	160.00	....	115.00	305.00	27
47.57	116.46	29,570.00	.45	137.65	29,890.11	28
20.00	....	340.00	7.78	....	375.23	29
540.00	186.37	9,900.00	922.74	136.51	11,790.58	30
....	988.74	1,000.00	26.99	350.00	2,377.43	31
70.00	963.63	2,463.27	53.27	3,306.65	7,008.07	32
30.00	200.96	4,698.17	282.58	418.50	5,736.96	33
123.80	1,120.08	5,401.02	285.34	2,023.16	9,076.39	34
20.00	....	2,485.00	....	128.64	2,635.17	35
90.00	507.13	1,490.00	2.06	....	2,099.83	36
30.00	....	983.00	....	119.48	1,132.48	37
1,924.37	28,102.78	160,805.95	3,040.95	30,248.53	228,594.73	
5,007.00	33,665.13	128,400.43	4,226.36	32,055.07	206,958.55	

A.—RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS FROM EACH GENERAL SOURCE OF INTERNAL

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	DISTILLED SPIRITS.			TOBACCO.		
		Total.	Refunded.	Net total.	Total.	Refunded.	Net total.
1	Alabama	$200,462.24	$299.63	$200,162.61	$20,318.75	....	$20,318.75
2	Arkansas	86,227.42	265.63	85,961.79	7,562.62	....	7,562.62
3	California	2,385,735.37	691.96	2,385,043.41	335,408.01	....	335,408.01
4	Colorado	148,770.09	197.92	148,572.17	71,013.59	....	71,013.59
5	Connecticut	314,519.06	122.92	314,396.14	203,040.87	....	203,040.87
6	Florida	24,464.68	....	24,464.68	903,109.79	$6.00	903,103.79
7	Georgia	306,818.83	430.10	306,388.73	32,390.07	....	32,390.07
8	Hawaii	23,567.17	....	23,567.17	3,268.97	....	3,268.97
9	Illinois	44,672,534.75	928.19	44,671,606.56	1,877,300.80	45.00	1,877,255.80
10	Indiana	22,925,689.57	194.08	22,925,495.49	438,103.91	9.00	438,094.91
11	Iowa	117,266.32	25.00	117,241.32	334,741.48	21.51	334,719.97
12	Kansas	107,629.05	47.92	107,581.13	91,216.12	....	91,216.12
13	Kentucky	18,258,643.15	1,179.60	18,257,463.55	2,818,828.41	112.06	2,818,716.35
14	Louisiana	5,058,580.97	58.33	5,058,522.64	455,724.69	....	455,724.69
15	Maryland	3,349,157.64	460.41	3,348,697.23	1,319,891.81	8.85	1,319,882.96
16	Massachusetts	1,028,098.23	66.67	1,028,031.56	548,066.33	....	548,066.33
17	Michigan	604,680.88	179.18	604,501.70	1,794,043.06	....	1,794,043.06
18	Minnesota	172,372.98	270.84	172,102.14	235,257.69	1.50	235,256.19
19	Missouri	618,034.71	1,546.96	616,487.75	4,258,426.57	24.37	4,258,402.20
20	Montana	98,292.57	160.42	98,132.15	38,200.01	1.12	38,198.89
21	Nebraska	1,845,398.24	127.09	1,845,271.15	85,038.24	....	85,038.24
22	New Hampshire	61,408.29	125.00	61,283.29	78,440.88	....	78,440.88
23	New Jersey	328,871.94	302.09	328,569.85	3,072,041.18	53.14	3,071,988.04
24	New Mexico	47,794.24	25.00	47,769.24	11,130.88	....	11,130.88
25	New York	8,681,360.84	935.57	8,680.425.27	7,531,837.62	4,633.74	7,527,203.88
26	North Carolina	706,067.10	1,169.23	704,897.87	4,258,195.36	45.50	4,258,149.86
27	N. and S. Dakota	48,101.01	274.00	47,827.01	31,745.34	....	31,745.34
28	Ohio	11,911,315.61	1,089.59	11,910,226.02	3,578,782.24	5.40	3,578,776.84
29	Oregon	66,098.28	379.17	65,719.11	25,694.39	7.65	25,686.74
30	Pennsylvania	6,751,094.82	2,243.26	6,748,851.56	6,205,483.94	358.48	6,205,125.46
31	South Carolina	722,227.59	25.00	722,202.59	49,374.33	....	49,374.33
32	Tennessee	1,067,787.13	625.26	1,067,161.87	469,093.28	54.38	469,038.90
33	Texas	77,169.33	116.65	77,052.68	48,827.18	....	48,827.18
34	Virginia	358,714.24	813.44	357,900.80	2,991,202.47	116.09	2,991,086.38
35	Washington	100,279.48	413.46	99,866.02	38,049.60	....	38,049.60
36	West Virginia	226,833.01	68.76	226,764.25	658,335.96	....	658,335.96
37	Wisconsin	2,456,446.29	561.53	2,455,884.76	740,724.06	1,248.78	739,475.26
	Total	135,958,513.12	16,419.86	135,942,093.26	45,659,910.50	6,752.57	45,653,157.93
	Collections for fiscal year ended June 30, 1904	135,810,015.42	22,804.48	135,787,210.94	44,655,808.75	7,795.74	44,648,013.01

REVENUE AND AMOUNTS REFUNDED IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.			OLEOMARGARINE.			
Total.	Refunded.	Net total.	Total.	Refunded.	Net total.	
$98,709.01	$40.40	$98,668.61	$1,539.24	....	$1,539.24	1
12,934.84	....	12,934.84	1,105.80	....	1,105.80	2
1,097,668.73	150.00	1,097,518.73	846.84	....	846.84	3
326,938.30	99.17	326,839.13	2,016.91	$119.33	1,897.58	4
954,802.63	....	954,802.63	25,358.64	32.80	25,325.84	5
17,177.99	....	17,177.99	2,217.00	....	2,217.00	6
159,014.69	12.50	159,002.19	638.25	....	638.25	7
16,112.49	....	16,112.49	201.00	....	201.00	8
4,855,959.46	398.09	4,855,561.37	345,223.35	364.47	344,858.88	9
1,262,230.70	18.50	1,262,212.20	11,738.99	38.00	11,700.99	10
390,785.07	....	390,785.07	142.25	....	142.25	11
49,535.98	....	49,535.98	42,782.69	998.39	41,784.30	12
654,691.25	....	654,691.25	4,676.83	....	4,676.83	13
370,314.38	216.66	370,097.72	2,436.83	948.00	1,488.83	14
1,323,546.82	50.00	1,323,496.82	6,822.85	....	6,822.85	15
1,857,256.69	....	1,857,256.69	3,596.13	....	3,596.13	16
1,249,488.00	58.80	1,249,429.20	8,275.25	12.25	8,263.00	17
1,039,231.61	165.00	1,039,066.61	2,880.08	....	2,880.08	18
3,538,143.03	5,925.96	3,532,217.07	29,317.33	....	29,317.33	19
348,845.77	85.83	348,759.94	708.75	....	708.75	20
316,910.62	30.00	316,880.62	983.00	913.50	69.50	21
359,694.56	....	359,694.56	3,081.50	....	3,081.50	22
2,710,473.15	20.00	2,710,453.15	11,413.18	....	11,413.18	23
21,272.88	....	21,272.88	116.96	....	116.96	24
11,121,328.85	111.66	11,121,217.19	14.75	....	14.75	25
2,542.54	....	2,542.54	368.00	....	368.00	26
55,066.05	46.25	55,019.80	55.50	....	55.50	27
3,955,136.15	127.75	3,955,008.40	61,780.88	278.32	61,502.56	28
144,030.63	45.65	143,984.98	....	....	....	29
6,200,116.67	174.50	6,199,942.17	6,290.25	....	6,290.25	30
5,049.15	....	5,049.15	762.85	....	762.85	31
231,791.90	....	231,791.90	1,668.75	....	1,668.75	32
459,885.07	4.17	459,880.90	10,158.66	....	10,158.66	33
171,132.32	....	171,132.32	4,710.35	....	4,710.35	34
566,728.73	70.00	566,658.73	228.50	....	228.50	35
286,493.01	....	286,493.01	8,897.25	3.50	8,893.75	36
4,129,513.46	1,083.37	4,128,430.09	2,423.42	....	2,423.42	37
50,360,553.18	8,934.26	50,351,618.92	605,478.81	3,708.56	601,770.25	
49,083,458.77	[a] 44,396.35	49,039,062.42	484,097.45	[b] 9,314.87	474,782.58	

[a] Includes $25,414.48 from "Schedule B." [b] Includes $1,633.08 from "Legacies" and "Schedule A"

A.—Recapitulation of Receipts from Each General

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	FILLED CHEESE.			MIXED FLOUR.		
		Total.	Refunded.	Net total.	Total.	Refunded.	Net total.
1	Alabama						
2	Arkansas						
3	California						
4	Colorado						
5	Connecticut						
6	Florida						
7	Georgia						
8	Hawaii						
9	Illinois				$38.08		$38.08
10	Indiana						
11	Iowa				496.00		496.00
12	Kansas				336.79		336.79
13	Kentucky				10.00		10.00
14	Louisiana						
15	Maryland						
16	Massachusetts						
17	Michigan						
18	Minnesota						
19	Missouri				186.08		186.08
20	Montana						
21	Nebraska				14.44		14.44
22	New Hampshire						
23	New Jersey						
24	New Mexico						
25	New York				508.00		508.00
26	North Carolina						
27	N. and S. Dakota						
28	Ohio				20.00		20.00
29	Oregon						
30	Pennsylvania				39.00		39.00
31	South Carolina						
32	Tennessee						
33	Texas						
34	Virginia						
35	Washington						
36	West Virginia						
37	Wisconsin						
	Total				1,648.39		1,648.39
	Collections for fiscal year ended June 30, 1904	$3,543.23		$3,543.23	1,565.58		1,565.58

SOURCE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, ETC.—Continued.

ADULTERATED BUTTER.			PROCESS OR RENOVATED BUTTER.			
Total.	Refunded.	Net total.	Total.	Refunded.	Net total.	
....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	3
....	....	....	$1,585.54	....	$1,585.54	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	5
....	....	....	....	....	....	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	7
....	....	....	....	....	....	8
$1,578.20	....	$1,578.20	60,647.37	....	60,647.37	9
975.00	....	975.00	2,433.11	....	2,433.11	10
....	....	....	25,693.24	....	25,693.24	11
....	....	....	13,955.47	....	13,955.47	12
....	....	....	....	....	....	13
....	....	....	....	....	....	14
....	....	....	1,133.53	....	1,133.53	15
....	....	....	2,165.09	....	2,165.09	16
....	....	....	8,015.49	....	8,015.49	17
....	....	....	9,718.28	....	9,718.28	18
....	....	....	1,184.70	....	1,184.70	19
....	....	....	....	....	....	20
....	....	....	6,547.99	....	6,547.99	21
....	....	....	234.34	....	234.34	22
....	....	....	....	....	....	23
....	....	....	....	....	....	24
....	....	....	....	....	....	25
....	....	....	....	....	....	26
16.67	....	16.67	....	....	....	27
931.10	....	931.10	14,435.60	....	14,435.60	28
....	....	....	....	....	....	29
438.00	....	438.00	....	....	....	30
....	....	....	....	....	....	31
....	....	....	....	....	....	32
....	....	....	34.17	....	34.17	33
....	....	....	....	....	....	34
....	....	....	155.00	....	155.00	35
....	....	....	....	....	....	36
....	....	....	8,796.34	....	8,796.34	37
3,938.97	....	3,938.97	156,735.26	....	156,735.26	
1,915.90	....	1,915.90	140,873.53	....	140,873.53	

A.—RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS FROM EACH GENERAL

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	BANKS AND BANKERS.			MISCELLANEOUS.		
		Total.	Refunded.	Net total.	Total.	Refunded.	Net total.
1	Alabama				$0.01	[a] $0.01	
2	Arkansas				1.50		$1.50
3	California				14,549.75	2,247.12	12,302.63
4	Colorado				55.25	[a] 55.25	
5	Connecticut				24,098.94	9,940.15	14,158.79
6	Florida				2,320.27	958.52	1,361.75
7	Georgia				178.98	[a] 178.98	
8	Hawaii				661.63		661.63
9	Illinois				58,631.27	[a] 12,233.67	46,397.60
10	Indiana				2,743.86	213.31	2,530.55
11	Iowa				340.22		340.22
12	Kansas				2,527.86	54.02	2,473.84
13	Kentucky				927.91	[a] 29.10	898.81
14	Louisiana				2,314.58	2,031.98	282.60
15	Maryland				2,387.12	[a] 2,387.12	
16	Massachusetts				57,874.89	14,702.52	43,172.37
17	Michigan				85,188.49	6,260.64	78,927.85
18	Minnesota				1,142.20	965.05	177.15
19	Missouri				9,288.90	[a] 8,290.79	998.11
20	Montana				293.24	9.25	283.99
21	Nebraska				28.15	5.70	22.45
22	New Hampshire				7,668.53	1,070.20	6,598.33
23	New Jersey				34,997.51	[a] 30,182.40	4,815.11
24	New Mexico				4.00		4.00
25	New York				649,926.81	[a] 573,708.45	76,218.36
26	North Carolina				25.60	[a] 25.60	
27	N. and S. Dakota				3.36	[a] 3.36	
28	Ohio				230,323.92	[a] 7,353.38	222,970.54
29	Oregon				500.02	351.08	148.94
30	Pennsylvania				20,917.16	[a] 9,793.02	11,124.14
31	South Carolina				999.52	516.78	482.74
32	Tennessee				119.50	[a] 115.00	4.50
33	Texas				52.43	[a] 52.43	
34	Virginia				1,061.29	[a] 1,019.94	41.35
35	Washington				53.92	[a] 53.92	
36	West Virginia				45.77	[a] 45.77	
37	Wisconsin				349.05	[a] 104.29	244.76
	Total				1,212,603.41	684,958.80	527,644.61
	Collections for fiscal year ended June 30, 1904				2,515,543.88	219,978.10	2,295,565.78

[a] In addition to amount reported refunded under the head of "Miscellaneous," a further refund of collections from various sources no longer taxable, as "Legacies and distributive shares of personal property," "Excise tax on gross receipts," "Schedules A and B," etc., has been made as follows, to wit: Alabama, $517.10; Colorado, $36.42; Georgia, $487.46; Illinois, $57.77; Kentucky, $314.43; Maryland, $52,674.30; Missouri, $6,254.97; New Jersey, $65,499.85; New York, $18,784.56; North Carolina, $772.57; North and South Dakota, $9.14; Ohio, $12,442.40; Pennsylvania, $8,821.51; Tennessee, $223.24; Texas, $1,030.26; Virginia, $112.79; Washington, $16.42; West Virginia, $127.73, and Wisconsin, $64.03.

SOURCE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, ETC.—Continued.

PENALTIES, ETC.			AGGREGATE RECEIPTS.			
Total.	Refunded.	Net total.	Total.	Refunded.	Net total.	
$4,261.96	....	$4,261.96	$325.291.21	$857.14	$324,434.07	1
2,208.45	....	2,208.45	110,040.63	265.63	109,775.00	2
22,744.50	....	22,744.50	3,856,953.20	3,089.08	3,853,864.12	3
1,484.37	....	1,484.37	551,864.05	508.09	551,355.96	4
3,259.13	....	3,259.13	1,525,079.27	10,095.87	1,514,983.40	5
1,080.57	....	1,080.57	950,370.30	964.52	949,405.78	6
10,414.31	....	10,414.31	509,455.13	1,109.04	508,346.09	7
419.17	....	419.17	44,230.43	....	44,230.43	8
20,789.90	....	20,789.90	51,892,703.18	14,027.19	51,878,675.99	9
8,329.12	....	8,329.12	24,652,244.26	472.89	24,651,771.37	10
1,615.22	....	1,615.22	871,079.80	46.51	871,033.29	11
2,166.42	....	2,166.42	310,150.38	1,100.33	309,050.05	12
16,622.15	....	16,622.15	21,754,399.70	1,635.19	21,752,764.51	13
2,998.01	....	2,998.01	5,892,369.46	3,254.97	5,889,114.49	14
4,478.05	....	4,478.05	6,007,417.82	55,580.68	5,951,837.14	15
1,930.05	....	1,930.05	3,498,987.41	14,769.19	3,484,218.22	16
2,439.08	....	2,439.08	3,752,130.25	6,510.87	3,745,619.38	17
731.22	....	731.22	1,461,334.06	1,402.39	1,459,931.67	18
6,756.33	....	6,756.33	8,461,337.65	22,043.05	8,439,294.60	19
630.06	....	630.06	486,970.40	256.62	486,713.78	20
1,151.07	....	1,151.07	2,256,071.75	1,076.29	2,254,995.46	21
2,383.51	....	2,383.51	512,911.61	1,195.20	511,716.41	22
2,384.22	....	2,384.22	6,160,181.18	96,057.48	6,064,123.70	23
525.00	....	525.00	80,843.96	25.00	80,818.96	24
6,595.33	....	6,595.33	27,991,572.20	598,173.98	27,393,398.22	25
27,770.28	....	27,770.28	4,994,968.88	2,012.90	4,992,955.98	26
305.00	....	305.00	135,292.93	332.75	134,960.18	27
29,890.11	....	29,890.11	19,782,615.61	21,296.84	19,761,318.77	28
375.23	....	375.23	236,698.55	783.55	235,915.00	29
11,790.58	....	11,790.58	19,196,170.42	21,390.77	19,174,779.65	30
2,377.43	....	2,377.43	780,790.87	541.78	780,249.09	31
7,008.07	....	7,008.07	1,777,468.63	1,017.88	1,776,450.75	32
5,736.96	....	5,736.96	601,863.80	1,203.51	600,660.29	33
9,076.39	....	9,076.39	3,535,897.06	2,062.26	3,533,834.80	34
2,635.17	....	2,635.17	708,130.40	553.80	707,576.60	35
2,099.83	....	2,099.83	1,182,704.83	245.76	1,182,459.07	36
1,132.48	....	1,132.48	7,339,385.10	3,062.00	7,336,323.10	37
228,594.73	....	228,594.73	234,187,976.37	[b] 889,021.00	233,298,955.37	
206,958.55	$1,018.43	205,940.12	232,903,781.06	305,307.97	232,598,473.09	

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[b] Includes $168,246.95, a refund of collections made from various sources no longer taxable, as "Legacies and distributive shares of personal property," "Excise tax on gross receipts," "Schedules A and B," etc., in addition to $684,958.80, the aggregate amount reported refunded under the head of "Miscellaneous."

B.—Statement of the Number and Value of Stamps for Fermented Liquors Collectors of Internal Revenue during

DENOMINATION.	NUMBER ISSUED IN—					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hogshead	122,000	139,000	110,000	228,000	99,000	150,000
Barrel	1,311,500	1,273,000	1,095,000	1,373,000	839,000	684,000
One-half barrel	5,556,000	6,021,000	4,682,000	5,808,000	3,550,000	2,834,000
One-third barrel		54,000	66,000			
One-quarter barrel	1,134,000	1,408,000	1,197,000	1,890,000	830,000	661,000
One-sixth barrel	103,200	64,200	60,000	19,500	122,400	37,500
One-eighth barrel	762,000	696,000	480,000	603,000	404,000	480,000
Total	8,988,700	9,655,200	7,690,000	9,921,500	5,844,400	4,846,500
Exportation	21,600		20,000			1,200
Brewers' permits		4,000		8,000		4,000

B.—Statement of the Number, Kind, and Value of Special Tax Stamps Year ended

KIND.	Value of each stamp.	NUMBER ISSUED IN—					
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Rectifiers of less than 500 barrels	$100.00	60	40	20	10	30	20
Rectifiers of 500 barrels or more	200.00	40	10	10			
Retail liquor dealers	25.00	9,500	8,700	1,700	2,400	5,300	4,400
Wholesale liquor dealers	100.00	180	290	60	40	120	90
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50.00						10
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100.00	60	10				
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors	50.00	810	630	120	120	150	90
Retail dealers in malt liquors	20.00	640	970	770	300	340	320
Manufacturers of stills	50.00				20		10
Stills manufactured	20.00			10	20		10
Worms manufactured	20.00			10	20	10	10
Wholesale dealers in filled cheese	250.00						
Retail dealers in filled cheese	12.00						
Manufacturers of filled cheese	400.00						
Manufacturers of mixed flour	12.00		10			10	
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine without artificial coloration	200.00	20		10	20	20	
Retail dealers in oleomargarine without artificial coloration	6.00	140			480	1,480	1,020
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine	480.00						
Retail dealers in oleomargarine	48.00		20			40	30
Manufacturers of oleomargarine	600.00						
Wholesale dealers in adulterated butter	480.00				10		
Retail dealers in adulterated butter	48.00				10		
Manufacturers of adulterated butter	600.00	30	10				
Manufacturers of process or renovated butter	50.00						
Aggregate number of stamps		11,480	10.690	2,710	3,450	7,500	6,010
Aggregate value of stamps		$351,640	$311,480	$76,300	$90,960	$176,920	$140,860

(Tax-paid and Exportation) and the Number of Brewers' Permits issued to the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1905.

Number issued in—						Aggregate number of each denomination.	Aggregate value of each denomination.
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.		
102,000	146,000	102,000	206,900	90,500	194,000	1,689,400	$3,378,800.00
1,204,000	784,000	627,500	1,218,300	1,347,000	1,683,300	13,439,600	13,439,600.00
3,876,000	4,120,500	3,149,500	5,292,500	5,489,500	7,306,500	57,685,500	28,842,750.00
....	45,000	18,000	30.000	60,000	27,000	300,000	100,000.00
1,420,000	979,000	917,000	1,777,000	1,763,500	1,944,500	15,921,000	3,980,250.00
1,200	33,000	36,000	144,700	108,000	85,200	814,900	135,816.67
680,000	424,000	621,000	751,000	680,000	950,000	7,531,000	941,375.00
7,283,200	6,531,500	5,471,000	9,420,400	9,538,500	12,190,500	97,381,400	50,818,591.67
2,000	....	24,000	....	....	....	68,800	....
400	6,000	800	800	4,000	....	28,000	....

issued to Collectors of Internal Revenue during the Fiscal June 30, 1905.

Number issued in—						Aggregate number of each kind.	Aggregate value of each kind.
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.		
30	40	40	70	1,750	40	2,150	$215,000
30	....	20	10	1,180	....	1,300	260,000
3,600	5,100	3,200	4,600	201,000	2,200	251,700	6,292,500
80	130	80	80	5,680	40	6,870	687,000
....	10	....	10	560	....	590	29,500
20	30	....	30	1,950	....	2,100	210,000
90	220	170	210	8,900	140	11,650	582,500
350	340	200	480	11,900	420	17,030	340,600
....	....	....	20	180	....	230	11,500
....	10	....	20	190	....	260	5,200
....	10	....	20	180	....	260	5,200
....	....	....	....	10	....	10	2,500
....	....	....	....	10	....	10	120
....	....	....	....	10	....	10	4,000
10	....	....	10	100	....	140	1,680
10	....	10	....	590	10	690	138,000
350	1,210	1,190	730	10,230	....	16,830	100,980
....	....	....	....	210	....	210	100,800
160	200	220	30	710	....	1,410	67,680
10	....	....	10	130	....	150	90,000
....	....	....	....	30	....	40	19,200
20	....	....	....	30	....	60	2,880
....	....	....	....	20	....	60	36,000
10	10	10	....	210	20	260	13,000
4,770	7,310	5,140	6,330	245,760	2,870	314,020	....
$139,860	$183,560	$128,700	$169,340	$7,364,820	$81,400	....	$9,215,840

B.—STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER AND VALUE OF TAX-PAID AND OTHER THAN TAX- DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

DENOMINATION.	NUMBER ISSUED IN—					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TAX-PAID STAMPS.						
10 gallons	1,650	1,200	4,200	6,450	3,750	5,700
20 gallons	1,800	1,500	4,050	10,950	11,700	3,900
30 gallons	21,600	2,250	53,850	46,650	16,950	75,600
40 gallons	35,700	30,450	111,300	83,550	75,600	124,050
50 gallons	750	4,500	5,100	3,450	11,550	7,050
60 gallons	150		150	1,200	450	150
70 gallons				750	300	150
80 gallons	31,500	39,750	42,000	42,000	63,750	37,500
90 gallons	2,250	6,750	3,000	33,000	21,750	56,250
100 gallons						
110 gallons						
120 gallons						
130 gallons						
Total tax paid	95,400	86,400	223,650	228,000	205,900	310,350
OTHER THAN TAX-PAID STAMPS.						
Case stamps.						
Domestic:						
1/16 pint	420	80		660	180	200
⅛ pint	20		20	280		260
½ pint	5,320	1,220	3,080	5,860	4,580	6,100
1 pint	6,240	2,140	3,240	7,600	6,240	7,840
⅕ gallon	9,820	4,280	5,900	13,560	11,420	10,500
1 quart	16,240	7,100	15,500	25,960	24,080	23,080
½ gallon	60	300	100	600	440	420
Exportation:						
1/16 pint					20	
⅛ pint						
½ pint		20				
1 pint		20				
⅕ gallon	100	540	180	80	1,100	40
1 quart				20		
½ gallon						
Total case stamps	38,220	15,700	28,020	54,620	48,060	48,440
For rectified spirits.						
5 gallons	700	14,500	6,100	10,100	9,200	22,700
10 gallons	4,200	38,300	18,800	21,100	43,800	59,400
20 gallons	7,800	26,800	14,500	18,300	32,000	48,900
30 gallons		2,000	1,300	500		6,700
40 gallons	54,500	138,900	160,600	134,900	192,600	187,500
50 gallons	7,900	5,600	34,700	30,000	14,700	33,300
60 gallons	600	1,500	1,300	500	1,500	200
70 gallons		1,500	500	6,000	800	5,500
80 gallons	400	8,100	5,400	3,300	3,200	800
90 gallons	400	8,000	5,200	2,100	900	2,300
100 gallons			500	2,300	600	
110 gallons	500				300	
120 gallons	500		100	1,500	500	
130 gallons			1,100	3,500	300	200
Total for rectified spirits	77,500	245,200	250,100	234,100	300,400	367,500
For wholesale liquor dealers.						
5 gallons	6,600	4,500	1,200	6,300	5,400	7,500
10 gallons	6,300	27,600	5,700	38,700	22,800	25,800
20 gallons	6,000	14,700	2,100	19,800	9,900	19,800
30 gallons			600	1,200	4,500	4,500
40 gallons	26,700	49,800	59,400	41,400	60,000	46,200
50 gallons	2,100	17,400	2,100	12,900	13,800	11,100
60 gallons			300	300		
70 gallons		600		300		
80 gallons				300		
90 gallons	300		600	600	1,500	300
100 gallons		900		300		
110 gallons				300		

PAID STAMPS FOR DISTILLED SPIRITS ISSUED TO COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

NUMBER ISSUED IN—						Aggregate number of each denomination.	Aggregate value of each denomination.
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.		
2,100	2,400	150	3,900	1,650	3,600	36,750	$804,457.50
1,200	9,900	3,750	6,900	2,250	4,800	62,700	2,062,203.00
29,700	38,400	53,100	39,150	7,950	33,900	419,100	18,394,299.00
52,800	69,750	93,300	76,950	29,250	54,450	837,150	45,951,163.50
3,000	6,600	4,050	2,700	300	6,600	55,650	3,666,778.50
....	150	....	....	1,500	1,500	5,250	403,672.50
....	150	....	150	....	150	1,650	145,018.50
1,500	17,550	51,750	41,250	24,000	58,050	450,600	44,559,834.00
15,750	16,050	9,750	16,500	18,750	12,150	211,950	23,291,185.50
....	....	....	....	300	150	450	54,400.50
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
106,050	160,950	215,850	187,500	85,950	175,350	2,081,250	139,333,012.50
1,060	340	180	420	140	800	4,480	448.00
440	20	160	....	160	320	1,680	168.00
15,160	5,200	6,800	2,660	1,780	8,800	66,560	6,656.00
15,800	6,920	8,700	2,580	1,980	12,720	82,000	8,200.00
46,240	8,780	11,740	22,420	4,320	27,100	176,080	17,608.00
49,660	19,800	28,500	18,140	17,220	28,600	273,880	27,388.00
780	640	500	200	....	440	4,480	448.00
....	....	....	....	....	100	120	12.00
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	100	....	120	100	20	360	36.00
....	100	20	100	60	20	320	32.00
140	280	160	720	60	....	3,400	340.00
20	20	....	20	80	20	180	18.00
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
129,300	42,200	56,760	47,380	25,900	78,940	613,540	61,354.00
5,900	10,000	2,000	1,000	800	18,300	101,300	....
21,600	6,700	17,700	9,000	13,400	38,700	292,700	....
14,500	6,600	12,300	2,700	14,100	28,600	227,100	....
5,600	1,000	500	400	2,300	300	20,600	....
128,100	55,100	212,000	81,600	145,000	102,900	1,593,700	....
13,100	17,000	24,500	15,500	20,700	25,900	242,900	....
2,600	1,000	700	100	800	400	11,200	....
2,100	....	400	500	....	3,000	20,300	....
5,200	5,300	3,300	4,400	1,800	7,100	48,300	....
1,500	1,000	1,000	5,800	1,400	3,900	33,500	....
....	....	....	3,600	....	1,000	8,000	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	800	....
....	300	....	1,500	200	100	4.700	....
500	....	500	100	200	1,100	7,500	....
200,700	104,000	274,900	126,200	200,700	231,300	2,612,600	....
9,600	2,400	6,300	8,100	3,300	10.500	71,700	....
34,500	5,400	13,500	40,500	11,400	18,600	250,800	....
13,200	7,800	4,200	15,300	9,300	10,800	132,900	....
7,800	600	300	6,600	3,300	3,900	33,300	....
77,700	31,500	18,000	80,100	31,200	33,300	555,300	....
27,000	9,300	3,900	27,600	6,000	....	133,200	....
....	....	300	....	....	300	1,200	....
....	....	....	....	....	300	1,200	....
300	....	....	1,800	300	300	3,000	....
....	....	300	....	1,200	300	5,100	....
....	600	....	1,200	....	300	3,300	....
....	....	300	300	....	300	1,200	....

B.—STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER AND VALUE OF TAX-PAID AND OTHER THAN TAX- DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED

DENOMINATION.	NUMBER ISSUED IN—					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
OTHER THAN TAX-PAID STAMPS—continued.						
For wholesale liquor dealers—Continued.						
120 gallons			600	300		
130 gallons	300	900	900	1,500		2,400
Total for wholesale liquor dealers	48,300	116,400	73,500	124,200	117,900	117,600
For imported spirits.						
5 gallons						
10 gallons					300	
20 gallons					300	
30 gallons						
40 gallons						
50 gallons					300	
60 gallons						
70 gallons						
80 gallons						
90 gallons						
100 gallons						
110 gallons						
120 gallons						
130 gallons						
Total for imported spirits					900	
Warehouse	96,000	200,800	222,000	285,600	185,200	428,800
Special warehouse	6,000	10,800	1,600	7,200	1,600	2,000
Rewarehousing		10,000		2,000		
General bonded warehouse		600		4,600	10,200	
General bonded warehouse retransfer		400				
Exportation	1,200		16,000	4,000	12,000	1,600
Transfer stamps for grape brandy		10,200	100	5,000		
Fortified sweet wine						400
Fortified wine for exportation						
Total other than tax-paid stamps	267,220	610,100	591,320	721,320	676,260	966,340
Grand aggregate of stamps	362,620	696,500	814,970	949,320	882,060	1,276,690
Aggregate value of tax-paid stamps	$6,426,156	$6,814,896	$13,528,498.50	$15,300,120	$14,876,862	$20,759,161.50
Aggregate value of other than tax-paid stamps	3,942	1,570	3,802.00	5,862	6,006	5,004.00
Grand aggregate value	6,430,098	6,816,466	13,532,300.50	15,305,982	14,882,868	20,764,165.50

PAID STAMPS FOR DISTILLED SPIRITS ISSUED TO COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE JUNE 30, 1905—Continued.

NUMBER ISSUED IN—						Aggregate number of each denomination.	Aggregate value of each denomination.
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.		
600	....	....	....	300	300	2,100	....
300	....	600	1,200	....	300	8,400	....
171,000	57,600	47,700	182,700	66,300	79,500	1,202,700	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	300	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	300	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	300	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	900	....
126,400	228,000	132,000	204,400	498,800	....	2,608,000	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	29,200	....
800	....	....	....	400	....	13,200	....
4,000	2,000	400	5,400	6,400	6,400	40,000	....
....	....	400	....	....	....	800	....
....	....	2,800	1,600	5,200	800	45,200	$3,900.00
500	....	....	....	....	....	15,800	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	400	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
632,700	433,800	514,960	567,680	803,700	396,940	7,182,340	....
738,750	594,750	730,810	755,180	889,650	572,290	9,263,590	....
6,363,934.50	9,850,945.50	$14,034,256.50	$12,337,875	$6,669,745.50	$12,370,561.50	....	139,333,012.50
12,930.00	4,220.00	5,936.00	4,898	3,110.00	7,974.00	....	65,254.00
$6,376,864.50	$9,855,165.50	14,040,192.50	12,342,773	6,672,855.50	12,378,535.50	....	139,398,266.50

B.—Statement of the Number and Value of Stamps for Oleomargarine, during the Fiscal Year

DENOMINATION.	NUMBER ISSUED IN—					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
OLEOMARGARINE.						
Tax ¼ cent per pound.						
10 pounds	5,000	10,000		6,000	14,000	5,000
20 pounds			10,000	10,200	10,000	1,000
30 pounds	3,000	10,000	22,600	8,000	35,000	19,000
40 pounds	1,000			27,000	11,000	13,000
50 pounds		10,000		25,000	1,000	3,000
60 pounds	3,000		22,000	40,000	22,000	29,000
70 pounds						
80 pounds				2,000		4,000
90 pounds				2,000		
100 pounds						
Total	12,000	30,000	54,600	120,200	93,000	74,000
Exportation	2,000	6,000		4,000	4,000	
Tax 10 cents per pound.						
10 pounds						
20 pounds						1,000
30 pounds						1,000
40 pounds						2,000
50 pounds						1,000
60 pounds						2,600
70 pounds						
80 pounds						
90 pounds						
100 pounds						
Total stamps for oleomargarine	14,000	36,000	54,600	124,200	97,000	81,600
RENOVATED BUTTER.						
10 pounds	16,000	14,000	18,000	26,000	50,000	38,000
20 pounds	6,000	6,000	24,000	30,000	26,000	10,000
30 pounds	42,000	10,000	50,000	82,200	108,000	74,000
40 pounds				200		6,000
50 pounds	16,000	4,000	28,000	38,000	32,000	2,000
60 pounds	42,000	2,000	34,200	42,200	80,000	72,000
70 pounds						
80 pounds						
90 pounds						
100 pounds						
Total	122,000	36,000	154,200	218,600	296,000	202,000
ADULTERATED BUTTER.						
10 pounds						
20 pounds						
30 pounds						
40 pounds				400		
50 pounds						
60 pounds		200		1,000		
70 pounds						
80 pounds						
90 pounds						
100 pounds						
Total		200		1,400		
Aggregate of stamps	136,000	72,200	208,800	344,200	393,000	283,600
Value of oleomargarine (¼ cent per pound)	$1,170.00	$2,925.00	$6,723.50	$16,639.50	$10,092.50	$10,090.00
Value of oleomargarine (10 cents per pound)						40,440.00
Value of renovated butter	14,895.00	3,010.00	17,499.50	24,333.50	33,310.00	23,195.00
Value of adulterated butter		1,380.00		8,860.00		
Total value of stamps	16,065.00	7,315.00	24,223.00	49,833.00	43,402.50	73,725.00

Renovated and Adulterated Butter Issued to Collectors of Internal Revenue ended June 30, 1905.

NUMBER ISSUED IN—						Aggregate number of each denomination.	Aggregate value of each denomination.
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.		
21,000	29,200	8,000	2,000	11,000	2,000	113,200	$5,377.00
12,000	11,600	2,000	400		1,000	58,200	4,219.50
42,000	39,600	46,000	26,000	22,600	14,000	287,800	28,060.50
10,000	34,000	26,000	14,000	10,000	4,000	150,000	18,375.00
16,000	29,000	4,000	4,600	10,000		102,600	15,133.50
34,000	53,200	14,000	28,000	22,000	23,000	290,200	50,059.50
			1,000			1,000	197.50
4,000	1,000	200			2,600	13,800	3,070.50
	2,000					4,000	990.00
					1,000	1,000	272.50
139,000	199,600	100,200	76,000	75,600	47,600	1,021,800	125,755.50
	8,000				6,000	30,000	
1,200	1,600	400		1,000	1,000	5,200	9,880.00
1,000	1,800	400		2,000		6,200	17,980.00
2,200	2,800	4,200		2,000	2,000	14,200	55,380.00
1,200	1,200	400			1,400	6,200	30,380.00
1,000	1,200	2,400		2,000		7,600	44,840.00
8,200	10,800	1,400	11,000	4,800	400	39,200	270,480.00
			600			600	4,740.00
	200					200	1,980.00
153,800	227,200	109,400	87,600	87,400	58,400	1,131,200	561,415.50
2,600	16,600	1,000	8,000	14,000	18,600	222,800	10,583.00
10,600	2,800	15,000	2,000	7,000	12,000	151,400	10,976.50
72,600	80,600	54,000	14,000	46,000	20,600	654,000	63,765.00
10,800	200	4,600	1,000	4,000	8,000	34,800	4,263.00
400	10,600		4,000		6,000	141,000	20,797.50
48,800	72,200	48,200	4,000	8,000	30,200	483,800	83,455.50
145,800	183,000	122,800	33,000	79,000	95,400	1,687,800	193,840.50
		200				200	380.00
		200				200	580.00
		200				200	780.00
		200				600	2,940.00
		200				200	1,180.00
		200				1,400	9,660.00
		1,200				2,800	15,520.00
299,600	410,200	233,400	120,600	166.400	153,800	2,821,800	
$16,302.50	$24,426.00	$11,244.50	$10,080.00	$9,221.00	$6,841.00		$125,755.50
82,120.00	108,640.00	44,080.00	80,640.00	60,420.00	19,320.00		435,660.00
17,770.50	22,892.50	15,278.00	3,292.50	7,527.50	10,836.50		193,840.50
		5,280.00					15,520.00
116,193.00	155,958.50	75,882.50	94,012.50	77,168.50	36,997.50		770,776.00

B.—STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER AND VALUE OF STAMPS FOR PLAYING CARDS ISSUED TO COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

Month.	Number.	Value.
1904.		
July	1,004,000	$20,080
August	2,004,800	40,096
September	1,501,200	30,024
October	2,021,000	40,420
November	1,200,000	24,000
December	3,510,000	70,200
1905.		
January	1,200,000	24,000
February	2,200,000	44,000
March	3,505,000	70,100
April	220,000	4,400
May	1,200,200	24,004
June	2,700,000	54,000
Total	22,266,200	445,324

B.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND VALUE OF TOBACCO DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

DENOMINATION.	NUMBER ISSUED IN—					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOBACCO.						
1 ounce	9,340,000	11,840,000	3,440,000	15,440,000	15,126,000	14,614,000
1⅔ ounces	41,342,000	52,190,000	48,220,000	47,786,000	56,780,000	43,940,000
2 ounces	1,360,000	2,176,000	1,580,000	3,890,000	2,432,000	1,526,000
2⅓ ounces	14,240,000	17,720,000	23,838,000	22,020,000	24,420,000	16,626,000
3 ounces	6,200,000	3,260,100	5,100,000	5,640,200	4,540,000	5,300,000
3⅓ ounces	6,420,000	8,320,000	4,200,000	8,130,500	6,868,000	6,244,000
4 ounces	544,000	46,000	316,000	369,000	322,000	648,000
8 ounces	1,354,500	1,650,000	1,194,000	1,495,500	1,322,100	1,795,500
16 ounces	801,600	984,000	837,000	1,603,500	762,600	1,222,500
⅓ pound	64,200	97,200	73,200	137,400	121,200	108,600
1 pound	720	1,200	20,400	6,300	12,000	7,200
2 pounds	3,120	2,400	....	86,700	4,800	600
3 pounds	....	13,800	3,000	51,000	1,200	17,520
4 pounds	2,400	72,000	6,000	8,004	72,000	....
5 pounds	238,000	412,000	372,000	370,800	390,000	428,000
10 pounds	765,200	726,400	689,200	728,000	851,600	662,000
20 pounds	20,800	95,600	67,600	58,800	171,600	40,800
30 pounds	8,400	800	12,000	400	800	1,200
40 pounds	1,600	400	400	2,000	400	....
50 pounds	2,000	....	12,000	400	....	800
60 pounds	....	....	....	....	....	....
1-ounce plug	5,200	200	13,200	4,400	10,000	8,000
Total	82,713,740	99,608,100	89,994,000	107,828,904	114,208,300	93,190,720
FOIL WRAPPERS.						
1 ounce	1,674,032	1,666,720	1,588,720	1,698,240	1,676,688	1,572,240
1⅔ ounces	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400	28,800
Total	1,688,432	1,681,120	1,603,120	1,712,640	1,691,088	1,601,040
EXPORT.						
Tobacco	400	400	1,600	20,400	400	16,000
SNUFF.						
⅓ ounce	....	....	39,200	....	....	19,600
1 ounce	1,960,000	5,568,752	6,468,000	2,587,200	4,900,000	3,341,800
1⅔ ounces	4,320,000	2,214,000	8,640,864	2,593,080	2,181,600	4,320,000
2 ounces	....	....	....	....	....	....
2⅓ ounces	....	1,510,000	500,000	504,000	1,001,200	2,004,400
3 ounces	1,200,000	....	....	500,000	1,500,000	....
3⅓ ounces	1,000,000	20,000	202,000	320,600	802,000	60,000
4 ounces	500	....	2,000	....	....	....
6 ounces	1,600,000	706,000	1,440,000	500,000	2,420,000	1,000,000
8 ounces	40,000	50,000	82,000	....	40,000	21,000
16 ounces	140,000	95,000	330,000	50,000	244,000	210,000
⅓ pound	....	....	12,000	3,600	....	12,000
1 pound	24,000	18,000	37,200	5,040	12,012	....
2 pounds	....	18,000	12,000	1,440	600	....
3 pounds	....	2,400	12,000	....	....	....
4 pounds	....	2,400	....	....	....	....
5 pounds	12,000	24,600	25,200	3,000	13,440	2.400
10 pounds	....	2,800	4,000	....	3,200	2,400
20 pounds	....	....	1,200	....	2,400	....
Total	10,296,500	10,231,952	17,807,664	7,067,960	13,120,452	10,993,600

and Snuff Stamps Issued to Collectors of Internal Revenue ended June 30, 1905.

NUMBER ISSUED IN—						Total.	Aggregate value of each denomination.
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.		
12,780,000	12,340,000	12,160,000	12,518,000	10,864,000	11,420,000	141,882,000	$532,057.50
46,228,000	43,510,000	50,001,000	49,184,000	44,540,000	46,912,000	570,633,000	3,566,456.25
2,620,000	2,997,000	2,734,400	2,516,000	3,122,000	3,642,000	30,595,400	229,465.50
16,940,000	15,660,000	20,512,000	20,006,000	20,910,000	22,112,000	235,004,000	2,203,162.50
4,140,000	2,740,000	5,220,000	4,320,000	5,700,000	5,100,000	57,260,300	644,178.37
9,872,000	2,707,000	10,070,000	7,530,000	7,520,000	9,346,000	87,227,500	1,090,343.75
222,000	94,000	404,000	184,000	484,000	244,000	3,877,000	58,155.00
2,152,500	545,550	1,201,500	1,839,000	1,624,500	1,623,000	17,797,650	533,929.50
1,083,000	759,525	964,500	592,500	1,527,000	1,470,600	12,608,325	756,499.50
73,200	99,600	123,000	111,504	66,000	109,200	1,184,304	35,529.12
6,600	....	54,000	6,504	28,200	1,200	144,324	8,659.44
121,800	1,200	15,720	17,904	76,800	29,400	360,444	43,253.28
38,400	....	3,000	3,204	40,800	123,000	294,924	53,086.32
45,000	75,504	....	1,704	66,000	7,200	355,812	85,394.88
475,600	282,800	414,800	100,000	614,400	241,200	4,339,600	2,343,384.00
688,400	812,400	846,000	796,800	1,066,400	488,800	9,121,200	10,398,168.00
204,400	24,400	59,200	90,800	346,000	24,400	1,204,400	2,095,656.00
....	13,200	4,000	....	10,800	8,400	60,000	140,400.00
....	800	....	....	....	400	6,000	17,640.00
....	....	8,000	....	1,200	400	24,800	87,792.00
....	400	....	....	....	800	1,200	4,968.00
4,000	16,000	5,200	....	1,200	14,000	81,400	4,884.00
97,694,900	82,679,379	104,800,320	99,817,920	98,609,300	102,918,000	1,174,063,583	24,933,0[illegible]2.91
1,836,408	1,531,472	1,482,600	1,726,120	1,658,160	1,625,600	19,737,000	74,013.75
14,400	14,400	....	14,400	28,800	....	172,800	1,080.00
1,850,808	1,545,872	1,482,600	1,740,520	1,686,960	1,625,600	19,909,800	75,093.75
....	1,600	1,600	800	800	12,000	56,000	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	58,800	110.25
4,135,600	5,096,000	4,315,920	3,567,200	5,509,560	5,488,000	52,938,032	198,517.62
1,620,000	5,475,600	3,024,000	2,602,800	3,693,600	6,372,000	47,057,544	294,109.65
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1,500,000	2,804,000	800,000	1,200,000	1,400,000	13,223,600	123,971.25
....	1,500,000	400,000	1,500,000	....	500,000	7,100,000	79,875.00
....	820,000	308,000	40,000	202,000	500,000	4,274,600	53,432.50
2,000	....	....	....	....	....	4,500	67.50
1,040,000	1,464,000	900,000	1,600,000	1,400,000	860,000	14,930,000	335,925.00
140,000	84,000	80,000	102,000	60,000	100,000	799,000	23,970.00
72,000	204,000	60,000	260,000	150,000	134,000	1,949,000	116,940.00
2,400	12,000	2,400	....	24,000	2,400	70,800	2,124.00
3,840	48,600	42,000	25,200	36,012	30,000	281,904	16,914.24
....	15,600	1,200	....	....	....	48,840	5,860.80
....	3,000	....	....	12,000	....	29,400	5,292.00
....	2,400	....	....	....	....	4,800	1,152.00
12,000	14,400	27,000	....	13,200	3,600	150,840	45,252.00
400	4,000	800	1,600	400	1,600	21,200	12,720.00
....	....	2,000	....	400	400	6,400	7,680.00
7,028,240	16,243,600	11,967,320	10,498,800	12,301,172	15,392,000	142,949,260	1,323,913.81

B.—Statement Showing the Number and Value of Stamps for Cigars and Year ended

Denomination.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Cigars, $3 per M:						
12s	338,000	281,000	477,000	911,500	738,000	670,750
13s	5,000	5,000	2,000	81,500	13,500	46,250
25s	756,000	683,000	820,000	2,392,000	2,036,000	1,580,100
50s	6,717,000	7,130,500	6,372,000	8,842,000	7,561,000	5,676,000
100s	1,648,000	1,636,000	1,535,000	2,120,000	1,690,000	1,236,000
200s	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	600	500
250s	106,000	130,700	164,800	133,500	149,500	132,000
500s	25,000	100	15,000	10,000	20,000	5,000
Total	9,595,500	9,867,300	9,386,800	14,491,500	12,208,600	9,346,600
Small cigars, 54 cents per M:						
10s	4,700,000	7,000,000	3,362,000	9,100,500	2,620,000	7,600,000
20s	....	....	....	....	....	....
50s	....	1,200	1,200	....	....	1,200
100s	22,000	....	2,000	27,000	2,000	2,000
Total	4,722,000	7,001,200	3,365,200	9,127,500	2,622,000	7,603,200
Cigarettes, 54 cents per M:						
10s	20,000	120,000	500,000	180,000	1,130,000	650,000
20s	480,000	2,566,000	3,448,000	2,480,000	88,000	3,360,000
50s	....	....	240	....	....	....
100s	....	....	....	7,000	1,000	....
Total	500,000	2,686,000	3,948,240	2,667,000	1,219,000	4,010,000
Cigarettes, $1.08 per M:						
10s	21,408,000	23,658,300	22,402,000	20,583,000	18,902,000	23,900,000
20s	1,048,000	250,000	1,128,000	1,520,000	324,000	400,000
50s	30,000	13,200	31,200	....	42,000	36,000
100s	25,000	8,000	20,000	15,000	42,000	20,000
Total	22,511,000	23,929,500	23,581,200	22,118,000	19,310,000	24,356,000
Cigarettes, $3 per M:						
10s	....	....	7,700	70,000	70,000	14,000
20s	....	....	....	....	....	....
50s	....	....	....	....	....	1,200
100s	550	....	10,000	250	90	....
Total	550	....	17,700	70,250	70,090	15,200
Export cigars	....	....	....	....	....	....

B.—Statement Showing the Number and Value of Documentary Stamps Issued

Denomination.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1 cent	....	....	1	....	2	1
2 cents	....	....	1	....	2	1
5 cents	....	....	1	....	1	....
10 cents	2	....	....	....	8	3
25 cents	3	1	....	5	16	6
50 cents	4	10	6	5	8	4
$1	1	5	4	28	2	11
$2	1	4	3	1	16	2
$5	2	3	2	....	1	1
$10	....	3	....	1	3	....
$50	....	....	....	....	1	....
$100	....	....	....	....	3	....
Total	13	26	18	40	63	29

CIGARETTES ISSUED TO COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE DURING THE FISCAL JUNE 30, 1905.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.	Aggregate value of each denomination.
281,000	370,000	130,000	141,000	290,000	410,000	5,038,250	$181,377.00
....	1,000	....	10,000	....	....	164,250	6,405.75
1,208,000	410,000	675,100	816,500	989,000	1,089,000	13,454,700	1,009,102.50
6,432,000	6,202,000	6,221,000	6,551,000	7,377,000	8,024,000	83,105,500	12,465,825.00
1,070,000	975,000	1,320,000	1,726,000	1,611,500	1,631,000	18,198,500	5,459,550.00
2,000	1,500	10,500	5,500	14,500	14,000	52,600	31,560.00
155,000	66,000	301,500	108,500	48,500	83,600	1,579,600	1,184,700.00
5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	25,000	10,000	140,100	210,150.00
9,153,000	8,030,500	8,663,100	9,373,500	10,355,500	11,261,600	121,733,500	20,548,670.25
3,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	8,725,000	1,220,000	10,040,000	68,367,500	369,184.50
400	....	....	....	....	2,000	2,400	25.92
....	1,200	....	3,600	....	14,400	22,800	615.60
100	5,000	10,000	20,000	....	24,000	114,100	6,161.40
3,500,500	5,006,200	5,510,000	8,748,600	1,220,000	10,080,400	68,506,800	375,987.42
220,000	40,000	....	563,000	1,050,000	530,000	5,003,000	27,016.20
3,296,000	1,680,000	560,000	3,696,000	1,920,000	3,536,000	27,110,000	292,788.00
....	....	....	....	....	....	240	6.48
3,000	....	1,000	2,000	....	1,000	15,000	810.00
3,519,000	1,720,000	561,000	4,261,000	2,970,000	4,067,000	32,128,240	320,620.68
22,810,000	16,902,000	20,200,000	21,502,000	15,700,000	33,000,000	260,967,300	2,818,446.84
1,128,000	84,000	401,200	500,000	644,000	960,000	8,387,200	181,163.52
13,200	24,000	13,200	26,400	1,200	38,400	268,800	14,515.20
13,000	37,000	1,500	24,000	20,000	34,010	259,510	28,027.08
23,964,200	17,047,000	20,615,900	22,052,400	16,365,200	34,032,410	269,882,810	3,042,152.64
84,000	....	....	77,000	....	77,000	399,700	11,991.00
2,400	12,000	....	....	....	....	15,600	2,340.00
2,000	....	100	....	....	10,000	22,990	6,897.00
88,400	12,000	100	77,000	....	87,000	438,290	21,228.00
....	400	400	....	....	....	800	....

TO COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total number.	Aggregate value.
3	....	....	1	....	....	8	$0.08
28	....	5	....	2	1	40	.80
1	1	....	....	....	2	6	.30
4	2	....	2	1	5	27	2.70
5	5	1	7	2	4	55	13.75
8	11	2	6	4	6	74	37.00
11	6	2	6	6	9	91	91.00
4	8	1	8	1	4	53	106.00
....	....	....	1	3	3	16	80.00
1	....	....	....	....	1	9	90.00
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	50.00
....	....	....	....	....	....	3	300.00
65	33	11	31	19	35	383	771.63

B.—STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER AND VALUE OF STAMPS FOR MIXED FLOUR ISSUED TO COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

Issued in—	Number.	Value.
July		
August	6,000	$240.00
September	16,000	640.00
October	40,000	1,600.00
November	4,000	160.00
December		
January	14,000	560.00
February	2,000	80.00
March		
April	20,000	800.00
May		
June	8,000	320.00
Total	110,000	4,400.00

G.—TABLE SHOWING THE PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1904 AND 1905.

States and Territories.	1904.	1905.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*
Alabama	157,194	144,597
Alaska		
Arizona [a]		
Arkansas	30,963	65,198
California [b]	5,488,932	5,705,346
Colorado [c]	1,888	621
Connecticut [d]	200,970	202,778
Dakota [e]		
Delaware [f]		
District of Columbia [g]		
Florida	118	161
Georgia	214,622	231,753
Hawaii		
Idaho [h]		
Illinois	41,787,891	44,408,930
Indiana	20,865,217	21,266,932
Iowa	102	28
Kansas [i]	23,206	11,392
Kentucky	23,114,735	30,848,701
Louisiana [k]	3,851,376	5,806,832
Maine [l]		
Maryland [m]	5,100,766	6,070,199
Massachusetts	1,713,279	1,635,772
Michigan	861,298	702,676
Minnesota		
Mississippi [n]		
Missouri	291,214	392,766
Montana [o]	263	400

[a] Part of the collection district of New Mexico since September 5, 1883.

[b] Including Nevada from October 1, 1883, to July 31, 1884, and since July 1, 1887.

[c] Including Wyoming since August 15, 1883.

[d] Including Rhode Island since July 1, 1887.

[e] Part of the collection district of Nebraska since August 20, 1883. The States of North Dakota and South Dakota were detached from the district of Nebraska July 1, 1901, and constituted a collection district to be known as the district of North and South Dakota, on and after that date.

[f] Including nine counties of Maryland from October 2, 1876, to June 30, 1887, and two counties of Virginia from June 19, 1877, to June 30, 1887; part of the collection district of Maryland since July 1, 1887.

[g] Part of the collection district of Maryland since October 2, 1876.

[h] Part of the collection district of Montana since August 20, 1883.

[i] Including the Indian Territory since August 8, 1881. Oklahoma Territory was attached to the district of Kansas March 30, 1886.

[k] Including Mississippi since July 1, 1887.

[l] Part of the collection district of New Hampshire since July 1, 1887.

[m] Exclusive of nine counties annexed to Delaware, but including the District of Columbia from October 2, 1876, to June 30, 1887; States of Maryland and Delaware and the District of Columbia since July 1, 1887.

[n] Part of the collection district of Louisiana since July 1, 1887.

[o] Including Idaho since August 20, 1883, and Utah from August 20, 1883, to July 31, 1884, and since July 1, 1887.

[Continuation of notes will be found on page 203.]

G.—TABLE SHOWING THE PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

States and Territories.	1904.	1905.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*
Nebraska[p]	1,868,682	1,855,643
Nevada[q]		
New Hampshire[r]	18,804	14,954
New Jersey	99,276	118,249
New Mexico[s]	1,274	166
New York	6,762,728	7,814,167
North Carolina	494,940	670,238
North and South Dakota		
Ohio	13,290,884	11,754,912
Oklahoma		
Oregon[t]	719	571
Pennsylvania	8,867,744	8,935,690
Rhode Island[u]		
South Carolina	666,321	712,578
Tennessee	1,005,022	1,172,708
Texas	1,396	1,151
Utah[v]		
Vermont[w]		
Virginia	304,086	321,176
Washington[x]	2,120	539
West Virginia	278,764	359,009
Wisconsin	2,138,420	2,032,546
Wyoming[y]		
Total	139,505,214	153,259,379

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[p] Including Dakota (North Dakota and South Dakota since 1891) since August 20, 1883. The States of North Dakota and South Dakota were detached from the district of Nebraska July 1, 1901, and constituted a collection district, to be known as the district of North and South Dakota, on and after that date.

[q] Part of California from October 1, 1883, to July 31, 1884, and since July 1, 1887; including Utah from August 1, 1884, to June 30, 1887.

[r] Including Maine and Vermont since July 1, 1887.

[s] Including Arizona since September 5, 1883.

[t] Including Alaska since December 27, 1872, and Washington Territory, now the State of Washington since September 1, 1883. The State of Washington and the Territory of Alaska were detached from the district of Oregon September 1, 1902, and constituted a collection district, to be known as the district of Washington, on and after that date.

[u] Part of the collection district of Connecticut since July 1, 1887.

[v] Part of the collection district of Montana from August 20, 1883, to July 31, 1884, and since July 1, 1887; part of the collection district of Nevada from August 1, 1884, to June 30, 1887.

[w] Part of the collection district of New Hampshire since July 1, 1887.

[x] Part of the collection district of Oregon since September 1, 1883. Detached from the district of Oregon September 1, 1902.

[y] Part of the collection district of Colorado since August 15, 1883.

G.—TABLE SHOWING THE PRODUCTION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1904 AND 1905.

States and Territories.	1904.	1905.
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*
Alabama	83,055	89,466
Alaska		
Arizona [a]		
Arkansas	9,100	7,800
California [b]	1,044,163	1,067,697
Colorado [c]	300,937	312,190
Connecticut [d]	907,543	937,529
Dakota [e]		
Delaware [f]		
District of Columbia [g]		
Florida	11,470	12,807
Georgia	140,377	150,398
Hawaii	14,510	14,433
Idaho [h]		
Illinois	4,632,726	4,777,783
Indiana	1,153,247	1,226,118
Iowa	340,795	353,393
Kansas [i]	21,945	26,695
Kentucky	603,875	640,352
Louisiana [k]	316,002	359,931
Maine [l]		
Maryland [m]	1,220,948	1,310,090
Massachusetts	1,841,160	1,832,829
Michigan	1,217,980	1,217,794
Minnesota	953,529	986,621
Mississippi [n]		
Missouri	3,408,231	3,517,741
Montana [o]	296,829	333,953
Nebraska [p]	285,307	286,345
Nevada [q]		
New Hampshire [r]	353,159	344,346
New Jersey	2,665,845	2,694,473
New Mexico [s]	7,865	16,550
New York	10,693,983	11,062,210
North Carolina		
North and South Dakota	38,358	36,272
Ohio	3,826,139	3,908,638
Oklahoma		
Oregon [t]	124,743	139,889
Pennsylvania	6,123,936	6,114,257
Rhode Island [u]		
South Carolina	3,132	2,895
Tennessee	210,656	225,089
Texas	402,625	410,496
Utah [v]		
Vermont [w]		
Virginia	164,739	165,628
Washington [x]	515,817	559,857
West Virginia	264,356	276,754
Wisconsin	4,066,086	4,112,708
Wyoming [y]		
Total	[z] 48,265,168	[aa] 49,522,029

[z] Includes 57,035 barrels removed from breweries for export free of tax.
[aa] Includes 62,489 barrels removed from breweries for export free of tax.

[See footnotes on pages 202 and 203.]

H.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE INTERNAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS FROM SPECIAL TAXES IN

States and Territories.	Rectifiers.	Retail liquor dealers.	Wholesale liquor dealers.	Manufacturers of stills.	Stills or worms manufactured.
Alabama	$1,175.01	$35,514.08	$5,451.66	....	....
Arkansas	200.00	27,485.34	4,258.33	....	....
California	21,991.67	396,323.37	67,641.32	$91.67	$120.00
Colorado	3,029.17	83,725.18	10,720.84	....	....
Connecticut	5,958.33	124,615.61	9,612.52	29.17	20.00
Florida	150.00	20,798.10	2,929.18	....	....
Georgia	2,083.34	35,138.71	6,345.84	....	....
Hawaii	300.00	10,869.81	4,633.34	....	....
Illinois	25,012.56	495,339.75	35,570.91	112.50	240.00
Indiana	4,700.00	213,315.93	7,737.50	....	....
Iowa	1,299.99	107,530.81	8,404.17	....	....
Kansas	100.00	88,598.98	3,729.16	4.17	20.00
Kentucky	13,924.99	90,875.15	24,429.19	137.50	300.00
Louisiana	5,729.18	125,210.70	18,000.00	....	....
Maryland	15,624.99	141,353.81	15,012.49	137.50	240.00
Massachusetts	18,500.01	121,555.88	19,933.37	....	....
Michigan	3,445.84	210,240.51	7,020.83	....	....
Minnesota	6,429.17	154,435.49	11,508.32	....	....
Missouri	14,370.85	222,360.23	20,862.51	4.17	60.00
Montana	1,637.50	88,337.59	7,408.33	....	....
Nebraska	1,525.01	53,631.74	4,529.18	12.50	40.00
New Hampshire	600.00	45,299.77	4,966.67	....	....
New Jersey	6,558.35	243,756.29	14,708.33	83.33	80.00
New Mexico	1,008.95	43,531.07	3,071.18	....	....
New York	50,920.87	804,147.98	111,512.66	125.00	100.00
North Carolina	2,816.67	15,966.28	3,195.83	33.33	60.00
North and South Dakota	1,057.00	44,841.33	2,202.68	....	....
Ohio	23,482.50	416,372.75	41,066.67	141.67	1,100.00
Oregon	2,275.00	36,576.11	3,687.48	....	....
Pennsylvania	44,070.98	420,265.49	57,941.71	104.17	200.00
South Carolina	233.33	9,858.33	691.67	....	....
Tennessee	5,433.35	44,663.79	8,570.88	....	....
Texas	3,995.83	64,123.67	5,962.50	....	....
Virginia	2,929.18	48,635.36	4,300.04	12.50	60.00
Washington	2,433.39	87,268.17	8,195.91	....	....
West Virginia	1,266.67	41,658.35	3,595.84	....	....
Wisconsin	9,854.17	278,186.03	10,391.67	....	....
Total	306,123.85	5,492,407.54	579,800.71	1,029.18	2,640.00
Total for 12 months ended June 30. 1904	297,637.75	5,341,573.56	553,618.56	987.51	3,240.00

THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

Brewers.	Retail dealers in malt liquors.	Wholesale dealers in malt liquors.	Manufacturers of oleomargarine.	Retail dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter	Retail dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration.
$500.00	$5,870.67	$3,158.34	....	$24.00	$382.75
....	2,095.27	3,039.57	....	20.00	485.80
9,244.18	5,992.51	14,965.79	....	....	63.50
1,250.00	3,252.49	10,245.81	....	144.00	731.25
3,141.67	2,700.69	11,456.27	$1,800.00	[illegible]	2,813.00
100.00	1,968.38	2,302.11	....	[illegible]	511.00
766.68	5,125.01	2,725.00	....	236.00	227.25
100.00	1,027.50	606.27	....	....	1.00
12,183.34	26,783.54	39,208.83	7,050.00	7,208.00	11,276.00
3,729.17	12,713.35	19,791.68	1,200.00	501.25	3,178.50
2,275.00	10,402.50	24,714.57	....	....	142.25
400.00	11,222.25	11,218.73	1,800.00	88.00	3,853.65
2,375.00	5,128.33	6,960.42	....	400.00	2,342.00
1,537.51	3,188.96	5,747.91	....	104.00	749.50
3,850.00	3,734.16	5,872.91	950.00	1,498.00	944.75
3,512.50	3,515.85	17,399.84	....	410.05	1,002.75
8,483.33	7,819.17	15,391.70	....	184.00	4,985.50
8,529.17	14,555.01	29,734.43	....	....	521.75
5,275.00	10,158.37	19,760.44	900.00	3,760.00	3,456.56
3,608.33	2,788.36	8,495.83	....	....	108.75
2,041.67	3,621.70	24,901.75	....	....	183.00
641.67	9,279.29	5,427.10	....	42.00	389.50
4,483.34	5,037.30	16,691.66	1,650.00	1,094.00	2,940.50
725.01	490.05	3,507.82	....	....	116.96
22,418.36	9,166.40	29,337.94	....	....	14.75
....	1,188.36	1,354.18	....	....	168.00
350.00	10,494.37	7,949.18	....	....	55.50
12,775.01	6,388.35	28,900.04	1,200.00	1,946.00	14,205.25
1,529.17	632.48	1,979.48	....	....	....
24,795.83	11,172.54	49,891.63	....	1,910.00	1,740.25
100.00	1,379.15	675.00	....	96.00	183.50
600.00	4,206.79	1,895.86	....	112.00	756.75
1,287.50	38,400.47	12,302.10	600.00	100.00	591.00
633.34	1,485.02	3,393.96	....	728.00	1,882.35
4,083.34	1,769.64	7,064.66	....	....	28.50
1,200.00	1,865.82	6,672.94	....	132.00	4,915.25
16,216.67	13,811.66	21,097.95	....	20.00	1,336.75
164,741.79	260,431.76	475,839.70	17,150.00	21,543.30	67,285.32
165,881.37	247,035.60	462,409.24	19,725.00	21,563.05	84,227.63

RECEIPTS FROM SPECIAL TAXES FOR THE

H.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE INTERNAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS FROM SPECIAL TAXES IN THE

States and Territories.	Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter.	Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration.	Manufacturers of filled cheese.	Retail dealers in filled cheese.	Wholesale dealers in filled cheese.
Alabama		$1,033.34			
Arkansas		600.00			
California		783.34			
Colorado		1,141.66			
Connecticut	$480.00	1,183.34			
Florida		1,650.00			
Georgia		175.00			
Hawaii		200.00			
Illinois	720.00	3,008.38			
Indiana		1,249.99			
Iowa					
Kansas		1,133.33			
Kentucky		1,934.83			
Louisiana		1,583.33			
Maryland		1,700.00			
Massachusetts		2,183.33			
Michigan		3,105.75			
Minnesota		2,358.33			
Missouri	1,080.00	2,150.00			
Montana		600.00			
Nebraska		800.00			
New Hampshire		2,650.00			
New Jersey	680.00	2,408.33			
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina		200.00			
North and South Dakota					
Ohio	160.00	4,799.99			
Oregon					
Pennsylvania	1,040.00	1,600.00			
South Carolina		483.35			
Tennessee		800.00			
Texas		1,533.34			
Virginia		2,100.00			
Washington		200.00			
West Virginia		3,850.00			
Wisconsin		1,066.67			
Total	4,160.00	50,265.63			
Total for 12 months ended June 30, 1904	10,255.00	68,281.57	$300.00		

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905—Continued.

SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905—Cont'd.

Manufacturers, packers, or repackers of mixed flour.	Maunfacturers of adulterated butter.	Manufacturers of process or renovated butter.	Retail dealers in adulterated butter.	Wholesale dealers in adulterated butter.	Total.
					$853,109.85
					38,184.31
					517,217.35
		$137.49			114,377.89
					164,540.60
					89,464.77
					52,822.83
					17,737.92
$26.00	$1,467.20	568.76			665,775.77
	975.00	62.50			269,154.87
36.00		641.67			155,446.96
36.00		216.67			122,420.94
5.00					148,812.41
					161,851.09
		125.00			191,043.61
		70.83			188,084.41
		120.83			260,797.46
		220.83			228,292.50
10.00		191.67			304,399.80
					112,984.69
12.02		266.68			91,565.25
		25.00			69,321.00
					300,171.43
					52,451.04
12.00					1,027,755.96
					24,982.65
	16.67				66,966.73
10.00	675.00	508.33			553,731.56
					46,679.72
33.00			$138.00	$300.00	615,203.60
					13,700.33
					67,039.42
		4.17			128,900.58
					66,159.75
		75.00			111,118.61
					65,156.87
		83.34			352,064.91
180.02	3,133.87	3,318.77	138.00	300.00	7,450,489.44
226.58	1,050.00	4,004.19			7,282,016.61

I.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE COLLECTIONS, EXPENSES, AND PERCENTAGE COST OF
ENDED JUNE 30,

	COLLECTION DISTRICTS.	COLLECTIONS.			
		Spirits.	Tobacco.	Beer.	Oleomargarine.
1	Alabama	$200,462.24	$20,318.75	$98,709.01	$1,539.24
2	Arkansas	86,227.42	7,562.62	12,934.84	1,105.80
3	1st California	2,158,856.53	304,766.74	897,781.99	846.84
4	4th California	226,878.84	30,641.27	199,886.74	....
5	Colorado	148,770.09	71,013.59	326,938.30	2,016.91
6	Connecticut	314,519.06	203,040.87	954,802.63	25,358.64
7	Florida	24,464.68	903,109.79	17,177.99	2,217.00
8	Georgia	306,818.83	32,390.07	159,014.69	638.25
9	Hawaii	23,507.17	3,268.97	16,112.49	201.00
10	1st Illinois	543,429.02	1,485,014.13	4,036,141.40	339,398.72
11	5th Illinois	34,379,951.38	88,918.17	214,673.23	2,823.38
12	8th Illinois	9,427,247.30	242,255.06	263,781.01	1,528.25
13	13th Illinois	321,907.05	61,113.44	341,363.82	1,473.00
14	6th Indiana	7,608,990.76	249,606.91	629,166.78	10,552.41
15	7th Indiana	15,316,698.81	188,497.00	633,063.92	1,186.58
16	3d Iowa	58,310.44	109,787.25	220,102.18	33.25
17	4th Iowa	58,955.88	224,954.23	170,682.89	109.00
18	Kansas	107,629.05	91,216.12	49,535.98	42,782.69
19	2d Kentucky	1,875,952.46	108,856.36	25,207.07	72.75
20	5th Kentucky	8,932,589.57	2,477,517.85	349,427.51	3,352.33
21	6th Kentucky	2,458,658.42	194,175.16	227,663.76	522.00
22	7th Kentucky	2,656,484.80	35,592.27	32,475.00	564.50
23	8th Kentucky	2,334,957.90	2,686.77	19,917.91	165.25
24	Louisiana	5,058,580.97	455,724.69	370,314.38	2,436.83
25	Maryland	3,349,157.64	1,319,891.81	1,323,546.82	6,822.85
26	3d Massachusetts	1,028,098.23	548,066.33	1,857,256.69	3,596.13
27	1st Michigan	516,756.97	1,567,490.76	904,701.91	4,353.08
28	4th Michigan	87,923.91	226,552.30	344,786.09	3,922.17
29	Minnesota	172,372.98	235,257.69	1,039,231.61	2,880.08
30	1st Missouri	201,221.83	4,180,818.31	3,104,761.82	26,915.77
31	6th Missouri	416,812.88	77,608.26	433,381.21	2,398.56
32	Montana	98,292.57	38,200.01	348,845.77	708.75
33	Nebraska	1,845,398.24	85,038.24	316,910.62	983.00
34	New Hampshire	61,408.29	78,440.88	359,694.56	3,081.50
35	1st New Jersey	90,887.42	137,604.66	126,324.91	2,128.66
36	5th New Jersey	237,984.52	2,934,436.52	2,584,148.24	9,284.52
37	New Mexico	47,794.24	11,130.88	21,272.88	116.96
38	1st New York	4,323,438.85	314,103.72	3,031,405.65	....
39	2d New York	551,050.54	2,730,834.53	208,459.16	6.00
40	3d New York	188,804.37	3,032,677.58	4,350,467.48	....
41	14th New York	3,160,178.41	515,789.78	1,555,589.91	3.00
42	21st New York	264,456.60	584,832.56	560,387.17	2.00
43	28th New York	193,432.07	353,599.45	1,415,019.48	3.75
44	4th North Carolina	240,792.63	2,299,440.71	1,702.54	344.00
45	5th North Carolina	465,274.47	1,958,754.65	840.00	24.00
46	N. and S. Dakota	48,101.01	31,745.34	55,066.05	55.50
47	1st Ohio	11,156,948.14	2,148,509.56	1,657,938.36	18,118.29
48	10th Ohio	411,534.72	388,088.12	591,785.51	2,349.67
49	11th Ohio	93,568.03	533,395.63	570,616.50	32,227.76
50	18th Ohio	249,264.72	508,788.93	1,134,795.78	9,085.16
51	Oregon	66,098.28	25,694.39	144,030.63	....
52	1st Pennsylvania	975,123.51	2,321,057.19	2,797,245.03	472.50
53	9th Pennsylvania	397,019.60	2,313,453.10	250,357.61	12.00
54	12th Pennsylvania	203,935.23	220,852.79	1,050,021.89	304.50
55	23d Pennsylvania	5,175,016.48	1,350,120.86	2,102,492.14	5,501.25
56	South Carolina	722,227.59	49,374.33	5,049.15	762.85
57	2d Tennessee	338,157.08	24,377.81	102,983.30	598.50
58	5th Tennessee	729,630.05	444,715.47	128,808.60	1,070.25
59	3d Texas	45,049.00	33,257.18	355,674.49	4,970.25
60	4th Texas	32,120.33	15,570.00	104,210.58	5,188.41
61	2d Virginia	74,131.97	2,258,100.38	69,931.68	3,217.08
62	6th Virginia	284,582.27	733,102.09	101,200.64	1,493.27
63	Washington	100,279.48	38,049.60	566,728.73	228.50
64	West Virginia	226,833.01	658,335.96	286,493.01	8,897.25
65	1st Wisconsin	2,346,786.97	610,040.26	3,529,101.04	1,046.25
66	2d Wisconsin	109,659.32	130,683.80	600,412.42	1,377.17

COLLECTION IN THE SEVERAL COLLECTION DISTRICTS DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1904 AND 1905.

COLLECTIONS.								
Filled cheese.	Mixed flour.	Adulterated butter.	Process or renovated butter.	Playing cards.	Penalties, etc.	Total collections, 1905.	Total collections, 1904.	
					$4,261.97	$325,291.21	$338,539.49	1
				$1.00	2,208.95	110,040.63	116,125.54	2
				315.64	16,505.42	3,379,073.16	3,069,594.32	3
					20,473.19	477,880.04	432,239.99	4
			$1,585.54	1.00	1,538.62	551,864.05	551,315.51	5
				202.92	27,155.15	1,525,079.27	1,566,194.42	6
					3,400.84	950,370.30	770,031.70	7
					10,593.29	509,455.13	482,953.84	8
				661.62	419.18	44,230.43	44,632.82	9
		$861.00	60,466.32	25,961.78	41,179.25	6,532,451.62	6,306,814.43	10
			181.05		5,118.79	34,691,666.00	34,059,315.21	11
	$28.08				5,967.87	9,940,807.57	11,272,900.20	12
	10.00	717.20			1,193.48	727,777.99	825,241.75	13
		975.00	2,433.11		7,868.87	8,509,593.84	9,685,433.24	14
				.50	3,203.61	16,142,650.42	14,416,938.64	15
			6,220.91		321.67	394,775.70	415,514.88	16
	496.00		19,472.33		1,633.77	476,304.10	451,969.43	17
	336.79		13,955.47		4,694.28	310,150.38	296,704.50	18
					872.25	2,010,960.89	1,789,379.00	19
	10.00				5,898.77	11,768,796.03	12,018,646.98	20
					8,313.50	2,889,332.84	3,127,094.22	21
					1,650.07	2,726,766.64	2,645,328.73	22
					815.47	2,358,543.30	2,177,284.59	23
					5,312.59	5,892,369.46	4,659,107.14	24
			1,133.53		6,865.17	6,007,417.82	6,319,454.07	25
			2,165.09	96.48	59,706.46	3,498,987.41	3,666,525.30	26
			7,853.40	338.34	22,074.51	3,023,568.97	3,291,000.17	27
			162.09	63,361.84	1,852.88	728,561.28	705,444.78	28
			9,718.28		1,873.42	1,461,334.06	1,388,001.54	29
	172.08		150.25	16.34	11,720.78	7,525,780.18	8,047,858.42	30
	14.00		1,034.45	5.82	4,302.29	935,557.47	882,938.79	31
					923.30	486,970.40	442,019.78	32
	14.44		6,547.99	.20	1,179.02	2,256,071.75	2,648,385.53	33
			234.34		10,052.04	512,911.61	561,883.46	34
					5,269.16	362,214.81	400,097.86	35
				.12	32,112.45	5,797,966.37	5,645,371.06	36
					529.00	80,843.96	75,662.08	37
					3,683.62	7,672,631.84	6,017,557.59	38
				113,939.52	2,782.74	3,607,072.49	3,547,144.50	39
	508.00			1,015.74	525,433.78	8,098,906.95	7,787,934.52	40
					3,876.71	5,235,437.81	5,364,986.42	41
				3.12	3,069.26	1,412,750.71	1,561,858.80	42
				.54	2,717.11	1,964,772.40	2,095,643.55	43
					6,875.87	2,549,155.75	2,256,777.58	44
					20,920.01	2,445,813.13	2,410,405.02	45
		16.67			308.36	135,292.93	131,268.81	46
	20.00			220,313.86	16,557.73	15,218,405.94	16,669,703.76	47
		931.10	10,110.51		4,894.85	1,409,694.48	1,343,528.77	48
			250.70		72.34	1,230,130.96	1,212,099.88	49
			1,074.36		18,375.25	1,924,384.23	1,866,083.90	50
				106.50	768.75	236,698.55	226,620.52	51
	39.00			58.40	9,233.16	6,103,228.79	6,080,609.59	52
				2.56	1,480.32	2,962,325.19	2,970,641.26	53
					509.52	1,475,623.93	1,395,240.40	54
		438.00		5.76	21,418.02	8,654,992.51	8,428,049.34	55
					3,376.95	780,790.87	759,599.28	56
					5,572.45	471,689.14	403,295.37	57
				6.00	1,549.12	1,305,779.49	1,282,692.18	58
			34.17	18.56	2,891.15	441,894.80	427,038.84	59
				14.62	2,865.06	159,969.00	166,463.74	60
					2,097.63	2,407,478.74	2,316,796.24	61
					8,040.05	1,128,418.32	1,234,083.66	62
			155.00	53.92	2,635.17	708,130.40	688,696.54	63
					2,145.60	1,182,704.83	1,200,581.24	64
				70.74	897.72	6,487,942.98	6,657,328.19	65
			8,796.34		513.07	851,442.12	807,231.73	66

I.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE COLLECTIONS, EXPENSES, AND PERCENTAGE COST OF ENDED JUNE 30,

	COLLECTION DISTRICTS.	EXPENSES.		
		Salaries of collectors.	Deputies and clerks.	Office rent, stationery, etc.
1	Alabama	$4,276.77	$21,217.09	$104.44
2	Arkansas	3,025.00	14,204.64	107.23
3	1st California	4,500.00	40,212.07	1,322.69
4	4th California	4,268.03	15,869.85	207.08
5	Colorado	4,000.00	18,339.74	213.21
6	Connecticut	4,500.00	25,553.52	500.64
7	Florida	4,375.00	14,679.85	218.04
8	Georgia	4,500.00	40,547.63	434.28
9	Hawaii	3,500.00	6,076.39	371.14
10	1st Illinois	4,500.00	50,724.75	795.90
11	5th Illinois	4,500.00	25,100.05	199.97
12	8th Illinois	4,487.50	22,371.98	1,073.04
13	13th Illinois	4,384.72	9,902.99	1,387.09
14	6th Indiana	4,500.00	25,958.33	1,301.20
15	7th Indiana	4,500.00	22,391.58	550.80
16	3d Iowa	3,375.00	12,759.46	141.90
17	4th Iowa	3,625.00	13,402.53	138.71
18	Kansas	3,125.00	17,326.44	347.16
19	2d Kentucky	4,500.00	23,511.45	205.83
20	5th Kentucky	4,500.00	37,296.89	716.96
21	6th Kentucky	4,500.00	21,113.80	187.51
22	7th Kentucky	4,500.00	24,018.36	415.74
23	8th Kentucky	4,500.00	25,004.29	778.10
24	Louisiana	4,500.00	20,758.46	159.87
25	Maryland	4,500.00	45,386.24	1,138.98
26	3d Massachusetts	4,500.00	31,999.93	245.44
27	1st Michigan	4,500.00	25,118.33	312.80
28	4th Michigan	4,000.00	11,789.66	75.57
29	Minnesota	4,500.00	26,095.36	226.85
30	1st Missouri	4,500.00	33,582.65	383.76
31	6th Missouri	4,500.00	21,694.32	303.87
32	Montana	4,500.00	17,024.54	1,210.61
33	Nebraska	4,500.00	23,306.23	151.30
34	New Hampshire	3,975.00	13,715.59	104.65
35	1st New Jersey	3,389.88	10,480.00	22.20
36	5th New Jersey	4,500.00	26,673.32	735.12
37	New Mexico	2,875.00	7,367.95	127.96
38	1st New York	4,500.00	33,291.67	265.80
39	2d New York	4,500.00	37,286.67	7,032.91
40	3d New York	4,500.00	41,597.30	7,856.69
41	14th New York	4,500.00	27,117.90	1,132.70
42	21st New York	4,500.00	20,811.39	2,665.17
43	28th New York	4,500.00	27,198.37	288.00
44	4th North Carolina	4,500.00	41,582.15	988.57
45	5th North Carolina	4,500.00	45,836.80	2,426.01
46	N. and S. Dakota	3,000.00	11,854.49	311.70
47	1st Ohio	4,500.00	51,021.31	677.81
48	10th Ohio	4,500.00	18,625.70	289.54
49	11th Ohio	4,500.00	15,391.32	630.86
50	18th Ohio	4,500.00	24,308.98	333.51
51	Oregon	3,000.00	13,723.35	129.37
52	1st Pennsylvania	4,500.00	45,674.20	506.18
53	9th Pennsylvania	4,500.00	37,831.81	114.24
54	12th Pennsylvania	4,500.00	17,675.32	115.93
55	23d Pennsylvania	4,500.00	36,209.22	328.90
56	South Carolina	4,125.00	12,619.89	151.55
57	2d Tennessee	3,500.00	20,139.44	315.87
58	5th Tennessee	4,500.00	30,453.88	643.61
59	3d Texas	3,500.00	12,800.00	86.23
60	4th Texas	2,875.00	10,151.95	122.58
61	2d Virginia	4,500.00	26,021.76	206.70
62	6th Virginia	4,500.00	40,493.15	354.67
63	Washington	4,000.00	26,840.36	1,642.79
64	West Virginia	4,487.50	23,552.81	299.08
65	1st Wisconsin	4,500.00	26,800.45	222.09
66	2d Wisconsin	4,250.00	16,729.65	87.77

NOTE.—The foregoing statement of expenses does not include salaries and expenses of internal-revenue agents, salaries of the officers, clerks, and employees in the Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, amounts expended in detecting and punishing violations of internal-revenue laws, cost of paper for internal-revenue stamps, and certain miscellaneous expenses, all of which are included in the statement of the "Cost of collection," on page 9 of this report, but which can not be apportioned among the several collection districts.

COLLECTION IN THE SEVERAL COLLECTION DISTRICTS DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

EXPENSES.						
Storekeepers.	Gaugers and storekeeper-gaugers.	Total expenses, 1905.	Total expenses, 1904.	Percentage cost, 1905.	Percentage cost, 1904.	
$8,355.96	$3,305.34	$37,259.60	$37,001.26	11.45	10.93	1
9,424.83	1,524.80	28,286.50	30,586.13	25.71	26.34	2
20,758.45	38,180.18	104,973.39	102,367.70	3.11	3.33	3
7,730.45	7,892.77	35,968.18	35,666.65	7.53	8.25	4
1,631.30	1,945.85	26,130.10	26,448.29	4.74	4.80	5
7,896.48	5,588.51	44,039.15	44,925.28	2.89	2.87	6
570.85	1,411.29	21,255.03	20,769.64	2.24	2.70	7
20,642.41	7,568.35	73,692.67	70,929.15	14.46	14.69	8
915.00	....	10,862.53	10,618.77	24.56	23.79	9
3,181.50	29,497.44	88,699.59	91,887.97	1.36	1.46	10
45,783.00	78,672.12	154,255.14	151,932.42	.44	.45	11
19,292.75	28,313.46	75,538.73	73,019.67	.76	.65	12
1,605.89	2,567.78	19,848.47	22,090.18	2.73	2.68	13
30,527.25	29,751.03	92,037.81	94,574.76	1.08	.98	14
22,888.50	37,055.21	87,386.09	89,753.16	.54	.62	15
....	1,489.19	17,765.55	18,417.20	4.50	4.43	16
....	1,857.59	19,023.83	18,921.27	3.99	4.19	17
3,285.60	37.12	24,121.32	24,676.03	7.78	8.32	18
51,253.88	19,257.50	98,728.66	94,629.80	4.91	5.29	19
189,015.30	89,637.08	321,165.23	305,455.55	2.73	2.54	20
46,876.68	36,348.63	109,026.62	101,034.13	3.77	3.23	21
97,344.51	24,580.00	150,858.61	139,200.70	5.53	5.26	22
68,703.50	28,674.30	127,660.19	111,028.60	5.41	5.10	23
10,012.00	15,460.03	50,890.36	46,219.66	.86	.99	24
63,661.85	50,795.44	165,482.51	162,738.41	2.75	2.58	25
15,230.36	27,634.79	79,610.52	79,155.45	2.28	2.16	26
2,056.00	3,768.81	35,755.94	37,925.58	1.18	1.15	27
....	....	15,865.23	15,355.00	2.18	2.18	28
....	7,343.23	38,165.44	38,413.22	2.61	2.77	29
9,662.65	18,040.82	66,169.88	65,467.54	.88	.81	30
18,485.86	7,493.52	52,477.57	50,552.71	5.61	5.73	31
626.00	2,265.00	25,626.15	26,364.37	5.26	5.96	32
6,116.00	8,392.97	42,466.50	42,562.76	1.88	1.61	33
935.00	1,195.48	19,925.72	20,965.95	3.88	3.73	34
....	4,269.67	18,161.75	17,770.68	5.01	4.44	35
626.00	4,940.21	37,474.65	37,548.28	.65	.67	36
....	421.77	10,792.68	11,089.22	13.35	14.66	37
6,280.00	13,545.25	57,882.72	53,130.31	.75	.88	38
2,488.00	31,474.01	82,781.59	82,822.35	2.29	2.33	39
....	8,466.65	62,420.64	62,339.63	.77	.80	40
8,972.00	9,809.02	51,526.62	50,520.67	.98	.94	41
3,032.75	4,989.71	35,999.02	36,194.39	2.55	2.32	42
3,044.00	11,100.75	46,131.12	47,009.38	2.35	2.24	43
13,805.26	4;533.14	65,409.12	65,054.07	2.57	2.88	44
24,577.55	21,267.43	98,607.79	97,666.73	4.03	4.05	45
....	....	15,166.19	15,384.55	11.21	11.72	46
39,707.75	76,322.00	172,228.87	169,143.64	1.13	1.01	47
6,667.19	8,598.37	38,680.80	39,627.41	2.74	2.95	48
4,843.25	3,470.98	28,836.41	29,507.90	2.34	2.43	49
6,947.17	7,112.44	43,197.10	42,713.74	2.24	2.29	50
939.00	1,433.22	19,224.94	18,314.71	8.12	8.08	51
17,359.64	36,456.87	104,495.89	101,352.47	1.71	1.67	52
21,681.87	9,802.81	73,930.73	69,538.69	2.50	2.34	53
6,618.48	5,870.93	34,780.66	35,111.74	2.36	2.52	54
72,509.90	35,002.76	148,550.78	147,188.05	1.72	1.75	55
5,579.12	4,700.50	27,176.06	31,323.93	3.48	4.12	56
19,378.45	7,199.96	50,533.72	51,581.58	10.71	12.79	57
22,300.27	9,483.71	67,381.47	69,985.90	5.16	5.46	58
....	3,370.76	19,756.99	19,654.14	4.47	4.60	59
615.20	1,660.43	15,425.16	16,989.48	9.64	10.21	60
6,299.65	6,648.91	43,677.02	45,282.92	1.81	1.95	61
41,963.05	7,317.12	94,627.99	91,367.84	8.39	7.40	62
....	2,828.57	35,311.72	32,420.07	4.99	4.71	63
7,689.85	6,830.96	42,860.20	40,998.20	3.62	3.41	64
12,045.12	18,200.97	61,768.63	61,755.92	.95	.93	65
....	3,399.24	24,466.66	23,411.59	2.87	2.90	66

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